ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

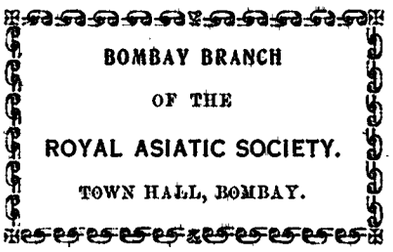
ON

SETTLEMENTS

FOR

1891-92.

00133027



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

ON

SETTLEMENTS,

FOR

133027

The year ending 30th September 1892.

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1893.

00133027

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No. 885*T.A.*

FROM W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ.,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

LOWER PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 18*th March* 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on Settlements for the year ending 30th September 1892. This is the second Report of this Department which has been submitted for the survey and settlement year,—the first Report submitted for such a period having been that for the year ending 30th September 1891. Under orders contained in paragraph 1 of the Government Resolution on my Report for the year ending 31st March 1892, a Settlement Report for the financial year will not in future be required; and the report for the year ending 30th September will in future be the only report on settlements.

Explanation of delay in submission of this Report.

I much regret that I was not able to submit this Report on the 15th November, which was the date fixed by Government. A list appended to this Report shows the dates on which the local reports, which are the basis of my Report, were received in my office. I shall recommend that a later date be fixed for submission of this Report in future years, as it is not possible for me to print, read, consider, abstract, and comment upon the local officers' reports in the time allowed by the Government orders No. 456T.R., dated 24th September 1891. But in addition to the fact that the Settlement Officers submitted their reports late, a defect which may, I hope, be remedied next year, I have had urgent current work in arranging for beginning the settlement operations in Bihar and Tippera, and in inspection of progress in Orissa, Chittagong and other parts of these provinces. Since October I have visited Chittagong (twice), Tippera, Dacca, Noakhali, and Backergunge, Bihar (twice), and Orissa.

Scope and arrangement of the report.

2. Under the orders contained in Rule 5 of Chapter X of the Settlement Manual, the Director supervises all settlements of revenue and rents in which the agency of the professional Survey Department is employed, or which are made under the Bengal Tenancy Act. This Report. therefore, will notice all such settlements. As directed in Government letter No. 456T.R., dated 24th September 1891, it should have included also a summary of the progress report for the year for the Sonthal Parganas settlement, which has not been under the Director's supervision, but no report or return of progress for the year has been received from the Commissioner.

The Report first deals with the temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates under settlement during the year, next with wards' estates under settlement, and thirdly with private estates under settlement. As directed in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1118L.R., dated 28th September 1891, the history of the progress of the three most important settlements, viz., those of Orissa, Chittagong, and the Western Duars, is set in the forefront of the Report.

PART I.—TEMPORARILY-SETTLED TRACTS AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Large Settlements.

Orissa.

Law under which settlement work is proceeding.

3. The settlement proceedings in Orissa were begun in 1889-90 under the Regulations. By Government notification of 10th September 1891, Chapter X, and sections 3 to 5, 19 to 26, 41 to 49, 53 to 75, and 191 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, and by notification of 27th June 1892, sections 27 to 38 and section 80 of the Tenancy Act were also extended. The subject of extension of the whole of the Tenancy Act to Orissa is under consideration.

Area under survey and settlement.

4. The area under survey in Orissa is defined in Government notifications under the Bengal Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875, dated 14th January 1890, 17th March 1890, 7th January 1891, 5th January 1892, 29th April 1892, 11th May 1892 for Cuttack; in notifications under the same Act, dated 14th January 1890, 17th March 1890, 19th November 1890 (as modified by subsequent notification of 15th December 1891), and 4th May 1891 for Puri; and in a notification dated 8th March 1892 for Balasore. The area under settlement is defined in notifications under the Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, dated 5th January 1892, 29th April 1892, 4th May 1892, and 20th December 1892 for Cuttack; 4th May 1892 for the district of Puri; and 20th December 1892 for Balasore.

The whole area of the Province of Orissa and the areas which are under settlement of rent and revenue or of rent only are as follows* :—

	Permanently-settled area in square miles.	Temporarily-settled area in square miles.	Area under revenue settlement in square miles.	Permanently-settled or revenue-free area under settlement of rents in square miles.
Cuttack ...	1,503	2,189 (*a*)	2,073	254 (*b*)
Puri ...	191	1,784 (*c*)	976	194 (*d*)
Balasore	372	1,697	1,697	Nil
Total ...	2,066	5,670	4,746	448

Summary of progress made during the year and since the operations began.

5. The following summary shows the progress made in the operations during the year and from the beginning.

Survey.

6. During the year under report 1,766 square miles were cadastrally surveyed, viz., 307 square miles in Puri and 1,459 in Cuttack. This, together with the area of 1,037 square miles previously surveyed, makes a total of 2,803 square miles (viz., 1,023 in Puri and 1,780 in Cuttack). In addition to this 588 square miles have been traverse surveyed in Balasore, and will be cadastrally surveyed during the present season. The greater portion of Balasore has been demarcated.

Record-writing.

7. The records of 752 villages were received by the Settlement Officers from the Survey Officers during the year, viz., of 447 in Puri and of 305 in Cuttack. Adding to this number those previously received, the total number of villages for which records had been delivered down to 30th September 1892 was 2,053, viz., 1,401 in Puri and 652 in Cuttack. Special rules for record-writing in Orissa were drawn up in March 1892, which were revised in conference between the Survey and Settlement Officers in September 1892, and were again revised in December 1892. The general principles on which the record-writing will be done for the rest of the area under settlement have been explained in the Report of the Director of Surveys.

---

* The areas shown in the above statement are approximate; they are still under examination by the Settlement Officer, and are subject to correction.

(*a*) Includes 2 square miles of Satais Hazari and pargana Banki, 116 square miles, which was transferred to Cuttack in 1882 from the Tributary Mahals, and is now held khas by Government.

(*b*) Includes pargana Aul and portion of Kila Darpan, for survey of which application has been made by the proprietors.

(*c*) Includes 981 square miles of Khurda and 21 square miles of Satais Hazari lands; also lands belonging to the Ekrajat Mahal belonging to the Raja of Puri. The area of Chilka lake has not been entered in any column against Puri.

(*d*) Including the area of the Ekrajat Mahal, which lies wholly in Khurda, and of the Satais Hazari lands except 2 square miles situated in Cuttack.

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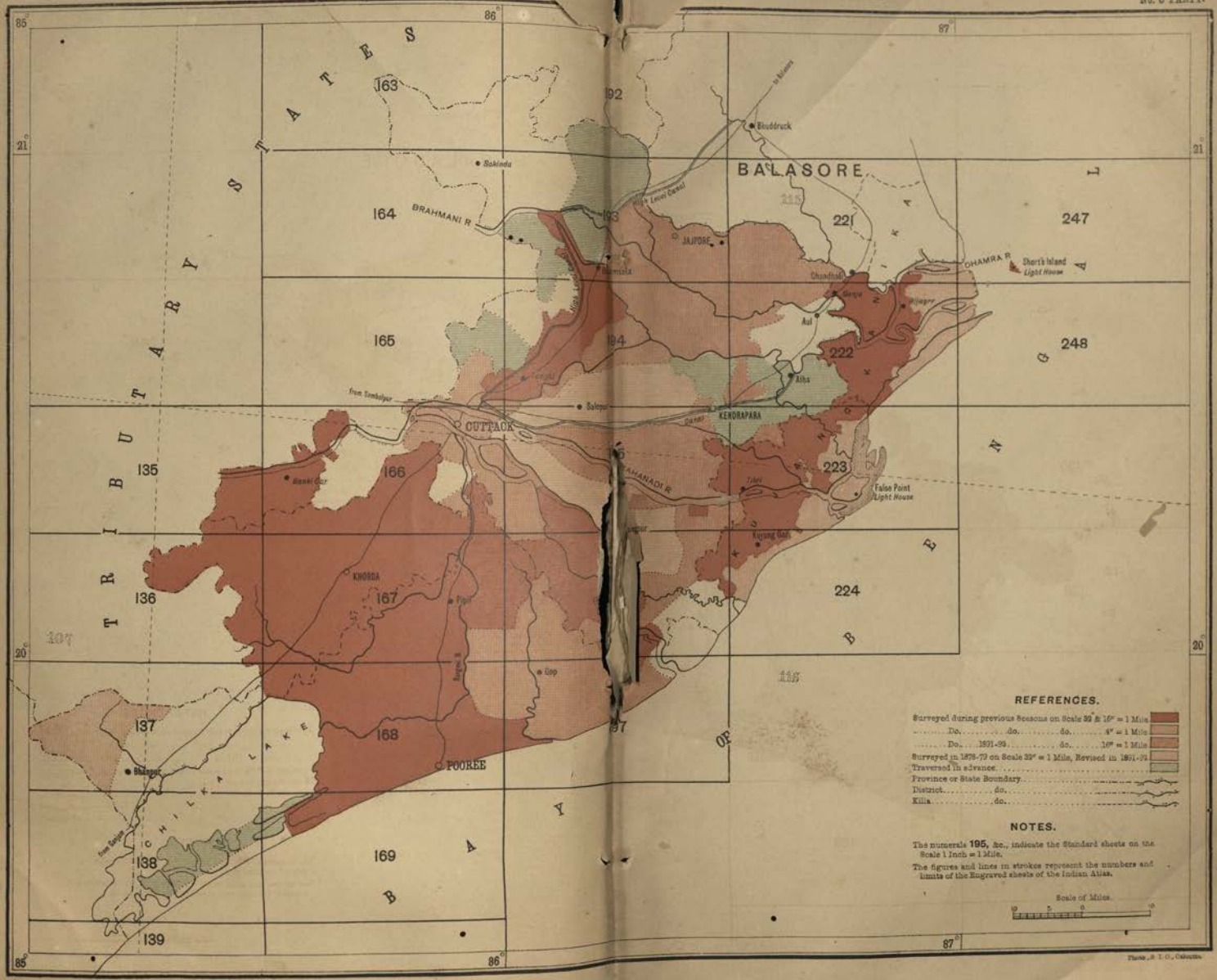

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Reg. No. 494, Bengal & S. I. D. – Jan. 93.–2,000.
Reg. No. 18, D. S. Surveys – Mar. 93.–700.

BENGAL SURVEY.

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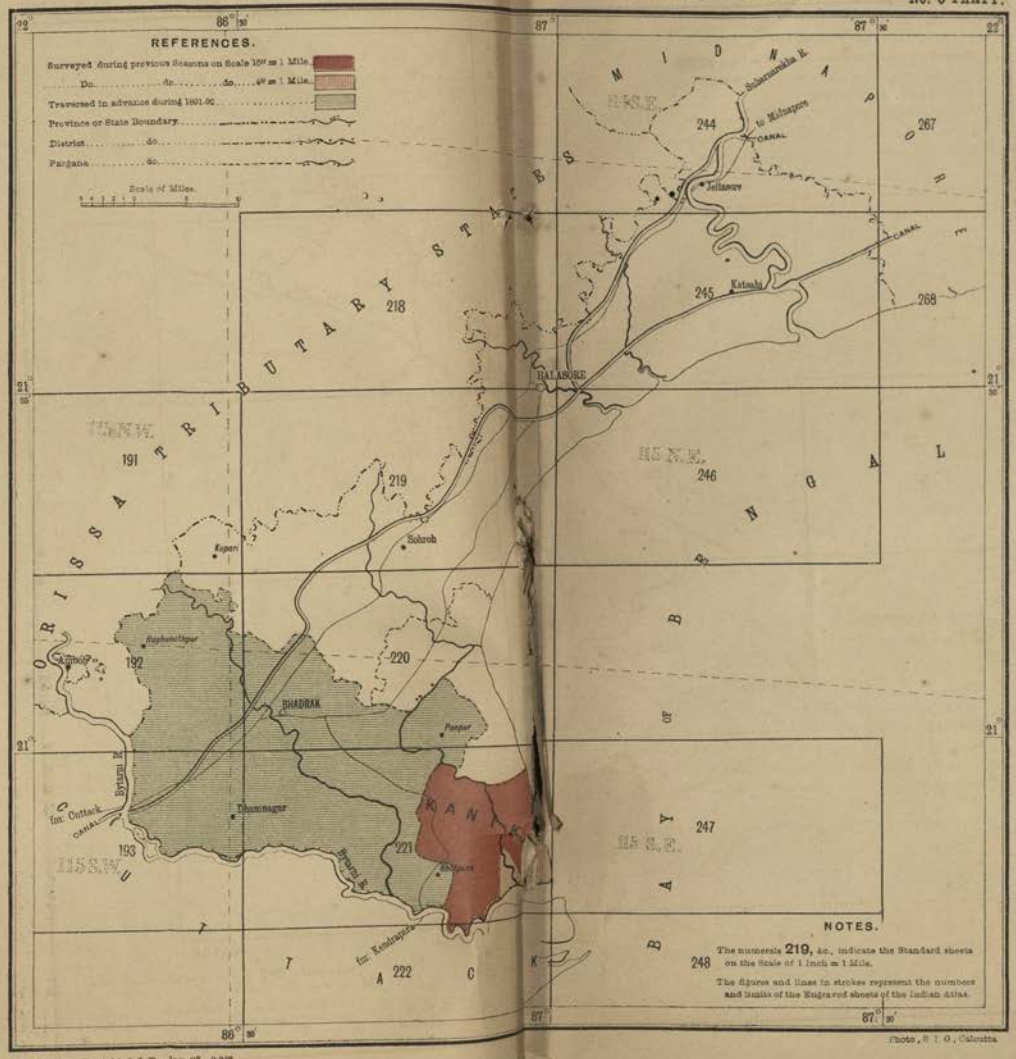

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Attestation.

8. The attestation of 2,892 villages containing 497,393 tenants was completed during the year, and the existing rents and status of the tenants were recorded. Of these villages 1,613 are in Puri and 1,279 in Cuttack. The tale of villages attested in Cuttack includes an area of 365 square miles, for which the former survey record made some years ago for canal irrigation purposes has been revised. Since the beginning the number of villages attested down to the 30th September 1892 was 3,236, containing over five lakhs of tenants, and nearly 23 lakhs of fields.

The total area attested up to the close of the year is 1,425 square miles, which is 377 square miles in excess of the area of 1,048 square miles estimated in the programme for the year. This result was obtained by working throughout the hot weather and the rains in areas which it was originally intended to leave for the next season's work, but the records of which by arrangement with the Survey Department were made over at once on their completion; also, by continuing through the hot weather and rains the attestation of the portion originally included in the programme, for which the records were not received from the Survey Department until after the close of the survey season, and which therefore could not have been attested during the limits of the ordinary camping season.

A comparative statement of the area so attested is given below:—

	Villages.	Villages.
Cuttack—		
Included in programme and for which records were received in time for completion in camping season	533	
Additional work done—		
Sailo circle	207	
Revision area	539	
	——	1,279
Puri—		
Included in programme and for which records were received in time for completion in the camping season	1,059	
Additional (Gope circle)	554	
	——	1,613
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,892

Systems of attestation.

9. The system of attestation (including the preliminary stages) has not been the same in all the circles. This has been due partly to the facts that work in some circles began subsequently to that in others, with the result that former systems were improved in the light of experience; also to the fact that some of the earlier records received from the Survey Department were so incorrect that they required to be gone through entirely again, and the various separate estates or interests shown together as one had to be separated plot by plot, each under its own distinct estate or holding. In the report for the latter half of the year, Mr. Walsh has given a statement of the methods of attestation which have been followed in the different circles, and has pointed out to what extent they have agreed and in what respects they have differed.

The signatures of the tenants have been obtained in 92·50 per cent. of the khatians for the entire area. The chief reason why the signatures of all the tenants cannot be obtained is stated to be that a large number of the pahi tenants who reside in other villages at a distance will not attend at the time of attestation.

It would appear from the figures given in paragraphs 7 and 8 that the records of a large number of villages were attested by the Revenue Officers before they were formally made over by the Survey Officers and before areas had been entered. It is not clear that the attestation of these villages has been sufficiently done, and the Settlement Officer has been asked to report on this subject.

Soil maps and assessment.

10. Soil maps, which for the most part may be more properly called crop and rate maps, have been prepared for 1,038 villages in Cuttack, and 633 in Puri. The largest number has been prepared in the Rahang circle, where 282 have been made.

A statement of the general principles in which it is proposed that rents should be enhanced and revenue assessed in Orissa will shortly be submitted for the orders of the Board. No fair rents have yet been settled in Orissa. The records framed so far show existing rents only as ascertained by the revenue officers.

Staff; days spent on tour; work in the recess.

11. The settlement was throughout the year under the charge of the late Mr. H. R. Reily, who died from the results of an accident on the 9th October 1892. Mr. Walsh in submitting the Progress Report for the last half-year makes warm mention of the esteem in which Mr. Reily was held by his brother-officers.

The charges held and work done by the various Assistant Settlement Officers are shown in table E annexed to Mr. Walsh's report.

The number of days spent on tour away from head-quarters by the different Assistant Settlement Officers was as follows:—

Babu Chaku Lal Sircar	327
„ Harish Chandra Rai	310
Mr. Ambica Churn Sen	253
Mr. R. Nathan (joined in November 1891)	169
Mr. E. H. Walsh	156
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose	144
Mr. Baroda Churn Mittra (joined in December 1891)	100
Mr. C. A. Radice (joined at the end of December 1891)	98

The Sub-Deputy Collectors were practically in camp for the whole year in the various circles to which they were from time to time deputed. Babu Chaku Lal Sircar, Babu Harish Chandra Rai and Babu Chandra Nath Ghose were also employed on attestation work throughout the whole of the hot weather and rains.

Mr. Walsh's work required him to be more frequently in head-quarters than the other Assistant Settlement Officers, as the whole work of the Puri district in connection with the Collectorate and records of the last settlement obtained therefrom was done by his office, while the corresponding work in Cuttack was done in the office of the Settlement Officer.

The Settlement staff did not go into Cuttack for the recess till the end of June. The Assistant Settlement Officers who went into Cuttack to recess were Messrs. Walsh, Sen, Nathan, Mittra, and Radice. Mr. Nathan, however, shortly went on leave for three months, the work of his circle being taken charge of by Mr. Mittra; and Mr. Radice was deputed to special work in Calcutta, charge of his circle being taken by Mr. Walsh. Mr. Sen was also on deputation as Joint-Magistrate of Cuttack, but continued to hold charge of his circle.

The work done by the officers who recessed at head-quarters is shown in detail in Form No. 1 appended to the Settlement Officer's report for the last half, columns 29 to 46, and consisted of correction and recopying of records, preparation of statistics, hearing and deciding objections to entries, and supervision of attestation work done by the Sub-Deputy Collectors.

In August last I was desired to convey to the Settlement Officer and his Assistants His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's hearty commendation for the work which they had done under considerable discomfort through the heat and rain. All things considered, and especially the lateness in beginning work and the delays in receiving records, His Honour was well satisfied with the progress made. I have especially to bring to the notice of the Board the good work which has been done by Messrs. E. H. Walsh, Ambica Charan Sen, Baroda Charan Mittra, and R. Nathan, who worked indefatigably and applied themselves with much ability to dealing with many difficult questions connected with the record-writing and assessment.

Work done by kanungos and patwaris.

12. Mr. Walsh submits with his report a note on the work done by the kanungos and patwaris who have been employed on settlement work. The use made of these agencies in the settlement work does not appear to have been satisfactory, and if use of them is to continue, better arrangements for getting from them such work as they are best fitted to do appear to be required. In

Puri the kanungos have continued to perform their collectorate duties in addition to the work done for the Settlement Department, but all collectorate orders have come to them through the Assistant Settlement Officer under whom they were working. In Cuttack and Balasore their services have been entirely made over to the Settlement Department, and special kanungos have been appointed in their places to perform their collectorate duties. The cost of this establishment is Rs. 1,100 per month, and Mr. Walsh considers that if the kanungos on deputation returned to the collectorate, a more efficient agency could be obtained for a smaller expenditure. Mr. Maude has been requested to take up this matter separately.

Cost of the operations.

13. The total cost of the operations during the year has been Rs. 2,97,988* under the head of survey and Rs. 2,08,032 under settlement, making a total for the area completed of Rs. 5,16,917 for survey and Rs. 2,53,631 for settlement, or a total of Rs. 7,70,548 from the commencement of operations. Until some progress shall have been made in settling fair rents and publication of records and assessment of revenue, it is not possible to say what will be the average cost for each square mile settled. I shall ask Mr. Maude to consider this question when he has necessary data.

Maintenance of boundary marks.

14. In order to secure the proper maintenance of boundary marks, Mr. Walsh proposes that the chaukidars should be furnished with a rough map of the boundary stones of their village, and should report as to their condition on their attendance days at the thana or outpost, and that at the thana should be kept a mujmili trace map showing the boundary stones of the villages contained within its jurisdiction on which stones would be numbered. On a chaukidar reporting any stone to be damaged or removed, the officer in charge of the thana would report the serial number of the stone to the Collector, who would also have a copy of the general mujmili map, and would know at once what persons were responsible for the maintenance of that particular stone, and would issue notices accordingly. This subject will be dealt with in a special report.

Maintenance of settlement records.

15. As regards the maintenance of the settlement records, the system proposed in Bengal Government letter No. 492T.R., dated 30th June 1892, of having rural sub-registrars of mutations of small areas, appears to Mr. Walsh to be thoroughly suitable and efficient. Mr. Walsh proposes that, as a guarantee that mutations shall be duly entered and changes in rent recorded, there should be a triplicate form of rent receipt prescribed for Orissa,—one part to be retained by the landlord, and two made over to the tenant, one of which he would file at the office of the rural sub-registrar. The tenant is, Mr. Walsh thinks, the party who should be required to file the triplicate receipt, as it is for his interest to show that payment of the amount has been made. The receipt should also give the area of the holding and the khasra numbers comprised in it, to show in respect of what land the receipt is granted.

Work remaining to be done.

16. From the figures given in paragraphs 4 and 8, it will be seen that a record of rights and rents has to be framed for an area exceeding 5,000 square miles in the province of Orissa, and that the record of rights and of existing rents had been attested down to the close of the year for 1,425 square miles only. Assessment work can hardly be said to have begun till after the close of the year. The question of the arrangements to be made for completion of attestation work so as to leave sufficient time for assessment of the whole province before the existing settlement expires (in September 1897) has the anxious attention of the Settlement Officer and myself, and will form the subject of a separate communication.

Banki.

17. The completion report of the settlement of the Banki estate was received by the Commissioner of Orissa on the 27th June 1892, and has been separately printed and submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 153T.A., dated 13th January 1893. The following is a summary of the report submitted by the Settlement Officer, Babu Balaram Das.

* Latest figures given by Director of Bengal Surveys. The figures returned to the Settlement Officer were Rs. 2,94,538.

Previous history.

18. Banki was formerly a Feudatory chiefship, the property of the Raja of Banki. The Raja was dethroned in 1839 for having been convicted of murder, and was imprisoned for life. The State was confiscated by Government. From 1839 till 1882 Banki was under the management of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals; but in 1882 it was annexed to the Cuttack district, and it has since been treated as a Government estate, and has been managed by a Sub-Deputy Collector. It was settled after measurement in 1844 for ten years, and again after measurement for fourteen years from 1854. The period of the second settlement was extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine of 1866.

Sanction and law under which the operations were conducted.

19. The recent survey and settlement were undertaken under Government orders No. 1635, dated 19th May 1887. The survey was sanctioned by Government Notification dated 13th March 1888, published under section 3 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875 (the Bengal Survey Act). The law under which the settlement was made was Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, no portion of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 having been extended to Orissa before the completion of the settlement of Banki.

Survey and record-writing.

20. The survey was carried out by a detachment from the Survey of India under Mr. R. B. Smart, Surveyor. The demarcation of village boundaries was done under the orders of the Collector before the professional party arrived. Traverse work was begun on 1st February 1888 and field survey on the 15th February. The measurement was finished by the 19th June 1888. The field survey and record-writing were done by local agency, chiefly consisting of the sarbarakars and their relatives, who had previously been trained in survey schools opened at different centres from August 1887 to January 1888. The work done by the local men was found both by the Survey Officer and by the Settlement Officer to be satisfactory. The acre which corresponds to within a few square feet to the local mán was adopted as the standard of measurement.

Area and population.

21. The estate comprises 144 mauzas; and the total area is stated by the Settlement Officer to be 120 square miles. The exact area seems to be, however, 74,530 acres, or not quite 117 square miles. Of this area 37,211 acres are cultivated; and of the cultivated area 6,491 acres are irrigated from rivers, tanks, and hollows. The total culturable waste is 11,840 acres, of which 4,035 acres are under orchards.

The population according to the census of 1891 is 57,451.

Tenures, holdings and rates.

22. The Board's orders on the subject of the treatment of the various classes of tenures and holdings and as to rates of rent were passed in September 1889 on the Rate Report submitted by the Settlement Officer. The Board approved of existing rents and rates being taken as the basis of the settlement. Six thousand one hundred and twenty-four acres have been left unassessed, as against 6,342 máns unassessed at the last settlement, and 35,213 acres have been assessed as against 25,405 máns at the last settlement. The total number of holdings is 26,478 or 30,499, including under-raiyats. This does not represent the number of cultivators, as sometimes a cultivator holds land in more than one village, or in the same village holds under Government and also under a tenure-holder. In the case of 20,053 holdings the rent is paid by raiyats holding direct under Government. The number of rent-free holdings is 3,361.

Former and present rentals.

23. The rental of the first settlement (of 1844) was Rs. 18,360, and of the second settlement (of 1854) Rs. 22,184 gross, or Rs. 19,939 net, which had risen by 1890 to Rs. 23,866 gross, and Rs. 21,421 net by full assessment of privileged holdings.

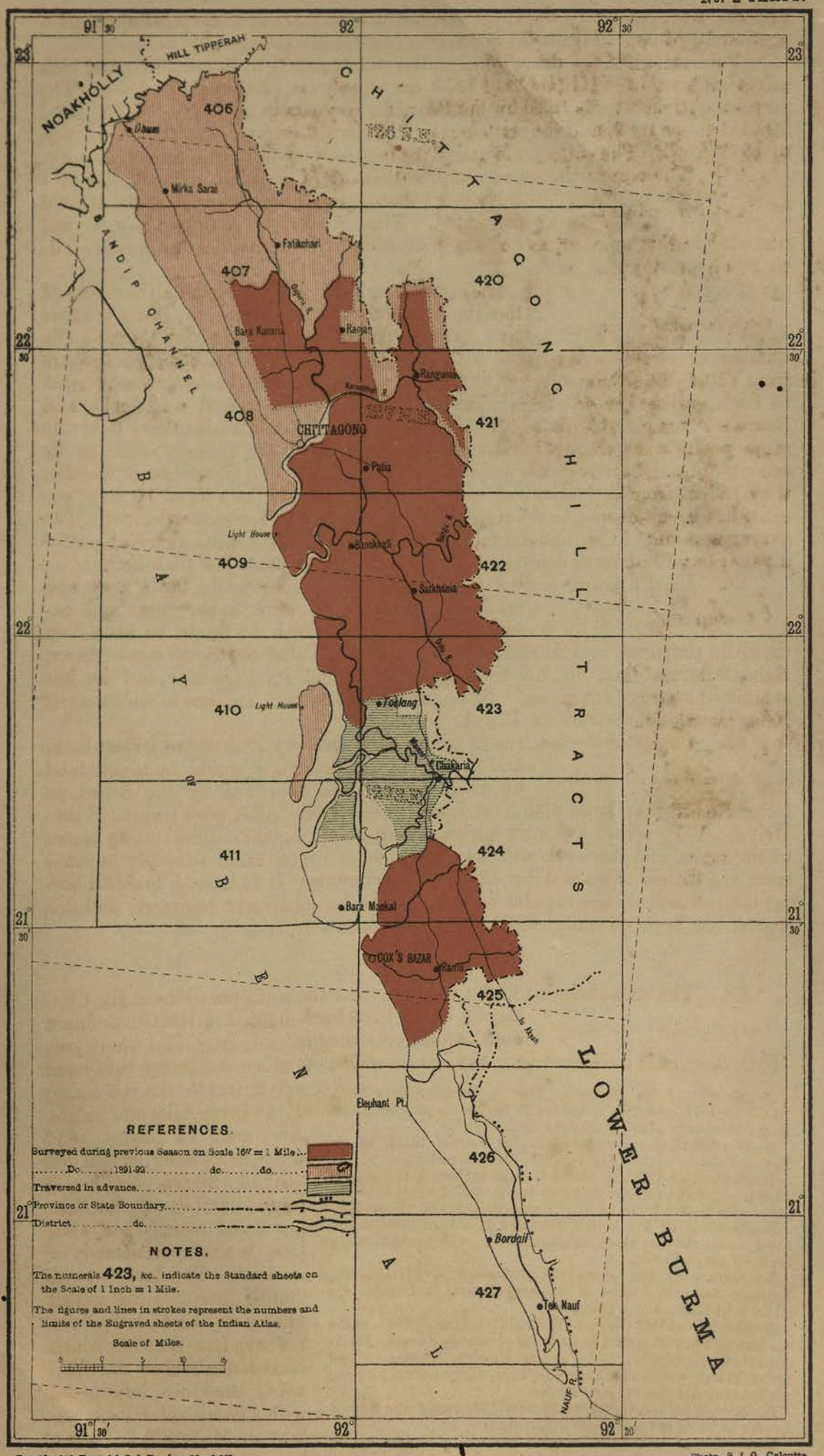
The cultivated area has increased by 4,210 acres (from 33,000 to 37,210 acres), or by nearly 13 per cent., and the gross and net rentals have been raised to Rs. 32,072 and Rs. 28,820 respectively, or by 34 per cent.

It was originally estimated that an increase of Rs. 10,000 would be obtained from this settlement. The actual net increase obtained has been Rs. 7,399. Looking to figures which have been compiled, showing the increase in the selling value of raiyati holdings from 1864 onwards, and the increase in the value of food-grains, and to the increase of cultivation, the assessment clearly appears to have been lenient and favourable to the cultivators. Some

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT CHITTAGONG.

No. 2 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Season on Scale 16" = 1 Mile...

.....Do.....1891-92.....do.....do.....

Traversed in advance.....

Province or State Boundary.....

District.....do.....

NOTES.

The numerals **423**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

0 5 10 15

Reg. No. 379, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93—2,252.

Reg. No. 93, D., B. Surveys—Mar. 93.—700.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

appeals were made to the Collector, but not a single suit was instituted under section 10 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 to contest the jamabandi.

Publication of the draft jamabandi was completed in March 1891, and took effect under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 from the year 1298 Amli or 1891. The term of settlement was fixed by the Board for 15 years in order No. 1172A, dated 22nd October 1889, and the settlement will expire, therefore, after the completion of 1312 Amli. The collections under the new settlement have been satisfactory.

Cost of the settlement.

24. The cost of the survey and settlement of Banki was Rs. 38,613, or a little more than 8 annas an acre against Rs. 40,000 estimated. The Settlement Officer's pay is not included in this amount, as he was performing the duties of tahsildar in addition to his settlement work.

Establishment of sarbarakars.

25. A scheme for the readjustment of the circles of the sarbarakars of the Banki estate was approved in Board's letter No. 1416A, dated 29th December 1891. The number of circles was reduced to 75 from 143, and the number of sarbarakars from 159 to 99. Compensation at the rate of one year's commission was granted to each sarbarakar whose services were dispensed with. It was decided in Board's letter No. 6A, dated 3rd January 1891, that the sarbarakars hold the same position as those of Khurda, *i.e.*, that they are farmers and public accountants, and are responsible for the total demand due to Government, whether they collect from the raiyats or not. A commission at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent. has been allowed to them in the present as in the former settlement. The average amount of the annual commission now drawn by the sarbarakars is Rs. 32-8 a year; but 40 of them draw less than Rs. 20, and 47 draw less than Rs. 50.

Conduct of the operation.

26. Mr. Finucane visited Banki on two occasions while the survey and settlement proceedings were in progress, and examined the records, which he found to have been carefully prepared. The results appeared to show that the Settlement Officer, Babu Balaram Das, did his work thoroughly and intelligently; and he has submitted an excellent report. Babu Balaram Das's work appears to me to merit the acknowledgments of the Board.

Maintenance of the records.

27. Copies of the settlement record have been supplied to the sarbarakars; and it was hoped that they would be maintained by them under rules approved by the Board in letter No. 1300A, dated 27th November 1891. These rules were translated into Uriya. Very few of the sarbarakars, however, are capable of correcting traces of the maps, and the work will have to be done by an amin specially deputed from the Tahsil office and by the Tahsil kanungo. It is indeed doubtful how far the sarbarakars are capable of keeping up the settlement registers, and this matter has been specially referred for the Board's orders.

Chittagong.

Area included in the operations.

28. The area included in the survey and settlement operations in the Chittagong district has been defined in the Government notifications cited in the margin. The whole area of the district is estimated at 2,498 square miles, of which 1,350 are cultivated or cultivable, the remaining 1,148 being hills and jungle. An area of about 650 miles, containing over 30,000 noabad taluks, besides a large number of auction-purchased mahals and khas jots, is under settlement of revenue. The lands of the 29,000 permanently-settled estates or tarafs, and of the revenue-free estates, which include the rest of the cultivated area are intermixed with the noabad taluks, except in Moheshkhal Island, in such a manner as to necessitate a simultaneous survey

Notification of 3rd December 1888, under the Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875, ordering a survey of the lands of Old Thana Ramu except the island of Moheshkhal.

Notification of 16th April 1889, under section 101(2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, for the same area.

Notification of 17th December 1889, under both Acts just mentioned, ordering a survey to be made and record of rights to be prepared with respect to the lands of thanas Satkania and Banskhali.

Notifications of 4th March 1890 and 21st April 1890, respectively, under the two above-mentioned Acts, with respect to the lands of thana Patiya.

Notification of 6th May 1890, under section 101(1) of the Tenancy Act, with sanction of Governor-General in Council, for all the four thanas above named.

Notifications of 14th October 1890 and 19th January 1891, under the Survey Act, with regard to the lands of thanas Rauzan, Fatikcharry and Hathhazari, and of thanas Kumira, Mirkasaraie and Sadar (Town); and of 22nd December 1891, under section 101(1) of the Tenancy Act, for the same thanas.

Notification published on 23rd January 1892 under the Survey Act for all lands in Cox's Bazar subdivision.

Notification of 27th February 1892 under the Survey Act in respect of lands on the banks of rivers and the seashore in the Sadar subdivision for the purposes described in Act IX of 1847.

of nearly the whole area and preparation of a record of rights and rents for nearly the whole of the district. The permanently-settled portion of Moheshkhal is the only cultivated area, except the tea grants, excluded from the operations.

Progress under different heads.

29. The progress made under the various heads of the work since the beginning is as follows:—

Survey.—The traverse survey of Old Thana Ramu began in December 1888. The cadastral survey began in November 1889, and was finished in January 1890. In the Sadar subdivision the traverse survey was begun in December 1890 and completed in March 1892; and the cadastral survey began in January 1890 and was completed in July 1892, except the area within Chittagong Municipal limits. In Kutubdia island the survey was done in January to April 1892. The traverse survey of Moheshkhal and of Chakaria thana began in February 1892 and is still going on.

During the year under report 462 square miles were cadastrally surveyed in the Sadar subdivision, and 26 square miles in the island of Kutubdia; in addition a skeleton boundary survey of 187 square miles was made, total 675 square miles. A topographical survey of 194 square miles was made.

The total area surveyed since the beginning of the operations is—

In Ramu ..	...	245	square miles.
In the Sadar sub-division	...	1,408	ditto.
Kutubdia ...	...	36	ditto.
Total	...	1,689	square miles.

The area which remained to be dealt with at the end of the year was approximately Chakaria 240 square miles, Moheshkhal 18 square miles, Teknaf 216 square miles. Within the areas just named 110 to 120 square miles only of cultivation has to be cadastrally surveyed. In the Sadar subdivision the Sitakund Reserved Forest and tea grant lots cover 188 square miles, 115 square miles are included in a permanently-settled estate in Moheshkhal, and 32 are large channels such as the Moheshkhal channel. None of these last-named areas will be surveyed with the exception that Moheshkhal island will be traversed round.

Record-writing.

30. *Record-writing in the field.*—Since January 1891, the work of writing of the records from the first, or khanapuri, has been done under the direct supervision of the Settlement Officer; and the work of the Survey Department, after preparation of the maps in pencil and after return of the maps by the Settlement Officer's Khanapuri Amins, has been confined to extraction of areas of the fields, inking up the maps, numbering the fields, and supplying area lists to the Settlement Office. The delays and difficulties added to the work by this procedure are very considerable; and the cost of the record-writing has been far greater than in Orissa. Only very great increase of accuracy in the record-writing such as shall materially facilitate and cheapen attestation and assessment work can compensate for the disadvantages of the system.

The whole number of villages under survey and settlement in the Sadar subdivision is 933, and in Cox's Bazar subdivision, including Ramu, 147.

By the end of September 1892 the khanapuri amins had written the khasras, except the area columns, for 825 villages containing 2,107,041 plots in the Sadar subdivision (including 836,705 plots entered in khasras in the year under report). In 28 more villages khanapuri had been partly done, viz., for 76,693 plots. In the Sadar subdivision khasra writing was finished in Banskhali, Satkania, and Anwara Thanas by June 1891, in Patiya by March 1892, in Rangonia by April 1892, in Raojan by June 1892, in Hathazari and Kumira in November 1892, and in Kutubdia in December 1892. In Fatekchari and Mirkasaraie and the Town thana khasra writing is still (January 1893) going on. The khasra writing was completed in Ramu in 1890. For the remaining part of the Cox's Bazar subdivision khasra writing work began only in November 1892.

Record-writing at head-quarters.—By the end of September 1892 traces for 628 villages and area lists for 655 villages in the Sadar subdivision had been received from the Survey Officers; and the writing of khatians and of milan khasra and crop statements had been completed for 628 villages

containing 13 lakhs and 77 thousand plots. For 199 more villages khatians had been written, except the area columns, figures for which (save in the case of a few villages) had not been received from the Survey Office down to the end of the year.

Attestation of records.

31. *Attestation.*—The Settlement Officer has furnished the following revised figures, showing the total amount of attestation work done in the Sadar subdivision down to the end of September 1892 :—

Name of Circle.	Number of villages attested.	Number of khatians attested.	Number of plots attested.
Jaldi.			
Mr. C. G. H. Allen ...	11	12,256	31,658
Belgaon.			
Babu Durga Charan Ghose ...	50	53,250	173,926
South Satkania.			
Babu Sarat Chandra Das ...	32	25,717	110,361
North Satkania.			
Babu Romesh Chandra Das ...	96	60,398	173,901
Anwara.			
Babu Behari Lal Ghosal ...	39	37,775	86,043
West Patiya.			
Babu Kanti Chandra Mukherjee	95	50,777	124,076
East Patiya.			
Babu Haripada Ghose ...	32	18,131	51,741
Total ...	355	258,304	751,706

Attestation was completed in Banskhali in June 1892 and in Satkania Thana in July 1892, and had been nearly completed in Anwara, and is in part done in Patiya. Only one-third of the Sadar subdivision had been attested. Arrangements have been made for vigorously pushing on this work in the present season. Six Assistant Settlement Officers are now employed on the work, and each is helped by two kanungos.

In Ramu attestation was completed in 1890.

Case-work.

32. The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of during the year and since the beginning of the operations both in the Sadar subdivision and in Ramu appears to be as follows:—

	Disposed of during year under report.	Disposed of since the beginning of the operations.
Regular ...	793	1,549
Summary ...	18,834	25,142
Miscellaneous ...	13,060	15,051
Boundary ...	1,147	1,659
Total ...	33,834	43,401

The number of cases pending at the end of the year was—

Regular	...	414
Summary	...	1,819
Miscellaneous	...	4,461
Boundary	...	77
Total	...	6,771

Down to the 31st March 1892 ninety-three appeals had been preferred to the Special Judge. In those appeals the decisions of the Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers had been upheld in 54 cases, modified in 5, and reversed in 8 cases. In the half-year ending 30th September 1892, 51 more appeals were instituted, and the Special Judge decided 44 cases, upholding the decision in 30 cases, reversing in 13 cases, and modifying the decision in one case. The result of appeals has therefore been creditable to the Settlement Staff.

Fixation of rents, determination of status, and assessment of revenue.

33. Existing rents were recorded and status determined for 119,871 raiyats and 70,393 other tenants in the Sadar subdivision during the year under report. Since the beginning of the operations the existing rents of 141,517 raiyats and 86,980 other tenants had been recorded down to 30th September 1892. Fair rents had been settled for a small number of tenants only in the Jaldi Circle down to the end of the year.

In Ramu the rents and status of 11,936 raiyats and 3,507 other tenants have been determined. The assessment proposition statements for Ramu have been submitted to the Board of Revenue, and are still under discussion.

Staff.

34. Mr. F. A. Slack, C.S., was in charge of the Settlement from 10th October 1891 until the 30th July 1892; and Mr. C. G. H. Allen, C.S., was in charge from 1st to 10th October (while Mr. Slack was officiating as District Judge), and assumed the substantive charge on the 30th July. Mr. Slack was on tour for 192 days during the year. He tested khanapuri, inspected the Offices of the Assistant Settlement Officers, and generally supervised the work. Mr. Allen was in charge of the Settlement office at the beginning of the year as stated above, and was also employed for a short time on criminal case work under the District Magistrate. He reverted to the Jaldi Circle on return of Mr. Slack to the Settlement Office in October 1891, where he continued attestation, and commenced the preparation of soil maps which he practically completed by the end of December 1891. He then had charge of the West Patiya Circle for a few days, and then took up the work of preparing soil maps which he completed for 171 villages with an area of 169·18 square miles in the Jaldi, Belgaon, South and North Satkania, and Anwara Circles. He went on three months' privilege leave on the 24th April 1892. On his return from leave on the 30th July following he succeeded Mr. Slack in the appointment of Settlement Officer. In addition to his Settlement duties he officiated as Magistrate and Collector of the district from the 20th August. He was on tour for 153 days during the year.

Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer, returned to Settlement work from general duty on the 10th October 1891, and was in charge of the Belgaon Circle for the remainder of the year. He completed the attestation of the Belgaon Circle, and was 328 days on tour.

Babu Romesh Chandra Das was in charge of the North and South Satkania Circles. On the 15th November 1891 Babu Sarat Chander Das relieved him of the charge of the South Satkania Circle. He completed the attestation of the North Satkania Circle, and was on tour for 313 days.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das, who joined the department in November 1891, was placed in charge of the South Satkania Circle, of which he practically completed the attestation. He was on tour 307 days.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravarty joined the department in March 1891, and held charge of the Anwara Circle until May 1892, when he went on leave. He was on tour 147 days.

Babu Behari Lal Ghosal, who was appointed to the Anwara Circle in May, took leave in June. He was on tour 20 days. This officer and Jogendro

Nath Chakravarty attested the bulk of the Anwara Circle, leaving about 10,000 plots to be done next season.

Babu Kanti Chandra Mukharji joined the Settlement on 30th December 1891, and was placed in charge of the West Patiya Circle. He returned to Chittagong on the 15th July 1892, and reverted to general duty. He was on tour for 211 days.

Babu Haripada Ghose joined the Settlement on the 14th April 1892, and was placed in charge of the East Patiya Circle. He returned to general duty under the orders of the Magistrate-Collector on 1st August 1892. He was on tour for 110 days.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bose was in charge of the Ramu Circle throughout the half-year, and was engaged in correction of his records, in case-work, in draft publication of his records, and in preparation of assessment proposition statements.

Mr. Allen reports that Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, and Babu Romesh Chandra Das deserve special credit for working through the hot weather and rains under circumstances of great discomfort.

Maintenance of boundary marks: maintenance of the survey and settlement records.

35. The Settlement Officer has nothing to add to what has been said in previous reports with regard to the maintenance of boundary marks and of settlement records. As was mentioned on page 4 of my Report for the year ending 31st March 1892, it is proposed that the khas tahsil establishment in Chittagong should be strengthened for the purpose of keeping up the settlement records, and that a tahsil muharrir should be required to report yearly the state of the boundary marks in each circle. These subjects are under consideration.

Cost.

36. During the year under report the following expenditure was incurred:—

	Survey.	Settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar subdivision ...	1,18,884	1,23,374
Thanas Chakaria, etc. ...	15,294	...
Old Thana Ramu ...	...	8,919
Total ...	1,34,178*	1,32,293

The whole cost incurred on the operations from the beginning down to the end of September 1892 has been—

	Rs.
For Survey	4,27,026
For Settlement	2,30,192

Work remaining to be done.

37. It will be seen from paragraphs 31 and 33 that far the greater part of the work of attestation and settlement of rents and revenue remained to be done at the end of the year. It is hoped that preliminary record-writing (Khanapuri) may be finished by March 1893, and the attestation of the Sadr subdivision before the recess of the current year. The attestation of the Cox's Bazar subdivision except Ramu Thana will remain for next season. The terms of settlement of about 19,000 of the 30,000 taluks will have fallen in before 31st March 1896, and of the remaining 11,000 to 12,000 taluks in later years. The object to be kept in view would appear to be to frame and finally publish the record of rights and rents for the 19,000 taluks as early as possible in the year 1895.

The Western Duars.

Survey.

38. With regard to survey operations in the Western Duars, it is only necessary in this Report to notice that the total outturn of cadastral survey during the year under report was 22·74 square miles, consisting of detached plots of land which were omitted in

* Later figures supplied by the Director of Bengal Surveys show Rs. 1,34,154.

former seasons, or which were pointed out in jungle tracts. I have had nothing to do with the topographical and forest surveys, and the surveys of waste lands and tea grants, or with the survey of the Jalpaiguri and Bhutan boundary, which were carried out during the year. Information with regard to those surveys is contained in the report of the Director of Bengal Surveys for the year 1891-92.

Record-writing.

39. All the records of the cadastral survey, including those of the season of 1891-92, were made over to the Settlement Officer by June 1892. Mr. Sunder reports that the records made for the tahsils, taken up subsequently to those of Mainaguri tahsil, were well made, and that little alteration of them was required.

Unit of survey and settlement.

40. The territorial divisions known in the Western Duars are parganas, taluks and jots. The unit recognised for settlement purposes is the jot, but for survey purposes several jots have been clubbed together.

Area under settlement.

41. The area under settlement in the Western Duars is as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
Mainaguri tahsil, consisting of parganas Chengmari, and North and South Mainaguri, with an area of	291·57
Ambari Falakata	15·37
Falakata tahsil, consisting of parganas Moraghat, Lakhipur, and West Madari	272·24
Alipur tahsil, consisting of parganas East Madari, Chakwakheti, Baxa and Bhatibari	154·86
Bhalka tahsil, consisting of pargana Bhalka	35·65
Total ...	769·69*

Within this area there are 10,303 jots containing about seven and a quarter lakhs of fields.

Law under which settlement is being conducted.

42. The settlement is being conducted under Act XVI of 1869, the Bhutan Duars Act.

Progress in settlement.

43. *Boundary cases.*—All the boundary cases shown as pending on page 5 of my Report for the year ending 31st March 1892 and all the cases of this nature which were subsequently instituted were disposed of before the 30th September 1892.

Attestation and settlement of rents and revenue.—By the same date the record of rights and rents had been framed, attested and revised for the 4,170 jots included in the Mainaguri tahsil. The principles on which lands have been classified and rents and revenue fixed in this tahsil were explained on page 12 of Mr. Finucane's report for the year ending 30th September 1891. The new settlement rates were brought into effect in Mainaguri tahsil from the kist of October 1892; but the issue of leases, taking of kabuliyats and tabulation of figures for this tahsil remained to be done at the end of the year.

In Falakata, Alipur and Bhalka tahsils and in Ambari Falakata pargana the attestation of 5,142 + 45 jots was completed during the year, and there remained only 946 more jots to be attested. A rate report for the Moraghat and Lakhipur parganas was submitted during the year, and orders were passed in Government letter No. 539T.R., dated 12th September 1892, sanctioning the rates proposed by the Commissioner. Since the close of the year assessment proposals for pargana Bhalka have been received and approved by Government; and it now remains only to settle the rates for parganas Madari West (828 jots), Alipur tahsil (2,134 jots), and Ambari Falakata (45 jots).

It was expected by the Settlement Officer that an annual increase of revenue of not less than Rs. 60,000 would be obtained in Mainaguri tahsil alone. Mr. Sunder's latest estimate is that the revenue demand of this tahsil will be raised from Rs. 1,28,000 to Rs. 2,09,000. With regard to the increase of revenue likely to be obtained in the other three tahsils, Mr. Sunder was not able to report. Since the close of the year it has been ascertained that the revenue of pargana Bhalka will be raised from Rs. 7,654 to Rs. 9,043. Mr. Sunder hopes to bring the settlement proceedings to an end by September 1893.

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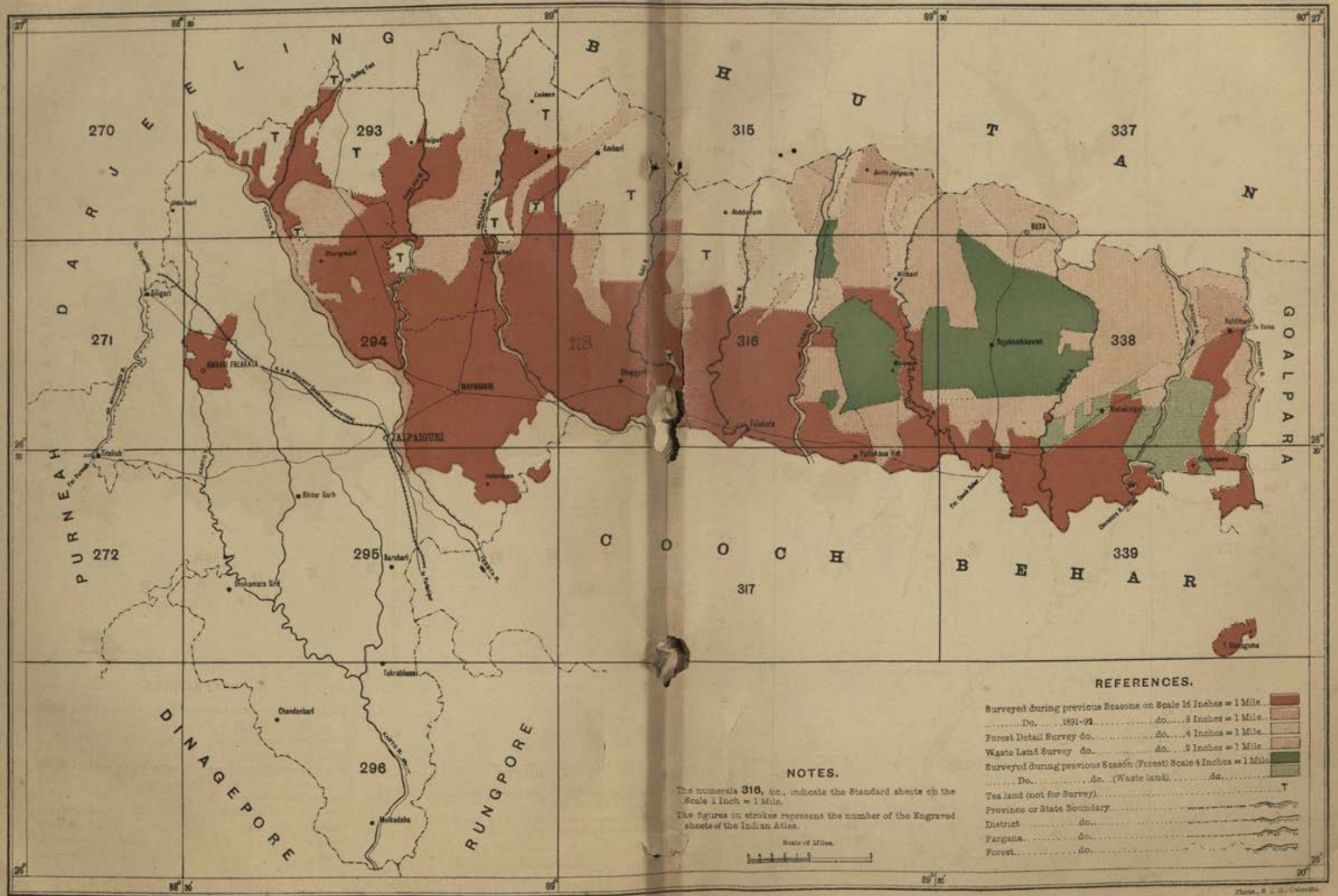
* As furnished in detail by Mr. Sunder. In Mr. Sunder's report and statements the area is shown as 765 square miles. The Survey Department has furnished figures aggregating 766·93 square miles.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN THE WESTERN DOOARS (DISTRICT JALPAIGURI).

No. 4 PARTY.



NOTES.

The numerals **316**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures in strokes represent the number of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Seasons on Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile.
Do. 1891-92 do. 8 Inches = 1 Mile.
Forest Detail Survey do. do. 4 Inches = 1 Mile.
Waste Land Survey do. do. 2 Inches = 1 Mile.
Surveyed during previous Season (Forest) Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.
Do. do. (Waste land). do.
Tea land (not for Survey).
Province or State Boundary.
District do.
Pargana do.
Forest do.

Reg. No. 933, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93—2,325.
Reg. No. 92, D. S. Surveys.—Mar. 93.—700.

Photo.-E. J. O., Calcutta.

44. The following officers were employed during the year in the Western Duars settlement operations :—

Staff.

Name of Officer and Designation.	Period employed.	
	From	To
Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer	Throughout the year.	
Babu Jadub Chunder Mozumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer ...	1st October 1891 ...	14th November 1891.
	30th December 1891 ...	30th September 1892.
Babu Upendra Chunder Mukharji, Assistant Settlement Officer ...	1st October 1891 ...	19th December 1891.
	30th December 1891 ...	31st March 1892.
	7th June 1892 ...	30th September 1892.
Babu Hari Lal Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer	1st October 1891 ...	1st December 1891.
	16th December 1891 ...	19th February 1892.
Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer	1st October 1891 ...	30th September 1892.
Maulvi Fazlur Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer	20th February 1892 ...	30th September 1892.
Babu Kedar Nath Mukharji, Assistant Settlement Officer	13th May 1892 ...	28th June 1892.
Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlment Officer	11th June 1892 ...	30th September 1892.

Mr. Sunder was employed in the early part of the year in completing papers for issue of new leases in Mainaguri. Early in December Mr. Sunder went to Chengmari and distributed pattas to the jotdars. From February to June, Mr. Sunder was engaged in attestation work in Falakata and Alipur tahsils, where he attested the records for 1,525 jots with an area of 80,713 acres, and inspected the work of his assistants. He was on tour for 201 days. He returned to Jalpaiguri on the 26th June 1892, and was chiefly occupied for the rest of the year in revising the records of Mainaguri tahsil and correcting the errors made in the assessment through misunderstanding of the Government orders. These errors had been pointed out in the Commissioner's inspection note of February 1892.

Babu Jadab Chunder Mozumdar inspected the jots in parganas Moraghat, Lakhipur Chakwakheti and Buxa, and tested the khanapuri of the khasras, and completed attestation of the entries relating to the holdings of jotdars, chukanidars, and other tenants on 632 jots containing an area of 36,322·59 acres. He was on tour for 216 days. Babu Upendra Chandra Mukharji completed the attestation of 397 jots with an area of 22,547·42 acres in pargana Moraghat. He was on tour for 173 days. Babu Hari Lal Gupta completed the attestation of 468 jotes, with an area of 26,563·25 acres in pargana Moraghat. He was on tour for 84 days.

Maulavi Fazlur Rahaman attested 735 jots containing between 40,000 and 50,000 acres in Falakata and Alipur tahsils, and was also employed in checking settlement records. He was on tour for 103 days.

Babu Kedarnath Mukharji did a little attestation work in Alipur tahsil during the short time he was employed on the settlement, but was incapacitated by illness after six weeks' work and left the settlement. He was on tour for 46 days.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt was employed in office work.

Every officer in the staff and many of the subordinates suffered severely from sickness due to the unhealthy climate of the Duars. Mr. Sunder himself has worked indefatigably in spite of being often prostrated by fever.

45. This subject will be discussed by me with the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner of Rajshahi, and will form the subject of a separate report.

Maintenance of settlement records and of boundary pillars.

46. The total cost incurred on the cadastral survey and on completion of the survey records during the year was Rs. 43,562. I have not been able to ascertain the total cost of the survey operations since the beginning in the area under settlement. The

Cost.

total cost of settlement operations during the year (exclusive of survey) was Rs. 36,386, and from the beginning to the 30th September 1892 amounted to Rs. 99,071.

Smaller Settlements of Government Estates.

Smaller settlements of Government estates.

47. The smaller settlements of Government estates will now be noticed in the accustomed order of Commissioners' Divisions.

Burdwan Division.

Bhetia.

48. Bhetia in Midnapore with an area of 6,698 acres contained in 23 villages was the only Government estate under settlement under the Tenancy Act in the Burdwan Division. As reported on page 6 of the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1889-90, the survey and settlement proceedings were completed in 1890. The final report was returned by Mr. Finucane in April 1891 with instructions for revision of the status of a class of tenure-holders called aymadars, and their tenants. Meanwhile the question of the position to be assigned to the aymadars in the settlement had gone up to the Special Judge on appeal by the tenants. The Judge in deciding the appeal upheld the Settlement Officer's classification of the aymadars as raiyats and of their tenants as under-raiyats. But he added a recommendation that an effort should be made to induce the aymadars, by offer of more favourable terms than had been allowed, to execute kabuliyats acknowledging themselves to be tenure-holders and to grant raiyati pattas to their tenants. This matter is still under discussion. The aymadars occupy an intermediate position between the Government and the actual cultivators very similar to the independant itmamdars of Chittagong.

Presidency Division.

Khosalpur.

49. In this Division also there was only one Government estate under settlement under the Tenancy Act, viz., Khosalpur in Nadia with an area of 425 acres contained in 13 villages. The Settlement Officer was Babu Annada Prosad Sen, until January 1892, when he was succeeded by Babu Chandi Charan Chatterji. The settlement was reported in October last to have been concluded, but the final settlement report has not yet been received.

Two hundred and eleven acres had been cadastrally surveyed (by non-professional agency) up to 30th September 1891, and the survey of the remainder was done between 1st October of that year and 31st March 1892. The cost of survey is Re. 1-1 per acre, a very high rate, which is chiefly attributable to the scattered position of the lands.

The total number of raiyats on the estate is 386, whose rents were recorded and status determined. The rent-roll now amounts to Rs. 827-6-10, against Rs. 504-4 of the preceding settlement.

Dacca Division.

Jowar Joymangal.

50. On page 19 of the Report for the year ending 30th September 1891, it was stated that the survey and settlement of the estate Jowar Joymangal, which has an area of 1,199 acres comprised in ten villages, had been completed, but that the proceedings had not been closed, pending decision of certain disputes. It was found necessary to relay the boundary of a mauza, viz., Nij Joymangal, and the remeasurement led to several fresh objections being filed, and to the discovery that the previous survey was incorrect. The orders of the Board of Revenue were accordingly obtained for resurvey of the mauza (Nij Joymangal). The resurvey is now in progress, and is expected to be finished during the present field season. Meanwhile all pending objections have been disposed of by the Settlement Officer Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakravarti, and the final publication of the records of six villages and the draft publication of the records of three others have been made. The records of the three last-mentioned

villages were likely to be affected by the resurvey of Nij Joymangal, and their final publication was therefore deferred.

The preliminary proceedings in connection with this settlement do not appear to have been properly conducted by the officers in charge.

Kalkini Estates in Faridpur.

51. The Kalkini estates, which are 13 in number, with an area of 17,034 acres, contained in 22 villages, are the property of private individuals, but are under direct management of Government. The settlement of these estates was taken up in 1889 under the Regulations. By a notification, dated 10th October 1891, the settlement was brought under the provisions of chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Correspondence then followed as to whether the measurements already made should be made the basis of settlement, or whether fresh measurements were necessary. It was decided that new measurement would not be required if, after test of 10 per cent. of the plots, the measurements appeared correct. Babu Ananda Chandra Bose, the Sub-Deputy Collector managing the Kalkini estates, was appointed Settlement Officer. He had hardly time to do much testing of the measurement before the rains set in, and the greater part of the estates went under water. Since the close of the year a special officer, Deputy Collector Babu Sachchidanundo Mukharji, has been appointed to carry out the settlement.

Backergunge Government Estates.

52. On the 1st October 1891 there were 24 Government estates under settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act in this district. Of these, Bhoirab, No. 5231, and Price, No. 3025, were found to be parts of Char Umed, and were accordingly included with that estate. Udoy Kali, No. 5262, was also struck off, because three years more of its term of settlement remained to run. A fourth estate, Char Drummond, was struck off, because it was not yet sufficiently above water to be brought under settlement. A new estate was added, viz., the surplus accretion to Thak Lakhmi, *alias* Padma Manasha. The survey and settlement work of the year included therefore 21 estates, viz.—

Estates dealt with.

(1) Joynagar, No. 5285.
(2) Lamchipata, No. 5219.
(3) Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384.
(4) Kristo Prasad, No. 5257.
(5) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292.
(6) Char Umed, No. 5256 (including Price and Bhoirab).
(7) Char Lakhmi, No. 5243.
(8) Koralmara, No. 5250.
(9) Madhupura, No. 5215.
(10) Goneshpura, No. 5221.
(11) Lal Mohan, No. 5245.
(12) Bairagya, No. 5216.
(13) Lord Hardinge, No. 5249.
(14) Char Kali, No. 5251.
(15) Fasson, No. 6431.
(16) Jangla, No. 4748.
(17) Surplus accretion to Char Lakhmi, *alias* Padma Manasha.
(18) Char Padma.
(19) Shambhupura.
(20) Golakpura.
(21) Char Kalachand.

with a total area of 60,532 acres. The work of settlement of the 17 first-named estates with an area of 52,590 acres was in the charge of a special officer, Mr. Dwija Das Datta, Officiating Deputy Collector; of estates (18) to (20) with an area of 6,520 acres in the charge of another special officer, Babu Piyari Mohan Basu, Officiating Deputy Collector, who is also settling the Dakhin Shabazpur Wards' Estate, and of estate No. (20), with an area of 1,062 acres, in the charge of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.

The work done during the year by Mr. Dwija Das Dutt (who also had charge of settlement of a private estate—*see* paragraph 78 of this report) was—

Progress made.

(*a*) The survey of the remaining portion of Padma Manasha (of which a part had been previously done), and of a part of Char Umed was completed. The area surveyed in the two estates was 6,191 acres or 9·67 square miles.

(*b*) The khanapuri of the whole of Padma Manasha, area 2·32 square miles.

(*c*) The record of rights was attested, fair rents were fixed, and draft records were published under section 105(i) of the Tenancy Act for Char Jangla, Padma Manasha, Char Padma, Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bairagya and Lal Mohan.

(*d*) The number of raiyats whose rent was recorded and status determined in Char Jangla and Padma Manasha were 747.

(*e*) The final publication of records after decision of disputes was made for estates Joynagar, Lamchipata, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Umed, Lakhmi, Koralmara, Lamchi Koralmara, Fasson and Kristo Prasad.

(*f*) Copies of khatians for distribution among tenants were prepared of estates Lamchi Koralmara, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, and Kali.

The final settlement reports of Shambhupura, Golakpura, Char Padma, and Char Kalachand Nos. (18) to (21) above, which were submitted in the previous year or in the year under report, were confirmed by the authorities after a revision of the proceedings in Char Padma.

Financial results and cost.

53. The financial results of the settlements completed are satisfactory, an actual increase of Rs. 17,721 having been obtained, and a further increase of the Government rents by Rs. 28,521 more was expected to be realized by the other settlements pending.

The cost incurred on settlement work was Rs. 7,954 during the year, and Rs. 20,374 up to the end of the year. The survey operations cost Rs. 28,306 up to the end of the year. The total cost is therefore Rs. 48,680. A great part of the increase in revenue is attributed to the abolition of the farming system. The farmers prevented extension of cultivation, notwithstanding that there was a demand for land, because it paid them better to use waste lands as pasture for buffaloes. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Dwija Das Dutta, has succeeded in getting tenants for the hitherto uninhabited parts of Char Umed, with whom much of the *patit* lands has been settled. His work has been favourably noticed by the Board.

Chittagong Division.

Government Estates in Tippera.

54. The Report for the year ending 30th September 1891, page 18, showed only one Government estate, viz., Maizurdi, as remaining under settlement under the Tenancy Act in Tippera. In the year under report the 16 estates named in the margin, with an aggregate area of 12,397 acres, were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The settlement of Maizurdi was completed and confirmed, and resulted in an increase of Rs. 662 in revenue (Rs. 1,536 new rent-roll as against Rs. 874 former rent-roll). The increase is due partly to enhancement of rates of rent, and partly to assessment of excess lands and newly-formed lands. The total cost of both survey and settlement was Rs. 264.

(1) Maizurdi, hissa 9 annas.
(2) Nalchar Majhirchar.
(3) Char Kalia Howla Jugul Krishna Das.
(4) Taluk Bejoy Ram Sarkar.
(5) Khela Ram Deb Dutt Dehi, No. 22.
(6) Char Machua Kachua.
(7) Taluk Ram Chandra Chakra.
(8) Char Hime with char Bhairab.
(9) Naurah, 8 annas.
(10) Taluk Bhagyamanta Ghose.
(11) „ Bhagyamanta Roy.
(12) „ Durgacharan Das.
(13) „ Asak Mati.
(14) „ Samsheruddin Jamsher.
(15) „ Abhiram Dutt.
(16) „ Mangal Sarfaraj.

In the case of estates Nos. (2) to (7), all proceedings from demarcation to confirmation of settlement were concluded within the year. The aggregate former jamabandi of these estates, which was Rs. 2,023, has been raised to Rs. 3,091 by the resettlements. The number of raiyats whose rents were recorded and status determined was 364, and the area of land actually settled with them was 1,479 acres.

In the case of char Hime (including char Bhairab) the demarcation, measurement, record of tenants' rents, determination of fair rents and status of raiyats, and publication of draft khatian were completed. Several of the objections filed were also disposed of.

Settlement proceedings in Naurah, 8 annas, had reached the same stage as those in char Hime when the year closed. This estate had been surveyed in

1889. Some of the taluks comprised in it were then reported to be untraceable. During the year under report the estate was brought under settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Several of the missing taluks have been discovered. The area of the estate is only 138 acres, and the present jama is Rs. 79. The Settlement Officer expects an increase of Rs. 17 in revenue. The number of raiyats on the estate is 47.

The settlement of the marginally-named estates was at first taken up under the Regulations and the measurements made in 1891. Subsequently the attitude of the tenants was found to be adverse to an amicable settlement, and further proceedings under the Regulations had to be given up. With the sanction of Government the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act were then applied to these settlements, but no fresh measurements were rendered necessary as the tenants had no objection to those already made. The settlements were completed under the Tenancy Act and confirmed within the year under report, but copies of the khatians remained to be distributed to the raiyats.

Taluk Bhagyamanta Ghose.
„ Bhagyamanta Roy.
„ Durgacharan Das.
„ Asak Mati.
„ Samsheruddin Jamsher.
„ Abhiram Dutt.
„ Mangal Sarfaraj.

The Settlement Officer was Babu Rajani Kumar Dutta, a Deputy Collector on the district staff. He had as his assistant until May 1892 Babu Soshi Bhushan Dutt, who made the demarcation, checked the measurement, and determined the rents and status of the raiyats in most of the estates.

Altogether on the above estates the rents and status of 2,037 raiyats have been recorded, and the rents have been raised from Rs. 3,650 to Rs. 5,408.

The estates are all under the direct management of the Collector. Every estate settled has given an increase of revenue, with the exception of the small estate Samsheruddin Jamsher, which shows a decrease of Rs. 9-10-4 on the former rental of Rs. 64.

Noakhali Government Estates.

55. In Noakhali three Government estates were under settlement under the Tenancy Act, viz., the estates Char Pir Baksh, Char Gazi, and Char Fakira, whose settlement was pending at the close of the year ending 30th September 1891. The settlement of Pir Baksh, area 5,176 acres, had been practically completed before the beginning of the year. It was shown pending as the Board's confirmation was not received until after 1st October 1891. The Report for the year ending 30th September 1891 (page 19) contained a summary of the results of this settlement.

Char Gazi.—The survey of this estate, which has an area of 7,255 acres with 1,188 tenants, was finished before the beginning of the year, and the papers were received from the amins early in the year. The amin's papers were badly prepared, and their scrutiny and attestation occupied much time. Further delay was caused by an accident to the Settlement Officer, Babu Jamin Mohan Das, who broke an arm by a fall from his horse. He was succeeded by Babu Pramutha Nath Datta, who wrote two good rate reports for this estate and for Char Fakira, which have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. The settlement of fair rents in this estate began in April 1892, and was completed by the end of September. Important questions regarding classification of the tenants and other matters have been taken by the tenants to the Special Judge on appeal, and have also been submitted in a separate report to the Board of Revenue for orders. The total cost of survey and settlement up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,974. An increase of Rs. 1,580 (latest figures) is expected on the present revenue of Rs. 9,583. The increase would have been more but for the fact of a part of the estate having deteriorated, in consequence of a deposit of sand and salt water inundation.

Char Fakira.—This is a resumed estate with an area of 2,748 acres and 384 raiyats. Its resettlement was undertaken on the expiry of the term of its last settlement. The proceedings in connection with the resettlement were at first under the Regulations. In July 1892 the settlement was brought under the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. The settlement proceedings are at the same stage as those of Char Gazi. The latest information shows

that an increase of revenue from Rs. 2,229 to Rs. 3,728 is expected from this estate. The cost incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 296.

Babu Jamini Mohan Das, a Deputy Collector on the district staff, was in charge of the settlements up to the 13th January 1892, when he was relieved, for the reason above stated, by Babu Pramatha Nath Dutta, another Deputy Collector of the district staff.

Patna Division.

Government Estates in Shahabad.

56. There were two Government estates under settlement under the Tenancy Act in the Shahabad district, viz., Dhanchuhan, in pargana Nonore, with an area of 1,067 acres; and Buxar Fort and Stud land, in pargana Bhojpur, with an area of 947 acres.

Dhanchuhan contains land in one village, and Buxar Fort and stud lands are in six villages. The settlement proceedings in both estates were concluded in the course of the year under report. The total number of raiyats in Dhanchuhan is 113, and in the other estate 312. The rent-roll according to the new settlement of the former is Rs. 3,437, and of the latter Rs. 5,565, against Rs. 2,721 and Rs. 4,842 respectively of the previous assessment. The settlement of Dhanchuhan was confirmed by the Commissioner of the Division on 24th March 1892, and the final report of the other estate was submitted in September 1892. The cost incurred is Rs. 268 in Dhanchuhan, and Rs. 235 in Buxar Fort and Stud land.

The Settlement Officer was Deputy Collector Maulvi Shere Ali.

The settlement proceedings of these estates have not been under the Director's supervision, and they first became known to my office from a return furnished by the Collector in September 1892.

PART II.—WARDS' ESTATES.

Burdwan Division.

Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals.

57. The programme of survey work remaining to be carried out in the Burdwan Raj estates at the beginning of the year 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1892, as stated on page 20 of Mr. Finucane's report for the preceding year, included—

Survey.

(1) the cadastral survey of about 40,000 acres scattered throughout the districts of Bankura and Burdwan; and

(2) the traverse survey of estates bearing tauzi Nos. 1 to 3 in Bankura with an area of about 650 square miles. The survey of estates bearing tauzi Nos. 1 to 3 in Bankura was ordered by a Government notification published in December 1891. Great difficulty was experienced in the traverse survey in service of notice on the patnidars whose names and addresses were often unknown to the Raj office. In March 1892 the manager appointed nishandars to assist the sub-surveyor in demarcating the village boundaries. The outturn of traverse work for the season was 621 square miles. The area of 40,000 acres estimated by the manager for cadastral survey proved greatly in excess of what the Raj officials were able to point out. Great difficulty was found in identifying the Raj lands; and up to the end of the season only 47 villages, viz., 44 in Bankura, and 3 in Burdwan, containing an area of 13 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed.

58. The Raj khas mahals which were under settlement during the year are situated in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Nadia. Mr. Dijen Lala Roy was in charge of the settlement of pargana Sujamutha, containing 60 villages and an area of 28,864 acres in the Midnapore district, and Babu Sukumar Haldar was Settlement Officer of the other estates.

Settlement work and staff.

59. In Sujamutha the Survey Department completed the work of noting tauzi numbers against plot numbers in the khasra. This necessitated numerous corrections of the settlement records being made by the Settlement Officer. Khatians had to be corrected in all the 60 villages of the estate. The other work done by the Settlement Officer during the year was—

Sujamutha settlement work.

(1) The record of rent and determination of status of 9,900 raiyats and of 1,928 holders of rent-free lands.
(2) The publication of draft records after correction of 35 villages.
(3) Disposal of 1,202 applications and 291 suits before final publication.
(4) Attestation of the landlords' rent statements of 47 villages and correction of khatians of those villages according to the statements.
(5) Final publication of the khatians.
(6) Copying khatians of 50 villages.

The Settlement Officer's principal duty was to give effect to terms of compromise arranged between landlord and the tenants (as stated on page 20 of the Report for the year ending 30th September 1891) after satisfying himself that the statements filed by the manager in fact embodied terms accepted by the tenants. Those statements were filed very slowly by the Raj officers throughout the year. I am not satisfied that the Settlement Officer did his best to explain the statements to the tenants, or to ensure that the settlement khatians were brought into accordance with the terms of compromise actually arrived at. I wish, however, to reserve review of this settlement till I shall be in possession of the Settlement Officer's completion report, which has been submitted to the Commissioner since the close of the year. Mr. Roy's report for the year is printed as an appendix to this report. Financially, the settlement has not been profitable to the estate, for a decrease of rent of nearly Rs. 6,000 is shown to have resulted from it, but in showing this decrease it is understood that the Settlement Officer has not taken into account the rents of about 145 tenants in Madakhali village. The share of survey cost up to 30th September 1892 was about Rs. 16,000 + Rs. 23,616 for settlement.

Mr. Roy completed his proceedings (except with regard to Madakhali village, where the record will be finally framed by another officer) and left the district on the 19th January 1893.

60. Babu Sukumar Haldar, the Settlement Officer, completed the settlement work that remained to be done in Birbhum. Of the three estates under settlement in that district in the preceding year, Chandnihat had been completed by the 30th September 1891, and the work done in the year under report was confined to the remaining two estates, Hukumapur and Panchberia. As regards the latter, all that remained to be done was the disposal of an objection under section 104 (2), the final publication of records under section 105 (2), and the distribution of records in accordance with the Government rules. All this was done within the first three months of the year. The settlement work of Hukumapur had also been practically completed before 1st October 1891. Certain proceedings with reference to two boundary disputes remained to be closed, and copies of records had to be distributed. This was done, and the completion report was submitted to the Collector by the Settlement Officer in April 1892. Substantial stone pillars have been put up to mark the theodolite stations and trijunction points.

Settlement work in Birbhum, Bankura, Burdwan and Hooghly.

The total cost of settlement work in Birbhum for the 16,218 acres settled was Rs. 18,767. A share of the cost of survey of the Raj khas mehals has to be added to this. The settlement has resulted in an increase of Rs. 2,195 in rent on a former rental of Rs. 12,818.

The Survey Department has made over the records of 366 villages in Bankura to the Settlement Officer, but no work has yet been done in that district by the Settlement Officer.

In Hooghly 24 villages with an area of 7,586 acres were surveyed, but three have been excluded from settlement. The preliminary attestation was begun in June 1892, but the establishment was withdrawn before the work could be finished, in order that settlement work might be first taken up in Burdwan.

In Nadia there was only one small village of 39 acres to settle, which, with the consent of the Manager, was excluded from the list of regular settlements.

In Burdwan work was begun in the middle of January 1892. The records of 39 mahals surveyed in 73 villages were received from the Survey Department. Seven more mahals were notified for settlement, but were not surveyed. The records of 15 villages were made over to the Assistant Manager for amicable settlement, and such settlement was made with a large number of tenants ; but numerous rent-free claims and other objections remain undisposed of. The records also are incomplete. Leaving out these 15 villages and some others excluded from settlement, the Settlement Officer had 47 villages to dispose of. These villages are scattered all over the district. The Settlement Officer completed the record of existing rents and rights for 37 villages, and settled fair rents for all but two villages. The records of 23 villages were published under clause (1) and of 13 under clause (2) of section 105 of the Tenancy Act. There were 147 objections filed after the draft publication under section 105 (1), of which only 28 were disposed of within the year. There were also three suits under section 106, two of which were disposed of. In one the order was appealed from, and in the other an application was made for review of proceedings. Five appeals were preferred to the Special Judge against the Settlement Officer's proceedings, all of which were pending at the end of the year.

Dacca Division.

Talipabad Ward's Estate, Dacca.

61. The survey and settlement of the Talipabad pargana, which has an area of 60,160 acres, situated in 113 villages, was sanctioned under Government Notification dated the 8th January 1891, issued under section 101 (2) (6) of the Tenancy Act. The work was undertaken, on the application of the Magistrate of Dacca, to avert disputes between the landlords and the tenants. The Settlement Officer joined on the 1st November.

The survey work done between December 1891 and the end of June 1892 consisted of 114·34 square miles traverse, demarcation of 51 villages, and cadastral survey of 47 villages. The total area cadastrally surveyed was 20·56 square miles, and the whole cost incurred on survey amounted to Rs. 11,431.

Khasras and khatians were written for 38 out of the 113 villages, and khatians were published in draft for 25 villages containing an area of 2,420 acres, or 3·78 square miles. The number of raiyats whose rents were settled was 1,413 only out of a total of 20,443 raiyats in the pargana.

The Settlement Officer disposed of 169 objections under section 105 and 5 suits. During the recess the establishment under him was employed on abstraction of areas, preparation of khatians, tracing, &c.

Forty-four pillars were fixed at trijunctions and important survey stations.

The cost incurred down to the end of the year for survey and settlement amounted to Rs. 13,744.

The Settlement Officer was Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Deputy Collector. He reverted to general duty on the 20th July 1892, but continued to supervise the office work, and again took active charge of the operations in December 1892. Since the close of the year under report the survey and settlement work have been inspected by the Director of Surveys and myself. Our notes on the work have been separately submitted to the Board of Revenue. The traverse survey work with the theodolite was found to have been somewhat beyond the powers of the surveyor, and arrangement has been made to bring the work under professional supervision. The progress in framing the record of rights has been slow and expensive; and the best efforts of the Settlement Officer are required to bring the operations to a satisfactory conclusion within reasonable limits of expenditure.

Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates, Backergunge.

62. Pargana Dahkin Shahbazpur comprises two estates, viz., Nos. 1763 and 1764 of the Backergunge revenue-roll. Settlement of these estates under the Tenancy Act was ordered in Government notifications of 31st October 1889 and 5th October 1891, on the ground of disputes which existed between the proprietors.

In the two estates under settlement, there are eight sets of proprietors. Seven sets of proprietors own the esate No. 1763, which is under the Court of Wards (12 annas odd of the whole pargana Dakin Shabazpur); and one set of proprietors own estate No. 1764 (3 annas odd of the pargana). Estate No. 1763 consists of an original estate representing seven annas of the whole pargana plus five annas of the remaining nine anna patti, which the seven-anna proprietors acquired by purchase. (The pargana had been divided by the Collector into nine-anna and seven-anna pattis fourteen years before the Permanent Settlement, or 111 years ago.*) The two estates comprise 37 villages and 12 chars. Only one of the 12 chars is cultivated. Four entire villages are ijmali to both estates, and parts of two more villages are ijmali. The proprietors themselves own about 500 tenures in the island. They have also created other tenures in the different villages according to their respective shares.

* 1186 B.S. (1779-80.)

The proprietors of estate No. 1763 pay a Government revenue of Rs. 35,870, and of estate No. 1764 about Rs. 8,000. The rent which the proprietors receive as proprietors is comparatively small: it is said to be Rs. 8,543 only; but as tenure-holders they receive much larger rentals. The total income of the proprietors of estate No. 1763 as proprietors and as tenure-holders is about one lakh and twenty-two thousand rupees.

A special Settlement Officer, Babu Piari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector, is in charge of the work.

63. The survey and settlement procedure were as follows. Field maps were supplied by the professional survey party in pencil. Khanapuri was done by the professional survey party for 14 small villages only. It had to be done nearly all over again because the tenures had not been understood. The records for the remaining villages were written by khanapuri amins, who worked under the supervision of the Settlement Officer from the first. The khanapuri amins merely wrote the khasra in the villages. Areas of fields were not extracted by the survey party, but only traverse areas, except in the case of the 14 small villages. In the case of the remaining villages the Settlement Officer extracted the areas. The maps were inked up after the khanapuri was done. After the khasras had come into office khatians were written in office generally by the khanapuri amins. (This corresponds to the Chittagong practice.) The khatians were then taken out to the village by the Settlement Officer's Bujharat muharrirs and were explained to the tenants, but the existing rent and status columns were not filled in at this stage.

Survey and settlement procedure followed.

The next stage was attestation proper, when the Settlement Officer visited each village. (The three largest villages have areas of 8,000 to 9,000 acres.) At this stage the Settlement Officer had two muharrirs each with an assistant muharrir sitting in front of him, and recording rents for one or two taluks or one or two howlas as stated by landlord and tenant. If the statements of both parties agreed, the column for "rent as ascertained by the Revenue Officer" was filled up at once. If there was dispute, the Settlement Officer decided it there and then. In either case the Settlement Officer signed the khatian and dated it there and then. The signatures of the tenants were not taken. The Settlement Officer did not think it necessary to take signatures as most of the tenants are illiterate. He instructed his khanapuri amins to give parchas to tenants who wanted them; but very few tenants wanted them, and the Settlement Officer did not press the distribution of parchas, lest it should give opportunity for taking of bribes.

There are separate khatian forms for tenure-holders and for raiyats. These forms were proposed by the Collector in his letter No. 7T, dated 27th December 1891, and were approved by the Director. The tenure-holders' khatian form is printed on yellow paper. The forms are substantially those printed on pages 72 to 75 of the Survey Manual.

The unit of each record is the revenue survey mauza. Within the mauza the khatians are arranged according to taluks. Taluks are found in every village and are the first grade of tenure. A taluk sometimes is a share in all the lands of a village, and sometimes is a share only in a portion of a village.

Thus in Bhobanipur village the khatians begin with the khatian of taluk No. 1, Ganga Dhar Gupta, which belongs to two persons. First comes the

record of their nij dhakal lands, plot by plot, covering 28 pages. Then comes an abstract statement of the holdings of their 252 raiyats, raiyat by raiyat. Then comes an abstract statement of the tenures of their 83 under-tenure-holders, one by one. This concludes the talukdars' khatian volume.

Then come the khatians of the howladars, then those of other under-tenure-holders, then khatians of raiyats. There are no separate khatians for under-raiyats, but under-raiyats are shown in the raiyats' khatians.

When a raiyat pays rent of his holding to a 10-anna landlord and a 6-anna landlord, the names of the two landlords and their shares are entered at the beginning of his khatian, and the sums payable separately to each landlord are entered at the end of his khatian.

Progress made.

64. The work that remained to be done at the close of the year ending 30th September 1891, as stated on page 25 of Mr. Finucane's report for that year, was completion of preliminary record-writing of 11 villages, revision of the records of five villages, the attestation and record of rights in 26 villages; draft and final publication of records in 34 villages, and the record of rights and the determination of status of 74,000 tenants. To this were added during the year the survey and settlement of some chars nearly one square mile in area, and the work in connection with estate No. 1764.

Between 1st October 1891 and 30th September 1892 all survey work was completed; attestation was made, existing rents were recorded, and the status of 25,264 tenants was determined in 24 out of the 26 villages; first publication was made in five villages, and final publication in six; and fair rents were fixed of 8,566 tenants. The area actually settled up to the end of last year (ending 30th September 1892) was 63,444 acres, or 99 square miles, the net result being an increase of Rs. 2,261 on the former rental of Rs. 61,231.* The cost of survey and settlement up to 30th September 1892 was Rs. 41,369 and Rs. 19,866 respectively. The judicial part of the Settlement Officer's work during the year was the disposal of two boundary disputes, 52 cases under section 106, and 967 objections and miscellaneous cases.

The case-work from the beginning has been as follows:—

CASE-WORK.

From beginning up to 30th September 1892.

CLASS OF CASES.	Instituted from the beginning of operations up to 30th September 1892.	Disposed of from the beginning up to 30th September 1892.	Pending on 1st October 1892.
I.—Boundary disputes ...	46	46	...
II.—Applications for settlement of fair rent (section 104).	1,051	440	611
III.—Cases for declaration of right (section 106).	136	69	67
IV.—Miscellaneous	1,165	1,098	67
Total ...	2,398	1,653	745

Under the head "Miscellaneous" are included objections made at attestation time or after publication of the draft records and decided summarily.

Only two appeals have been made to the Special Judge against the Settlement Officer's proceedings. They are pending.

* In five villages there was decrease due to loss of land by diluvion.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF PARGANA SERAIL, DIST. TIPPERAH.

No. 2 PARTY.

Reg. No. 379, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93.—2,252.
Reg. No. 93, D., B. Surveys.—Mar. 93.—700.
Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta

In all the villages applications have been made for settlement of fair rents; but not in the case of all tenants. In the case of six villages the existing rents have been settled as fair rents or have been recorded without any settlement, no application for settlement having been made. In a number of other villages there has been no change made in the existing rents.

The complication of tenures is so great, and documents are so few, on account of the general destruction of papers, by the storm-wave of 1876, that there has been a general desire, except in the case of large tenures, to compromise and settle amicably—a desire which has been encouraged by the Settlement Officer. The result has been that, although rent was really uncertain, both landlords and tenants have agreed upon rents as the existing rents which have been entered in the khatians.

It was expected that attestation would be completed by the end of February 1893, but much will depend on the number of suits instituted for fixing fair rents, and on the manner in which they are fought out.

The Collector inspected the work of the Settlement Office twice within the year, and found that the greatest possible care was taken to make the records complete, an opinion which I was able to endorse, on a brief examination of the settlement records made during a recent inspection. The work is of a very intricate nature.

The Collector writes that there was a feeling of distrust among the tenants when the proceedings were started, and that they threw obstacles in the way of the settlement, but that the feeling of distrust has entirely disappeared, and that the settlement is now considered by the tenants as highly beneficial to them.

Chittagong Division.

Serail Wards' Estate, Tippera.

65. Pargana Serail in Tippera is a part of the Kasimbazar Ward's estate. The proprietor is Babu Asutos Nath Roy, a minor. The estate has an area of 277 square miles contained in 299 villages.

The survey was made by the Survey Department and had been completed before the year began; but the records of 19 out of 299 villages had yet to be received. These were handed over by the Survey Department to the Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sankar Sen, in the first month of the year.

The Settlement Officer's report of the operations of the year is brief. The record of rights was completed in 162 villages, the number of raiyats concerned being 38,136. This brought up the number of completed villages (137 had been completed in the preceding year) to 299, which make up the whole pargana. The number of objections disposed of was 5,434 under section 105 of the Tenancy Act, and 20 under section 106, or a total of 5,454, leaving no cases pending at the close of the year. The work is therefore completed except arrangement and classification of the records and revision of the statistical statements; and the final report is shortly expected.

The settlement has lasted three years. The total cost of survey and settlement up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,26,657. The result of settlement is an increase of Rs. 56,262 on a previous rental of Rs. 2,12,693; the increase is described as chiefly due to increase of cultivated area.

In an inspection memorandum dated 11th April 1892, Mr. Finucane recorded the opinion that the progress made and work done by Babu Kali Sankar Sen appeared to be satisfactory. I have seen nothing of this settlement, and shall reserve further remark on it until the completion report is in my hands.

Patna Division.

Wards' Estates, Shahabad.

66. In Shahabad the Atmi Ward's estate was under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The estate comprises three villages, and has an area of 3,525 acres. During the year under report 1,250 acres were surveyed, but no other work of any kind appears to have been done. The cost incurred was Rs. 136-8. The Settlement Officer was Moulavi Shere Ali, a Deputy Collector of the district staff. This settlement has not been under my supervision; and I have received no other information regarding it.

Bhagalpur Division.

Srinagar-Banaili Estate.

67. The settlement of this estate, the lands of which are situated in the Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Malda, Purnea and Darbhanga districts, began in November 1887, and was completed during the year under report. On the 11th May 1891, Mr. E. W. Collin, who had been in charge of the operations since the beginning, but with interruptions, made over charge of the settlement to Babu Barhandeo Narain, Assistant Settlement Officer. In July 1891, while on privilege leave, Mr. Collin submitted a report on the settlement after completion of the bulk of the work. That report was supplemented by Babu Barhandeo Narain's report, submitted on the 31st of March 1892, and by his detailed statements which were received in this office on the 25th April 1892, but which were revised at the end of May.

The work to be done at the beginning of April 1891 consisted of—

(1) settlement of pargana Akbarabad in the Malda district, containing 29 villages with an area of 10,329 acres, or 17 square miles;
(2) completion of the settlement of pargana Kotwali in Malda, containing 20 villages with an area of 2,040 acres, or 3½ square miles;
(3) the resettlement of mauza Nowhatta, pargana Kubkhand, with an area of 5,180 acres;
(4) rewriting of the records of two villages, Bangaon and Chainpur, pargana Uttarkhand, with an area of 8,324 acres and 19,169 khasra numbers, in consequence of presentation at the time of final publication of the records of 1,600 petitions of compromise for transfers of fields from one parcha to another;
(5) preparation of the records for deposit in the Collectorate;
(6) preparation of the village statement showing average size of the holdings of various classes of tenants for five parganas containing 150 villages of the Malda district, and the preparation of the statistical statements 20A. to 20F. for the two parganas of the same district;
(7) the fixing of boundary pillars along the disputed boundaries in 103 villages of the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda, according to the terms of the decision arrived at;
(8) preparation of traces for correction of the maps according to the orders passed in course of settlement and disposal of boundary dispute cases;
(9) adjustment of accounts with the Accountant-General for the whole period of operation.

This work was completed by Babu Barhandeo Narain after Mr. Collin had made over charge to him.

The total area surveyed was 447,662 acres or 669 square miles. Of this area, 7,654 contained in 11 villages in the Haveli pargana, Purnea, were found not to fall within the terms of the Government notification, directing the survey under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, as the Srinagar Court of Wards' Estate held only a small share in them. Thus, though the villages were cadastrally surveyed, they were not taken up for settlement, and are not included in the statements appended to the report. The total area of the lands settled is therefore 440,008 acres. The estates are distributed in five districts and 23 parganas, as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Bhagalpur	157,249	2	24
Monghyr	126,590	3	6
Purnea	128,518	3	33
Darbhanga	1,351	2	16
Malda	26,297	2	27
Total ...	440,008	2	26

The total cost of the survey and settlement operation has been—

	Rs.
(*a*) Survey (professional)	1,20,528
(*b*) Settlement and non-professional survey ...	1,85,203
Total ...	3,05,731

or, after making deductions for stamps, copying fees, &c., Rs. 3,00,409 against a total estimate of Rs. 2,50,000. The net increase of rent is Rs. 23,637, equal to 7·8 per cent. on the total outlay.

The final report and statements were forwarded to the Collector and Commissioner of Bhagalpur for an expression of opinion, and were then submitted to the Board with my letter No. 2198, dated 3rd December 1892. The Commissioner, Mr. Quinn, has recorded his opinion with regard to this settlement that from an administrative point of view, though it may not be altogether free from imperfections and technical defects, it has yet been a decided success, and has been for the benefit of both landlord and tenant.

Since the close of the year Babu Barhandeo Narayan, who was an Assistant Settlement Officer on this estate, has been directed to examine the records of all the villages and take the requisite steps to remove all doubts as to the record of rights finally published, and to correct inaccuracies of a clerical nature. I agree in the Commissioner's opinion that the correction of these errors may give some trouble, but that they will not seriously effect the general result of the settlement.

Orissa Division.

Kujang.

68. On the transfer of management of the Kujang Estate from the Collector of Burdwan to the Collector of Cuttack, by the order of the Board of Revenue (*vide* their No. 428A., dated the 1st July 1887), the Collector of Cuttack proposed a survey and settlement of the estate in the interests of the proprietor. The Commissioner of the Orissa Division approved the proposal, and recommended it to the Board for sanction. The proposal met with the approval of the Board, who submitted it to Government with their recommendation; and a survey of the estate under section 3 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875 was ordered by Notification, dated the 31st May 1888. By the same notification, the Collector of Cuttack was appointed Superintendent of Survey, and Mr. Smart (Revenue Surveyor), Mr. H. R. Reily (Manager of the Estate), and Babu Harish Chandra Sircar (Sub-Manager), were appointed Assistant Superintendents. Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh was appointed as an additional Assistant Manager for the purpose of making the settlement under Mr. Reily by Government order No. 2175—716LR., dated 31st May 1889. He was not, however, invested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Act VIII of 1879, or of a Deputy Collector under Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, as it was decided that there was no law by which Government could confer such powers for settlement of rent in a permanently-settled estate in Orissa. The readjustment of rent was, therefore, ordered to be carried out by amicable arrangement, under Act X of 1859, by Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh, as a representative of the proprietor of the estate under such instructions as he might receive from time to time.

Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh joined his appointment on 30th June 1889. In order to enable him to decide boundary disputes, he was invested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey under the Bengal Survey Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1875]. One hundred and one tenants of Killa Kujang were trained as surveyors and employed in surveying a large portion of the estate. The survey was carried out under the Survey Department; and the field maps made were on the scale of 16 inches to the mile. The whole killa was found to contain an area of 236,878 acres, of which 146,856 acres, contained in 461 villages, were cadastrally surveyed. The rest of the estate consists of river and jungle blocks.

The scheme proposed for the settlement of rent in Killa Kujang received the approval of the Board in March 1890.

Mr. Reily being of opinion that the rates of rents prevailing in the estate were high, and that the tenants were poor, proposed that a deduction of 25 per cent. from the area ascertained by the survey should be allowed to the tenants, and that they should be assessed on the balance at the existing rates. The Collector, Mr. Maguire, recommended that the 20 dasti podika should be introduced throughout the estate. The Director of Land Records, Mr. Finucane, in consultation with Mr. Tute, the Collector, and Mr. Reily then recommended that the 20 dasti podika should be adopted throughout the estate with the exception of taraf Chokra, where the 24 dasti podika had been conceded to the tenants as the standard, on account of the constant damage done to their lands by storm-waves and floods. It was also recommended to the Board that the assessment should be made at the existing rates of rent. These recommendations were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in their letter No. 234A., dated 15th March 1890. The principle, therefore, which was assumed in adjusting the rent was the application of the village rates of rent for particular classes of land, to the area of land occupied as measured in mâns of the 20 dasti podika (by which a mân is equal to ·73 of an acre). Regard was also paid to the kind of tenure under which the land is held. Further instructions were issued that rents should not be reduced on the ground that area had decreased, except where the decrease exceeded the percentage allowed for difference between the old and the new system of measurement. The revised jamabandi was then published in each village for the information of the tenants.

In 1275A.S. (corresponding to 1868 A.D.), the Kujang estate was sold in satisfaction of a decree against the former proprietor Raja Bidyadhar Sendh, and was purchased by the Maharaja of Burdwan for Rs. 4,60,000. In 1873 the jamabandi of the estate was Rs. 55,000. In 1877 it was raised to one lakh of rupees, including the rents of 70 villages, from which the former proprietor was dispossessed in that year. In 1883 the jamabandi exclusive of the jimmadars' commission had been raised to Rs. 1,12,000. In 1885 A.D. the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan claimed the estate as her property, and the disputes that followed interfered with the collection of rent. From the information then compiled by the manager, the jamabandi was shown to be about Rs. 1,18,000. The result of the settlement made by Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh was to give a rent-roll of Rs. 1,39,185, or, including rents of resumed tenures and miscellaneous items, of Rs. 1,52,379.

The increase in the rent-roll is not the only gain to the proprietor of the estate. A complete set of jamabandi papers has been prepared containing information as to area of the different kinds of lands and the holdings.

No regular survey and settlement of the estate had before been made during the term of the possession of the Burdwan Raj, with the exception that in the year 1876 an area of 31,278 acres comprised in 134 villages were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 40,000, or Re. 1-4 per acre.

The total cost of the present settlement was shown by Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh to be Rs. 26,843, and of survey Rs. 50,648, total Rs. 77,491, or a little more than eight annas an acre.

Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh was relieved of his duties on the Kujang estate on the 2nd April 1892, and submitted his completion report on the 18th May.

In the meantime on a representation made by Mr. Finucane in his inspection note, dated 8th March 1892, the Board, in a letter No. 405A., dated 31st March 1892, agreed to allow a reduction of rental by application of existing village rates to the areas of holding as stated by the 20 dasti podika measurement on the ground that the raiyats are paying as high rates as they can afford, and because rents have been much raised in recent years. It was stated in the Board's letter that this concession is sanctioned with reference to the special circumstances of the Kujang estate, and that it must not be regarded as a precedent. The term of settlement has been fixed at ten years, with a guarantee that no raiyat whose rent has been enhanced shall have it again enhanced for 15 years.

The records are now being revised by the Sub-Manager, Babu Digambar Das, under the Board's orders. Down to the end of September 1892 the records of 248 out of 461 villages had been so revised. A provision of Rs. 6,694 has been made in the budget of the estate for the financial year 1892-93, to meet the cost of revising, arranging and copying the records.

Kanika Ward's Estate, Cuttack.

69. The settlement of this estate is being completed by the Manager, Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, who succeeded Mr. Srinath Dutt as Settlement Officer on 3rd July 1891. The settlement is an amicable one. The Court of Wards as landlord demands whatever rent it considers equitable. If the raiyats accept the proposed rent the settlement is concluded; if they decline to pay enhanced rents, the enhancements must be sued for in the Rent Courts. The survey was made by the Survey Department, and was finished in 1891. Survey stations and trijunction points were marked with stone pillars.

Up to the 30th September 1891 the Survey Department had made over the records of 577 out of the 632 villages comprised in the estate, and the records of 54 more were received in the year under review. The remaining village is wholly jungle, and no khasra was prepared of it.

Mr. Dutt attested the khatians for about 200 villages before he left the estate, and submitted the first rate reports. The outdoor settlement work commenced during the year under report on the 24th October 1891 and closed in June 1892. The Settlement Officer, who was on tour 225 days during this period, went on two months' privilege leave from the 25th July, and the Assistant Manager held charge of the settlement work during his absence.

The following is a summary of the settlement work done during the year under report:—

(*a*) Record of rights was made and status was recorded for 25,454 tenants, besides those of 4,816 under-tenants and mortgagees.

(*b*) Rate statements for 511 villages were submitted, and, after revision, were sanctioned in the Board's letter No. 630A, dated 26th May 1892.

(*c*) Thirty miles of boundary were settled, and all boundary disputes except one were disposed of.

(*d*) Rajsarkar lands, *i.e.*, lands not held by raiyats nor by right belonging to them were classified; lands held rent-free or at fixed rates were compared with the old measurement papers, and lands recently brought under cultivation (*i.e.*, after the survey) were surveyed by the settlement staff. The attestation work led to numerous corrections in the survey records. The cyclone of November 1891 and the unusually unhealthy season that followed, including an outbreak of cholera, interfered with the progress of work.

The Settlement Office was inspected by the Collector of Cuttack on the 12th October 1891. In February 1892 the Settlement Officer met Mr. Finucane at Chandbally and received instructions from him.

The survey of the estate cost Rs. 66,605, and the settlement expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,888. My latest information from the Manager is to the effect that the increase of rent expected is about Rs. 16,000 on a former rental of Rs. 1,16,000. Mr. Hossein hopes to have finished the settlement by September 1893, and to submit his completion report by March 1894.

PART III.—PRIVATE ESTATES UNDER SETTLEMENT UNDER THE TENANCY ACT.

Burdwan Division.

Private Estate Syamdaspur in Bankura.

70. Lot Syamdaspur is a patni tenure possessing an area of 82 acres. Its survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act was sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division in March 1890 on the application of the tenure-holder, who alleged that the raiyats were withholding payment of rent, and that serious disputes were likely to occur. An amin was appointed to measure the tenure in July 1891. He worked under the orders of the Settlement Officer, the Subdivisional Officer of Bishenpur, and submitted his map and measurement papers in February 1892. The raiyats disputed the correctness of the measurement,

and a fresh measurement was ordered at the expense of the tenants, which was completed in April 1892. All objections regarding the status of the tenants had not been disposed of when the year closed. The attention of the Collector has been called to the great delay which has occurred in framing a record for this petty estate, and he has been requested to take steps to expedite final publication.

Mollarpur Private Estate in Birbhum.

71. Mollarpur is a permanently-settled estate, bearing No. 450 on the revenue roll of the Collector of Birbhum. It is held as a patni taluk by Mohanth Gopal Das from the Maharaja of Burdwan. The survey and settlement of the estate was ordered by Government in November 1889, in order to put a stop to disputes between the patnidar and his raiyats. The Settlement Officer is Munshi Nandji, who had also charge of settlement of Dubalhati estate in Rajshahi, and Ruksole and other estates in Champaran.

The estate comprises 45 villages with an area of 36·43 square miles, or 23,530 acres. The survey was carried out by Munshi Nandji, and was completed in the year ending 30th September 1891. The area actually settled up to 30th September 1892 was 30·20 square miles, or 19,382 acres. The number of tenants on the estate is 3,997, of whom 2,957 hold directly under the Mohanth, and the remaining 1,040 are either under-raiyats or hold under tenure-holders. The rents of 2,495 raiyats holding immediately under the Mohanth had been settled when the year closed. The draft records of all the 45 villages were published in the year under review. One hundred and forty-five applications for settlement of fair rents had been received up to the end of the year.

Much of the Settlement Officer's time was devoted to disposal of objections and disputes. There were in all 34 boundary disputes, of which 31 had been previously decided, and 3 were decided in the year under report; 258 disputes relating to occupancy of lands and rent-free tenures, 69 applications for settlement of fair rent under section 104, 517 objections under section 105, and 112 disputes under section 106 were disposed of in the year. The total institutions of the year were 2,092, and the number of objections and disputes of all kinds outstanding at the end of the year was 1,480. (The number outstanding from the previous year was 1,243.) The disposal of these objections and the final framing of the records are the only work that remains to be done. The Settlement Officer has promised submission of his final report by the end of February 1893. The increase of rent already obtained is Rs. 2,070 on a previous rental of Rs. 33,684. The Settlement Officer observes that this increase is not the result of enhancement of rates, but is a natural result of measurement, whereby he probably means that the ascertained areas of holdings are in excess of the areas for which rent has been paid.

Both the landlord and the tenants at first viewed the proceedings with distrust, and there was much passive and active opposition to overcome. The strained feelings between them also gave rise to an unusually large number of objections and disputes. The progress of work has, therefore, been slow.

The subject of court-fees levied in proceedings before Settlement Officers, to which Munshi Nandji refers in paragraphs 16 and 17 of his report for the year, is under my consideration.

Private Estates in Midnapore.

72. During the year under report the following nine private estates were under survey and settlement in Midnapore, namely:—

	Area in acres.
(1) Kesiari	5,120
(2) Changrachak	594
(3) Nemuck Mahal	4,105
(4) Srikanta Kalaganda	158
(5) Maguri	1,884
(6) Benagalsia	322
(7) Belabaria	822
(8) Lot Jamita	2,121
(9) Sadhuapota	790

(1) *Kesiari.*—This estate was surveyed and settled on the application of the proprietors by Babu Bisseswar Banerji, Deputy Collector, in 1888, and the draft records were published by him. His work was condemned, and under the orders of the Board of Revenue the work was done *de novo* by Deputy Collector Babu Rajendra Nath Roy in 1890, the cost being borne by Government. The proprietors, however, preferred appeals to the Judge against these revisional proceedings, which were set aside by the Judge in respect of four villages; and the proprietors and raiyats entered into solenamahs as regards the remaining 37 villages. Solenamahs were also filed in respect of two of the four villages of which the revisional proceedings were set aside by the Judge. The final report of the settlement was received and disposed of by Board's letter No. 443A, dated 8th April 1892. The survey cost Rs. 3,146, or annas $9\frac{5}{6}$ an acre, and settlement Rs. 9,054, or Re. 1-12-3 an acre. The rental of the estate has been increased from Rs. 5,705 to Rs. 8,398.

(2) *Changrachak.*—The final report of this estate was submitted in March 1892, but in the meantime the raiyats preferred appeals to the Judge in respect of the rates of rent and the incorrectness of the measurements. These appeals have been remanded respectively for a detailed enquiry and report and for a local enquiry and judicial decision. The survey cost Rs. 52, or annas $1\frac{5}{12}$ an acre, and settlement Rs. 821, or Re. 1-6-1 an acre. The proceedings have resulted in a decrease of Rs. 92-12-0 on the previous rental of Rs. 2,551.

(3) *Nemuck Mahal.*—This estate contains eight villages. The measurements were commenced in February 1891, and the settlement was finished in March 1892. There were 48 appeals to the Special Judge, 16 of which related to the rate of rent, and were preferred by both the proprietors and the raiyats, all of which have been dismissed, with the proviso that a particular rate might be revised on particular application of parties. Twenty-eight appeals are pending, and the orders of the Judge passed in some of the cases are now being carried out. The survey has cost Rs. 596, and settlement Rs. 5,377. The rental has been decreased from Rs. 12,687 to Rs. 11,167.

(4) *Srikanta Kalaganda.*—The settlement of this estate was completed during the first-half of the year under report. The question of the length of the village *nal* was taken to the Judge in appeal. It was re-investigated and disposed of in June 1892. The proprietor then presented a petition alleging the existence of errors in the jamabandis which was rejected. Appeals have been preferred to the Special Judge in both these cases. The survey has cost Rs. 21, and settlement Rs. 288, resulting in an increase of Rs. 2-8-5 on the former rental of Rs. 792-12-6.

(5) *Maguri.*—This estate, which is partly (3 as. 4 gds.) under the Court of Wards, consists of five villages. The survey was completed in July 1891, and two villages were settled, for which final reports were submitted in March 1892. In connection with these two villages, 23 appeals were preferred to the Special Judge. One of these appeals has lately been dismissed; 12 more have been remanded for judicial enquiry and decision, and in four others, which relate to the rates of rent, the assessments have been declared null and void, and will have to be revised. Six appeals are pending. As regards the other three villages, there was an appeal to the Special Judge regarding the length of the village *nal*. The case was remanded for judicial enquiry and decision. Enquiry was accordingly made and the case decided, but the raiyats have appealed against the decision. The work is held in abeyance pending result of the appeal. The survey has cost Rs. 450, and settlement Rs. 1,669, and has resulted in an increase of about Rs. 6 on a previous rental of Rs. 4,715.

(6) *Benagalsia.*—The records for this village were finally published in January 1892. Eighteen appeals were preferred to the Judge in respect of the rates of rent, which have been remanded for enquiry and report on the neighbouring rates. The survey has cost Rs. 40, and settlement Rs. 463. The former rental of Rs. 1,685 was left practically unchanged by the settlement.

(7) *Belabaria.*—Six villages of this estate were under survey and settlement. The work was commenced in December 1890, and the final report submitted in September 1891. Under the Director's orders the classification of raiyats was revised. Copies of the records have been distributed to the proprietor and the raiyats. An appeal was made to the Judge regarding a case of disputed possession, but was dismissed. The survey has cost Rs. 112, and

settlement Rs. 1,224, and has resulted in an increase of Rs. 83 on a previous rental of Rs. 919.

(8) *Lot Jamita.*—This is a patni mahal consisting of 16 mauzas, one of which has been let out in darpatni. Application was made to the Commissioner for the survey and record of rights of the remaining 15 mauzas, on the ground that, with the connivance of the former patnidars, the raiyats had appropriated much of the khamar land as lakhiraj, and that they were also paying rent at a lower rate than what they used to pay before. The survey was commenced in May 1892. Of these 15 mauzas, 13 were brought under survey and settlement. The measurements were completed in June and tested. A case for determining the village *nal* and the size of the local bigha was pending at the end of the year.

(9) *Sadhuapota.*—The survey and record of rights was sanctioned by the Commissioner on the ground that the proprietors not having obtained the necessary papers from the former proprietor have not been able to ascertain the area held by the raiyats and the rent payable by them, and that the raiyats had entirely stopped payment of rent. The estate has lands in five villages, which have been measured and tested. An amicable settlement has been made regarding the village *nal* in respect of two small villages, and the case regarding the three other villages was pending at the end of the year.

During the first-half of the year under report, Deputy Collector Babu Rajendra Nath Roy held the office of Special Settlement Officer in charge of the settlements above named. On the 12th April 1892 the settlement work was entrusted to Deputy Collector Babu Kali Prasanna Sirkar in addition to district work, and on the 18th May it was placed in charge of Deputy Collector Maulavi Abdul Kadir. The above summary of the work of the year reproduces a careful note written by the last-named officer.

Maulavi Abdul Kadir remarks that survey and settlement records of completed estates are consigned to the Collectorate record-room, and that no steps are taken for their maintenance. The landlords get copies of khatians under the rules as also of khasras and maps, on payment of cost.

Since the close of the year a Special Settlement Officer has been appointed in Midnapore to wind up the settlements above mentioned and to settle the Government estates of Pataspur.

Presidency Division.

Private Estates in 24-Parganas District.

73. During the year under report there were eight private estates under survey and settlement by the district staff under the Tenancy Act, namely—

(1) Nos. 75, 76, 77 and 82, kismat Nona and others—86 acres.
(2) No. 334, Ghateswara—1,094 acres.
(3) „ 1041, kismat Kasinathpur and others—1,002 acres.
(4) „ 2715, ditto ditto —166 „
(5) „ 2716, ditto ditto —154 „
(6) „ 238, Borisa and others—30 acres.
(7) „ 40, Horidebpur—365 acres.
(8) Nos. 75, 76, 77 and 82, kismat Nona and others—166 acres.

In the case of estates No. 1 above, the application was filed by the Administrator-General of Bengal as executor to the estate of the late Babu Sagar Dutt. The property lies in three villages situated in thana Sonarpore. The present proprietor purchased the property in a revenue sale. The correctness of the measurement first made was questioned and a fresh measurement was made during the year.

In the case of the second estate, No. 334, the measurement was completed and all other proceedings taken before the year under report except those required under Rules 33 and 34, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Tenancy Act (*i.e.*, the publication of the record). The case is pending for the disposal of an objection filed in the Civil Court.

In the third case, estate No. 1041, the measurement was completed during the year.

In the fourth and fifth cases the measurements were partly made during the year. The work was stopped owing to the rains.

In the sixth case an amin was appointed to make the measurement.

In the seventh and eighth cases the cost of measurement was not deposited by the parties during the year.

Private Estate in Jessore.

74. One private estate, Bidhipasha, containing an area of 4,343 acres, was under survey and settlement under section 103 of the Tenancy Act during the year under report. The proceedings were sanctioned by the Commissioner in June 1891 on the application of the proprietor, who had recently purchased the estate at a sale for arrears of revenue, and who had no accurate records of demands. Deputy Collector Babu Jnanendra Nath Chaudhuri supervised the work throughout. The work commenced in February 1892, when the proprietor deposited Rs. 500 towards the cost, and executed a security bond for any further expenditure that might become necessary. Up to 30th September 1892 about 3,000 acres were surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 478. The Settlement Officer was out three days making enquiries in connection with the measurements.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Dubalhati Estate in Rajshahi.

75. Munshi Nandji was employed 35 days during the year in completing this settlement. The final report of this settlement was submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 200TA, dated 2nd February 1892. An abstract of the final report was given in Mr. Finucane's report for the year ending 30th September 1891. In Resolution No. 2157LR, dated 31st May 1892, Government has passed orders on the final report, and has recorded its satisfaction at the manner in which the operations were conducted by the Settlement Officer Munshi Nandji.

DACCA DIVISION.

Private Estates in Dacca.

76. Seven private estates were under settlement in Dacca by the district staff under the orders of the Commissioner passed under section 103 of the Tenancy Act, viz:—

	Area in acres.
(1) No. 546, Taraf Bankhanda	693
(2) Nos. 392 and 393, Brindaban Chandra and Radhakisor Sen ...	324
(3) No. 107, Pargana Nurullapur	5,569
(4) No. 1586, Taluk Ram Bullav Rai	180
(5) No. 411, Raj Narain Sen	888
(6) No. 451 Haidar Kuli	702
(7) No. 8364, Kismat Panchgaon	55

The aggregate area of these estates is 8,411 acres.

The settlement of estates (1) and (2) was finished in the year under report. The settlement of Bankhanda, which has cost Rs. 1,126, has resulted in an increase of Rs. 118 on a former rental of Rs. 1,084, and that of Brindaban Chandra Radha Kisor Sen, which cost Rs. 266, has given an increase of Rs. 373 on a former rental of Rs. 820.

In pargana Nurullapur the area surveyed up to the end of the year was 5,569 acres, and there are yet some more lands to measure. The Collector expects that the operations will be brought to a close by March 1893.

These three settlements have been pending from 1887.

Taluk Ram Bullav Sen was taken up in the year under report, and 160 out of the estimated total area of 180 acres were measured. In estate Raj Narain Sen the measurements were finished, and disputes regarding rates of rent, &c., were disposed of. An appeal regarding rates of rent was pending before the Special Judge at the end of the year.

On the remaining two estates no work was done. The orders directing their survey and settlement were passed in July and April 1892, respectively, *i.e.*, after the field season had closed.

The survey of all the seven estates was carried on by non-professional agency.

I inspected the Dacca Settlement Office in December 1892, and formed the opinion that the settlement work under the Tenancy Act had been left too much in the hands of the kanungo, amins and attestation muharrirs. My inspection notes (dated 10th December 1892) were submitted to the Board.

Private Estate Shambhunath Nag in Faridpur.

77. This estate was sold in June 1885 for arrears of Government revenue. Some of the lands of the estate were untraceable, and the raiyats were recalcitrant. The purchaser therefore applied for, and the Divisional Commissioner sanctioned, the survey and settlement of the estate under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act in 1887. The survey was not completed till the 30th September 1891. The work done during the year under report was the completion of the record of rights in the five villages in which the lands of the estate lie scattered. The estate has an area of 43 acres only. The number of raiyats whose rent was recorded and status determined was 43. The settlement completed and the final report was submitted to the Board during the year under report. The cost incurred in survey and settlement was Rs. 140. The rent-roll framed was for Rs. 102.

Private Estate Ulania Taluks in Backergunge.

78. The Ulania taluks were brought under survey and settlement on the application of the talukdars under the Tenancy Act in the course of the year. The sanction of Government is contained in a notification dated the 29th February 1892. The survey and settlement are being conducted by Mr. Dwija Dass Dutta, Deputy Collector, who is also engaged on settlement of Government estates in Backergunge.

The taluks comprise 32 villages and contain an estimated area of 17 square miles. The survey work which began on the 18th April 1892 is being done by local amins. By the 30th September 1892 the traverse and cadastral survey of ten villages and the traverse of two more villages had been finished. The khasra and khatian had also been written for ten villages. No settlement work was done beyond the issue of notice under Rule 16 in respect of the ten villages.

The progress of work was small, as the setting in of the rains prevented field work.

The survey work of the year cost Rs. 2,569.

The proceedings have been actively pushed on during the current field season.

Private Estates in Mymensingh.

79. Seven estates named in the margin were under settlement by Babu Sri Nath Chatterji, a Deputy Collector of the district staff in this district. The settlement of estates (1) and (2) had been pending from 1887, and of (3) and (4) from 1889. The survey and settlement of (5) and (6) was sanctioned in July 1891, and of (7) in March 1892.

	Acres.
(1) No. 125, Paboi, area	1,386
(2) No. 76, Shonai, &c.	1,891
(3) Nos. 5406 and 5407, Shahildeo ...	871
(4) Ditto ditto, Baniajan ...	709
(5) Nos. 78 and 79, Durgapur ...	99
(6) Ditto, Govindasriram, *alias* Govindasri	1,567
(7) No. 237, Kazir Shimla, and others ...	536

The survey and settlement of Paboi was undertaken on the petition of the zamindar. The records were published in 1889, but the completion report was not submitted till January 1892. The rent-roll was increased by the settlement from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 3,378. The total cost incurred for both survey and settlement was Rs. 968, or an acreage rate of annas 11-1. The raiyats appealed to the High Court against the enhancements and refused to take copies of the khatians. I have not yet heard of the appeals having been decided. The results of the settlement appear to be unsatisfactory.

The settlement of (2) Shonai, including Shampur and Bhurbhuria, was also undertaken on the petition of the zamindar and was completed in the year ending 30th September 1892. The final report was submitted in February 1892. An appeal was preferred, however, to the District Judge against the orders of the Settlement Officer about a boundary dispute, and the case was remanded for further enquiry which had not been completed at the end of the year. The estate is contained in three villages, and the number of raiyats is 238. There has been an increase of Rs. 73 on the former rental of Rs. 1,303. The cost of survey was Rs. 848 and that of settlement Rs. 383, or a total of Rs. 1,231. The cost per acre is annas 10-3. It is stated that neither zamindar nor tenants have taken copy of the khatians; and the results of this settlement also appear to be unsatisfactory.

The survey of Shahildeo had been completed by 30th September 1891, and the record of rent and status of the 93 raiyats was made in the year under report. The draft records have not been published up to the end of the year.

The number of raiyats on the Baniajan estates is 91. Their rent was recorded and their status determined during the year; but the publication of the draft records and all subsequent proceedings have yet to be completed.

In Durgapur only the survey was made and no further proceedings were taken pending disposal of a boundary dispute.

For Govindasriram and Kazir Shimla the measurement papers were submitted by the amins in the last month of the year. The papers were under examination when the year closed.

Patna Division.

Private Estate Ruksol and other villages in Champaran.

80. The survey and record of rights in four villages belonging to the Hardia factory was sanctioned by the Commissioner under section 103 of the Tenancy Act on the application of the Manager, and survey of a fifth village was ordered in June 1892. Since February 1892 these operations have been in the charge of Munshi Nandji, Deputy Collector (who has also been in charge of the settlement of the Mollarpur estate in Birbhum). The area of these villages is 4,334 acres. The survey of 1,885 acres was completed before 1st October 1891, and the remaining 3,149 acres were measured between that date and 30th September 1892. The record of rights was completed in four out of the five villages, and the number of raiyats whose rent was recorded and status determined was 432. An increase of rent of Rs. 672 was obtained on a previous rental of Rs. 5,137. The cost of survey which was conducted by non-professional agency amounted to Rs. 1,352, and that of settlement up to 30th September 1892 to Rs. 1,696. Besides the above work, the Settlement Officer disposed of 77 disputes relating to occupancy of lands and rent-free tenures, and published the draft records of the four villages first notified. Forty-one objections under section 105 were filed, and these were pending disposal at the end of the year.

The Settlement Officer hoped to submit his completion report in February 1893, but it has not yet (March 1893) been received.

Bhagalpur Division.

Sonthal Parganas.

81. As stated in paragraph 2, no report has been received from the Commissioner of Bhagalpur.

TOURS.

82. Mr. Finucane was on leave from the 3rd August to 3rd November 1891.

Mr. W. Maude, C.S., was in charge of the Department from 1st October to 3rd November 1891.

Mr. Finucane was in charge of this Department from 4th November 1891 to 4th May 1892, when he went on furlough. He was on tour for 103 days, which were spent as follows:—

From 8th to 16th November 1891	9 days...	Arrah and Sonpur—Where he accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and was occupied with preliminary arrangements for the traverse survey of Muzaffarpur and Champaran.
From 17th to 26th November 1891	10 „ ...	Muzaffarpur and Motihari—Where he made arrangements for the traverse survey of Muzaffarpur and Champaran and for settlement of certain villages belonging to the Hardia factory in Champaran.
From 27th to 29th November 1891	3 „ ...	Bhagalpur—On work in connection with the survey and settlement of Srinagar-Banaili Raj estates.
From 30th November to 2nd December 1891	3 „ ...	Mollarpur and Burdwan—In connection with the survey and settlement of Mollarpur and the Burdwan Raj estates.
From 14th to 23rd December 1892	10 „ ...	Barisal and Daulatkhan—Inspected survey and settlement work on Government estates and Dakhin Shahbazpur Wards' estates.
From 31st December 1891 to 12th January 1892	13 „ ...	Chittagong—Inspected settlement work in that district.
From 3rd February to 8th March 1892	35 „ ...	Cuttack and Puri—Inspected settlement work.
From 20th to 30th March 1892 ...	11 „ ...	Jalpaiguri—Inspected Western Duars settlement work.
From 5th to 9th April 1892 ...	5 „ ...	Comilla—Inspected the survey and settlement work on Government estates in Tippera, and drew up a scheme for the survey and settlement of the estates of the Maharajah of Hill Tippera.
From 10th to 13th April 1892	4 „ ...	Dacca—Inspected the survey and settlement work on Government estates and Talipabad Ward's Estate, and met Settlement Officer of Sarail Wards' estates and inspected his records.
	103 days	

I took over charge of the Department on the 4th May 1892, when Mr. Finucane went on leave. I was on tour for 45 days. My tours were as follows:—

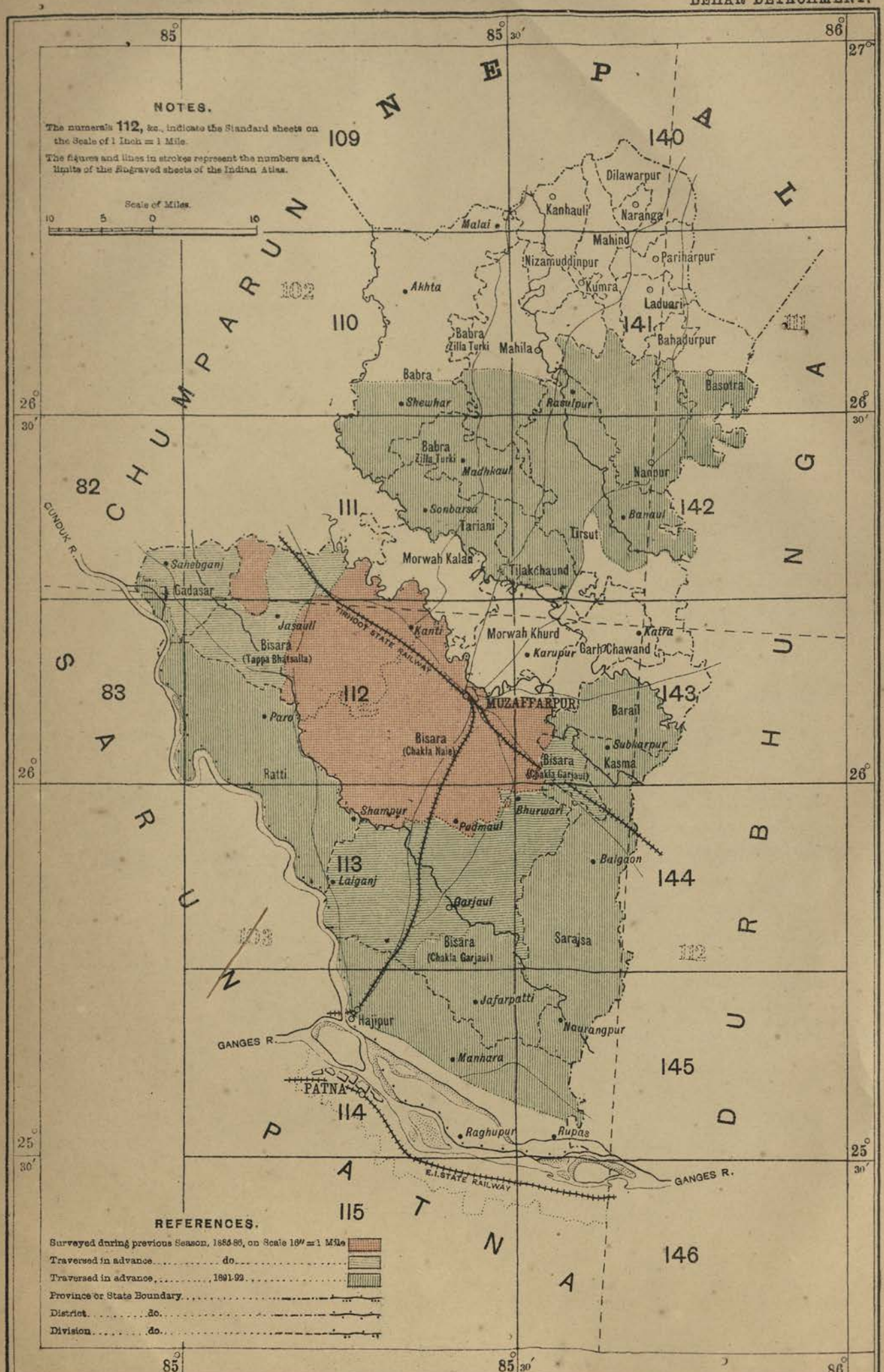
From 2nd to 6th July 1892 ...	5 days...	Faridpur—Inspected Settlement Office.
From 8th to 11th July 1892 ...	4 „ ...	Visited Burdwan and conferred with the Commissioner, the Collector, and the Manager of the Burdwan Raj about the settlement of Burdwan Raj khas mahals and inspected the Settlement Office.
From 15th to 20th July 1892 ...	6 „ ...	Midnapore—Inspected the Settlement Office and the work done by the Settlement Officer of Sujamutha estate.
From 23rd to 27th ditto ...	5 „ ...	Bhagalpur—Visited Bhagalpur at the Commissioner's request. Inspected settlement records of Srinagar and Banaili estates and conferred with the Collector and the Managers of the estates.
From 2nd to 11th August 1892 ...	10 „ ...	Visited Benares and Allahabad to make enquiries with regard to the system of payment of land revenue and cesses in the North-West Provinces.
From 27th August to 10th September 1892	15 „ ...	Cuttack—Inspected the Settlement Office.
	45 days.	

Total number of days spent on tour both by Mr. Finucane and myself, 148 days.

BEHAR SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR.

BEHAR DETACHMENT.



Reg. No. 287 Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93.—2,252.

Reg. No. 93, D., B. Surveys.—Mar. 93.—700.

Photo. S. I. O., Calcutta.

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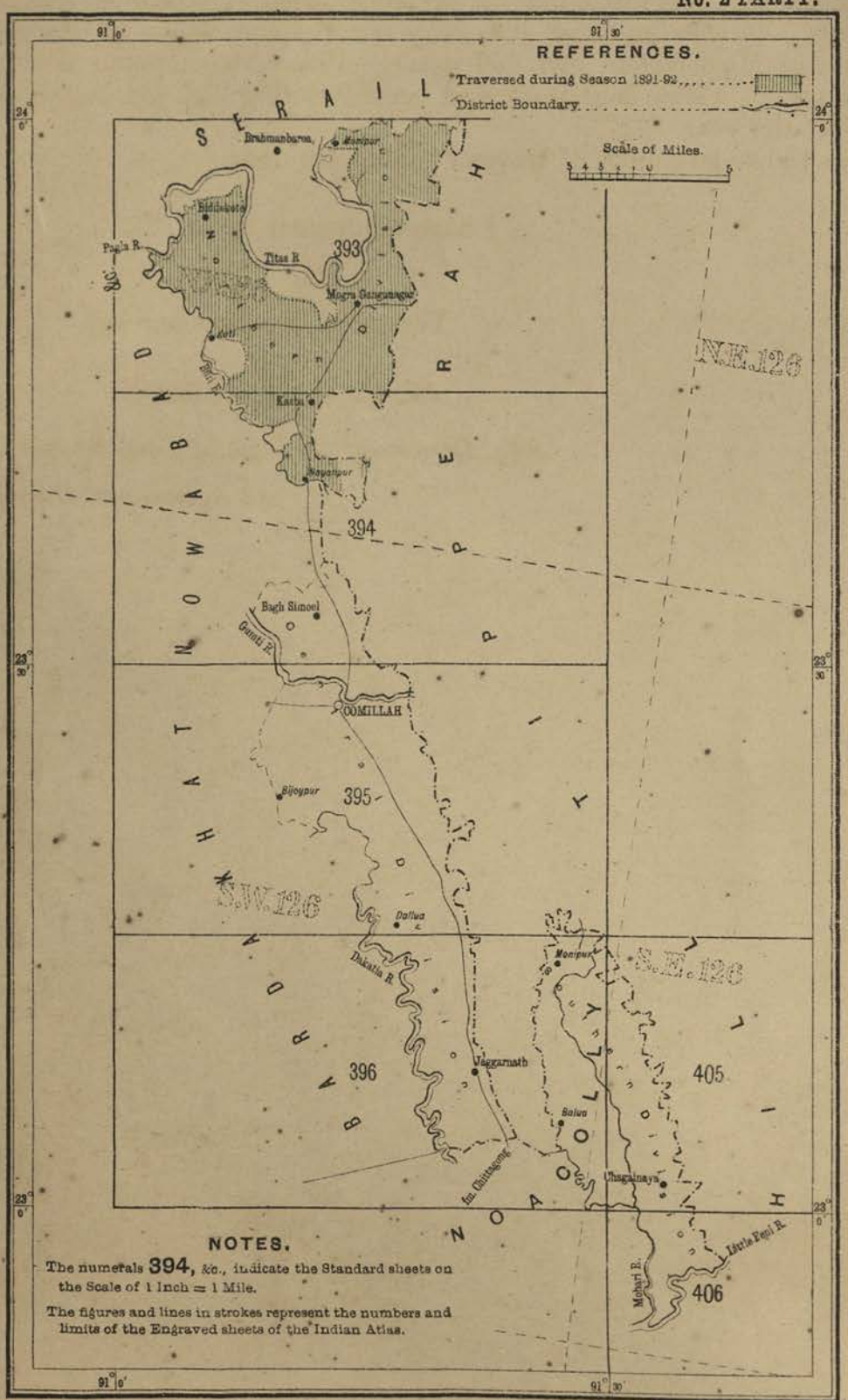
BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE TRAVERSE SURVEY OF CHUKLA ROSHNABAD. DIST. TIPPERA.

No. 2 PARTY.



NOTES.

The numerals **394**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Reg No. 533, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93.—2,252.

Photo. S. I. O., Calcutta.

Arrangements for new settlements.

83. Nothing has been said in this Report about the arrangements made for beginning the survey and record of rights in the North Bihar districts, and in the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in the Tippera district. No Settlement Officer was appointed in these districts till after the close of the year under report. The preliminary arrangements for these operations, which were made by the Director of Surveys and the Director of Land Records in communication with the local officers, have required much time and attention. With regard to the Bihar operations it will be enough to mention in this report that a notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 17th November 1891, under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, V (B.C.) of 1875, ordering the survey of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran. Twelve hundred and forty-seven square miles of traverse work were done in Muzaffarpur, and 363 square miles in Champaran during the year under report. The field work and record-writing did not begin till after the close of the year.

In Tippera 150 square miles of traverse work were done.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

Table showing dates on which the various Settlement Reports were received in the Director's Office

Name of estate or district for which report is submitted.	Date of receipt.	Remarks.
Jalpaiguri Western Duars ...	6th and 21st October 1892.	Survey Department Report.
Midnapore district	17th October ,,	
Kanika ward's estate ...	17th and 24th October ,,	
Sujamutha ditto	17th October ,,	
Ruksol estate in Champaran ...	20th October and 5th November 1892.	
Dacca district	24th October 1892.	
Noakhali district	24th ,, ,,	
Mollarpur estate	25th and 27th October ,,	
Tippera district	25th ,, ,,	
Chittagong	28th and 29th ,, ,,	Half-yearly.
Jessore	29th October and 1st. November 1892.	
Backergunge Government estates and the Ulania taluks.	28th October 1892	From Settlement Officer.
Orissa	28th ,, ,,	Half-yearly.
Backergunge Collector's report ...	4th November ,,	For whole district.
Bankura	5th ,, ,,	
Kujang	5th ,, ,,	
Talipabad	9th ,, ,,	
Chittagong and Orissa ...	11th ,, ,,	Survey Department Reports.
Mymensingh district ...	19th ,, ,,	
Shahabad	25th ,, ,,	
24-Parganas	28th ,, ,,	
Faridpur (Kalkini)	1st December ,,	
Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals ...	3rd ,, ,,	From Settlement Officer.
Jalpaiguri settlement ...	6th ,, ,,	From Commissioner.
Sarail estate	19th ,, ,,	

APPEN

Statement showing the Temporarily-settled Tracts and Government Estates under Survey and

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area (in square miles and acres).	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed cadastrally (in square miles and acres).		
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Government Estates.						
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	The whole of the temporarily-settled estates, excluding Khurda and Banki.	4,979	2,135 sq. miles or 1,366,400 acres.	Professional ...	321 sq. miles or 205,440 acres.	1,459 sq. miles or 933,760 acres (including revision area).	1,780 sq. miles or 1,139,200 acres.
	Puri ...		1,984	(a) 1,027 sq. miles or 657,280 acres.		716 sq. miles or 458,240 acres.	307 sq. miles or 196,480 acres.	1,023 sq. miles or 654,720 acres.
	Balasore ...		...	...				Work not com
		Total ...	6,963	3,162 sq. miles.	.....	1,037	1,766	2,803
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Sadar subdivision	933	1,596 sq. miles or 1,021,440 acres.	Professional ...	(b)769 sq. miles or 492,160 acres.	639 sq. miles or 408,960 acres.	1,408 sq. miles or 901,120 acres.
		Thanas Chakaria, Teknaaf, and the islands of Moiscal and Kutubdia.	97*	650 sq. miles or 416,000 acres.		...	36 sq. miles or 23,040 acres.	36 sq. miles or 23,040 acres.
		Old Thana Ramu	50	245·9 sq. miles or 157,376 acres.		245·9 sq. miles or 157,376 acres.	...	245·9 sq. miles or 157,376 acres.
		Total	1,080	(d) 2,491·9	...	1,014·9	675	1,689·9
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars	10,303 actually surveyed.	765 sq. miles or 489,600 acres.	Professional ...	742 sq. miles or 474,880 acres.	23 sq. miles or 14,720 acres.	765 sq. miles or 489,600 acres.
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Bhetia	23	6,698 acres.	Non-professional	6,698	...	6,698
Presidency ...	Nadia ...	Khosalpur	13	425 ,,		211	214	425
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Jowar Joymangal	10	1,199 ,,		1,199	...	1,199
	Faridpur ...	Kalkini	22	17,034 ,,	Ditto ...	15,934	1,100	17,034
	Backergunge ...	21 char estates	21	60,532 acres or 95 sq. miles.	Part professional and part non-professional.	52,837 acres or 83 sq. miles.	6,191 acres or 9·67 sq. miles.	59,028 acres or 92 sq. miles.
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	Maizurdi and 15 others	65	12,397 acres.	Ditto ...	551 acres	11,876 acres.	12,397 acres.
	Noakhali ...	Char Peer Bux	1	5,176 acres.	Non-professional	5,176 ,,	...	5,176 ,,
		,, Gazi	1	7,255 ,,		7,255 ,,	...	7,255 ,,
		,, Fakira	1	2,748 ,,		2,748 ,,	...	2,748 ,,
Patna ...	Shahabad ...	2 petty estates	7	2,014 ,,	Ditto ...	2,014 ,,	...	2,014 ,,
		Total Government Estates ...	18,510	4,223,574 acres or 6,599·33 sq. miles.	.....	1,882,919 acres or 2,942 sq. miles.	1,596,341 acres or 2,494 sq. miles	3,479,030 acres or 5,436 sq. miles.

DIX A.

Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer.		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost—						Rate per acre.		Increase of revenue—		Remarks.
			Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.		Total.						
Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	On area surveyed (column 9).	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 21.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs	
347	305	...											
954	447	...	2,19,031	45,599	2,94,538	2,08,032	5,13,569	2,53,631	...	...	...	...	(a) Of which an area of 40 square miles being permanently settled is excluded from settlement.
menced.	...	...											
1,301	752	...	2,19,031	45,599	2,94,538	2,08,032	5,13,569	2,53,631	...	...	...	...	
†248	†378	...	2,25,142	81,103	1,18,884	1,23,374	3,44,026	2,04,477	0 6 2	...	(c) 93	1,20,000	(b) This includes 120 square miles of topography. (c) On fair rents of 1,206 raiyats of Jaldi Circle.
...	...	...	...	...	15,294	...	15,294	...	...	...	...	...	* 98 villages shown by Survey Department, but of these one village has been transferred to Chittagong Hill Tracts.
50	...	...	67,706	16,796	...	8,919	67,706	25,715	0 6 11	0 2 7	4,486	31,588	(d) This includes permanently-settled estates under survey and record of rights.
298	378	...	2,92,848	97,899	1,34,178	1,32,293	4,27,026	2,30,192	...	...	4,579	1,51,588	† Total number up to end of September 1892 according to latest information is 628.
6,201	4,102	291·57 sq. miles or 186,604 acres.	(e) 3,26,109	62,685	(e) 133,636	36,386	(e) 4,59,745	99,071	0 15 0	...	...	...	(e) These are the Survey Department figures, and it is said are subject to fluctuation, *vide* Appendix.
23	...	6,698	1,925	1,504	...	(f) 3,386	1,925	4,890	0 4 7	0 11 8	1,198	...	(f) Rs. 3,326 represents the proportion of salary, contribution, &c., of the Settlement Officer chargeable to this estate, which remained unadjusted before.
9	4	418	205	...	247	...	452	...	1 1 0	...	323	...	
10	...	1,199	221	161	30	30	251	191	0 3 4	0 2 6	...	1,106	
...	...	...	482	...	...	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1	38,035	28,306	12,420	...	7,954	28,306	20,374	0 8 2	0 8 3	17,721	28,521	
5	60	2,326 acres.	180	...	2,206	491	2,386	491	0 3 1	0 3 4½	1,758	17	
1	...	5,176 acres.	478	175	...	...	478	175	0 1 6	0 0 6	551	...	
...	1	...	1,132	...	408	434	1,540	434	0 3 5	...	...	1,580	
...	1	...	179	..	...	117	179	117	0 1 0	...	...	499	
7	...	2,014	181	...	...	322	181	322	0 1 5	0 2 7	1,439	...	
7,875	5,299	242,410	8,71,277	2,20,443	5,65,243	3,89,445	14,36,520	6,09,888	...	...	27,569	1,83,311	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Wards' Estates under Survey and

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed cadastrally (in square miles and acres). Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan (scattered estates).	Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals	62	59 sq. miles or 37,957 acres.	Professional ...	37,818 acres.	1,167 acres.	38,985
	Bankura, tauzi Nos. 1, 2 and 3.		366	Not known		...	...	...
	Birbhum (Hukumapur, Panchberia, and Chandnihat).		90	25 sq. miles or 16,217 acres.		16,003 acres.	215 acres.	16,218 acres.
	Midnapore (Sujamutha)		60*	28,864 acres.		28,864 acres.	...	28,864 acres.
	Hooghly		24	7,586		7,586	...	7,586
Presidency ...	Nadia		1	40		40	...	40
Dacca	Dacca	Talipabad	113	60,160 acres.	Non-professional ...	...	13,160 acres.	13,160 acres.
	Backergunge ...	Dakhin Shahbazpur	37 villages and 12 churs.	95,466	Partly professional and partly non-professional.	79,872	539	80,411
Chittagong ...	Tippera	Serail	299	177,145	Professional ...	177,145	...	177,145
Patna	Shahabad	Atmi, pargana Bhojpur	3	3,525	Non-professional.	...	1,250	1,250
Orissa	Cuttack	Kujang	461	146,856 acres.	Professional ...	146,856 acres.	...	146,856 acres.
		Kanika	631	441 sq. miles or 282,240 acres.	Ditto ...	278 sq. miles or 177,920 acres.	...	278 sq. miles or 177,920 acres.
		Total Wards' Estates ...	2,159	8,56,056	.....	6,72,104	16,331	6,88,435

Statement showing the Private Estates under Survey

				Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Burdwán ...	Bankura	Lot Syamdaspur	1	82	Non-professional ...	...	82	82
	Midnapore ...	Kesiari (a)	41	5,120	Ditto ...	5,120	...	5,120
		Changrachak	1	594	Ditto ...	550	44	594
		Nimak Mahal	8	4,105	Ditto ...	3,924	181	4,105
		Srikanta Kalaganda	1	158	Ditto ..	158	...	158
		Maguri (b)	5	1,884	Ditto ...	1,774	114	1,888
		Benagalsia	1	322	Ditto ...	322	...	322
		Belabaria	6	822	Ditto ...	822	...	822
		Lot Jamita	13	2,121	Ditto ...	...	2,121	2,121
		Sadhuapota...	5	790	Ditto ...	...	790	790
	Birbhum	Mollarpur	45	23,530 acres.	Ditto ...	23,530 acres.	...	23,530 acres.
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	Ghateswara and 7 others	79	3,063	Ditto ...	1,046	798	1,844
	Jessore	Sidhipasha	2	4,343	Ditto ...	...	3,000	3,000
Dacca ...	Dacca	7 petty estates	32	8,411*	Ditto ...	2,767	4,704	7,471
	Faridpur	Shambunath Nag	5	43 acres.	Ditto ...	43	...	43
	Backergunge	Ulania Taluk	32	10,901	Ditto ...	...	2,884	2,884
	Mymensingh	7 petty estates	10	7,059†	Non-professional ...	4,857	2,202	7,059
Patna ...	Champaran	Ruksol and 4 others	5	4,334	Ditto ...	1,185	3,149	4,334
		Total Private Estates ...	292	77,682		46,098	20,069	66,167

(a) Change of figures due to a mistake
(b) A share of 3 annas 4 gundas of this

A—*concluded.*

Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer.		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost—						Rate per acre.		Increase of revenue—		Remarks.
			Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.		Total.						
Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	On area surveyed (column 9).	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 21.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
62	11	17,364	...	2,136	...	4,669	...	6,805	...	0 6 3	595	...	Note.—Cost of survay up to end of September 1892 is Rs. 165,885 according to progress report.
366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	...	16,218	...	17,574	...	1,193	...	18,767	...	1 2 6	2,195	...	Includes Rs. 118 obtained in Panchberia.
60	...	28,864	...	14,796	...	8,820	...	23,616	...	0 13 1	...	...	
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Originally 66 villages were shown, but one tolah of a village and 5 tolahs of another village had been formerly counted as separate villages. Hence the reduction of number now shown.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	41	2,420 acres.	...	...	11,431	2,313	11,431	2,313	...	...	...	...	
14	...	63,444	34,196	8,792	7,173	11,074	41,369	19,866	...	...	2,261	...	
280	19	126,376	1,00,624	13,533	...	12,500	1,00,624	26,033	0 9 1	0 3 3½	56,262	...	
...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	
461	...	22,357	50,648	21,272	...	6,710	50,648	27,982	...	...	415	2,500	
577	54	...	66,399	8,966	206	4,922	66,605	13,888	0 6 0	...	...	16,000†	† According to latest in formations.
1,935	125	2,77,043	2,51,867	87,069	18,946	52,201	2,70,813	1,39,270	...	...	61,728	18,500	

and Settlement during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	1	...	1	...	141	...	142	...	1 11 8	...	...	...	
41	...	5,120	3,146	3,013	...	6,041	3,146	9,054	0 9 10	1 12 3	2,693	...	
1	...	594	37	38	15	782	52	820	0 1 5	1 6 1	...	...	Decrease in rental Rs. 92-12.
8	...	4,105	360	264	236	5,113	596	5,377	0 2 4	1 4 11	...	...	Decrease in rental Rs. 1,519-9-5.
1	...	158	11	24	10	264	21	288	0 2 1	1 13 1	2 8 5	...	
...	5	1,120	215	97	235	1,572	450	1,669	0 3 10	1 7 10	5 13 2	...	
1	...	322	...	19	40	444	40	463	0 2 0	1 7 0	...	...	Decrease in rental Re. 0-6-0.
6	...	822	112	226	...	998	112	1,224	0 2 2	1 7 10	82 9 4	...	
...	13	...	...	...	197	131	197	131	0 1 6	...	...	...	
...	5	...	...	...	74	46	74	46	0 1 6	...	...	...	
45	...	30·2 sq. miles or 19·328 acres.	7,125	5,864	...	7,146	7,125	13,010	0 4 10	0 10 8	2,070	930	
5	...	963	486	...	1,253	...	1,739	...	...	...	1,222	...	
...	...	...	...	...	478	...	478	...	0 2 6	...	...	...	
7	9	742	1,361	430	1,379	184	2,740	614	0 5 10	0 13 3	491	83	
5	...	43	...	...	47	93	47	93	1 1 4	2 2 7	...	...	* In one estate, pargana Nurullapur, the area estimated was given as 2,557 acres, but 5,569 acres have already been measured and shown here. This also includes 757 acres, the area of two estates in which no progress was made.
...	10	...	...	...	2,569	...	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	† In estate Baffiajan the area estimated was given as 409 acres, and in Gobindassi 276 acres, whereas 709 and 1,567 acres respectively have already been measured and are shown here.
2	4	7,059	1,525	1,289	308	324	1,833	1,613	0 4 2	...	...	...	Decrease in rental Rs. 65-10-9.
...	5	3,786	254	...	1,098	1,696	1,352	1,696	0 4 11	0 7 2	672	200	
122	52	43,841	14,633	11,264	8,080	24,834	22,713	36,098	...	...	7,238 14 11	1,213	

having been found in totalling.
estate is under the Court of Wards.

APPEN

Statement showing progress made in Temporarily-settled Tracts and Government Estates

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa ...	Cuttack Puri ... Balasore ...	The whole Division ...	4,979 1,984 ...	69 278 ...	1,279 1,613 ...	... ...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Sadar subdivision ... ... Thanas Chakaria, Teknaf, &c. Old thana Ramu	933 97 50	The record of no villages have been finally published as a whole.		500,000 50,000 15,443
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars	10,303 jots.	1,192	2,978	Not known
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Bhetia ...	23	23	...	796
Presidency ...	Nadia ...	Khosalpur ...	13	...	13	386
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Jowar Joymangal	10	10	...	394
	Faridpur ...	Kalkini	22			Work not com
	Backergunge ...	Joynagar, No. 5285	1	1	...	4,254
		Lamchipata, ,, 5219	1	1	...	612
		Lamchi Koralmara, ,, 6384	1	1	...	68
		Kristo Prasad, ,, 5257	1	1	...	81
		Bhusan Lapta ,, 5292 Madanpura.	1	1	...	18
		Umed, No. 5256, including chars Bheirab and Price.	1	1	...	215
		Lakhi, No. 5243	1	1	...	139
		Koralmara, ,, 5250	1	1	...	74
		Madhupura, ,, 5215	1	1	...	1,468
		Goneshpura, ,, 5221	1	1	...	1,266
		Lalmohan, ,, 5245	1	1	...	1,045
		Bairagya, ,, 5216	1	1	...	3,153
		Lord Hardinge, ,, 5249	1	1	...	140
		Kali, ,, 5251	1	1	...	17
		Fasson, ,, 6431	1	1	...	There are no
		Jangla, ,, 4748	1	...	1	474
		Surplus accretion to thak Lakhi, *alias* Padma Manasha.	1	...	1	273
		Padma, No. 5234	1	...	1	534
		Shambhupura, ,, 5225	1	...	1	505
		Golakpura, ,, 5226	1	...	1	346
		Kalachand, ,, 5260	1	1	...	80
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	Maizurdi and 15 others ...	65	5	60	2,037
	Noakhali ...	Char Peerbux	1	1	...	136
		,, Gazi	1	...	1	1,188
		,, Fakira	1	...	1	384
Patna ...	Shahabad ...	Two petty estates	7	1	6	425
		Total ...	18,510	1,595	5,956	585,951

Statement showing progress made in Wards' Estates in record of rights and

Burdwan ...	Burdwan (scattered estates).	Burdwan Raj khas mahals	62	...	37	15,700
	Bankura (tauzi Nos. 1, 2 and 3).		366	...	...	17,200
	Birbhum (Hukumapur, Panchberia, and Chandnihat).		90	90	...	2,420
	Midnapore (Sujamutha).		60*	...	60	9,900
	Hooghly ...		24	...	...	2,000
Presidency ...	Nadia ...		1	...	...	28
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Talipabad ...	113	...	25	20,443
	Backerganj ...	Dakhin Shahbazpur ...	37 villages and 12 chars.	3	6	41,200
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	Serail	299	137	162	84,166
Patna	Shahabad ...	Atmi, pargana Bhojpur ...	3	...	...	...
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kujang	461	...	248	36,104
		Kanika	632	...	480	32,347
		Total ...	2,160	230	1,018	2,61,508

DIX B.

in record of rights and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined—			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled—				Remarks.
Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,642	238,199	240,441	...	...	...	...	
26,154	259,196	285,350	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,646	119,871	141,517	8,888	8,795	(a) 93	...	(a) On fair rents of 1,206 raiyats of the Jaldi Circle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,936	...	11,936	1,20,710	85,319	35,391	...	
8,552	18,395	26,947	...	...	...	...	
796	...	796	2,869	1,671	1,198	...	
...	386	386	827	504	323	...	The increase of Rs. 56-14-10 as compared with the figures in column ii of last statement is due to assessment of Fishery mahals, &c.
394	...	394	1,618	512	1,106	...	
menced.							
4,254	...	4,254	49,904	43,982	5,922	...	
612	...	612	9,972	9,297	675	...	
68	...	68	2,000	814	1,186	...	
81	...	81	2,983	456	2,527	...	
18	...	18	391	102	289	...	
215	...	215	5,356	954	4,402	...	
139	...	139	2,752	1,456	1,296	...	
74	...	74	5,964	634	5,330	...	
1,468	...	1,468	7,291	5,807	1,484	...	
1,266	...	1,266	14,406	10,714	3,692	...	
1,045	...	1,045	32,296	11,342	20,954	...	
3,153	...	3,153	14,013	11,712	2,301	...	
140	...	140	771	200	571	...	
17	...	17	195	64	131	...	
raiyats, resident or non-resident, on this char				...	...	...	
...	474	474	3,223	2,999	224	...	
...	273	273	4,325	...	4,325	...	
534	...	534	11,575	8,507	3,068	...	
505	...	505	12,164	9,166	2,998	...	
346	...	346	11,884	9,507	2,377	...	
80	...	80	693	235	458	...	
140	1,897	2,037	5,408	3,650	1,768	10	
136	...	136	3,145	2,594	551	...	
...	1,188	1,188	...	...	...	...	
...	384	384	...	...	...	...	
113	312	425	9,002	7,563	1,439	...	
86,124	640,575	726,699	3,44,625	2,38,556	1,06,079	10	

settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

...	4,533	4,533	20,702	20,107	595	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,420	...	2,420	15,013	12,818	2,195	...	
...	9,900	9,900	78,547	84,489	...	5,942	*Vide* remark in Appendix A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,413	1,413	7,084	7,084	...	...	
8,067	25,264	33,331	63,492	61,231	2,261	...	
20,864	38,136	59,000	2,68,955	2,12,693	56,262	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7,907	7,907	39,552	39,137	415	...	Settlement work not commenced.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31 351	87,153	1,18,504	4,93,345	4,37,559	61,728	5,942	

APPEN

Statement showing progress made in Private Estates in record of rights and

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Bankura ...	Lot Syamdaspur	1	...		No progress in
	Birbhum ...	Mollarpur	45	45	...	3,997
	Midnapore ...	Kesiari	41	41	...	2,463
		Changrachak	1	...	1	237
		Nimak Mahal	8	...	8	1,507
		Srikanta Kalaganda	1	...	1	76
		Maguri	5	...	2	858
		Benagalsia	1	...	1	117
		Belabaria	6	6	...	335
		Lot Jamita	13	...	...	684
		Sadhuapota	5	...	...	263
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	Ghateswara and 7 others ...	79	4	...	547
	Jessore ...	Sidhipasha	2	...	...	292
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Seven petty estates	32	7	3	688
	Faridpur ...	Sambhu Nath Nag	5	...	5	43
	Backergunge ...	Ulania Taluks	32	...	...	2,500
	Mymensingh ...	Seven estates	10	2	4	619
Patna	Champaran ...	Ruksol and 4 others ...	5	—	4	543
		Total Private Estates ...	292	105	29	15,769

APPEN

Abstract of Appendix A showing progress and expenditure on Government Estates, tem

Estates.	Total area surveyed.						Up to 30th September 1891.		
	Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.		Total.				
	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Estates and temporarily-settled tracts ...	1,882,719	2,942	1,596,341	2,494	3,479,030	5,436	8,71,277	2,20,443	10,91,720
Wards' Estates ...	672,104	1,050·1	16,331	25·5	688,435	1,075·6	2,51,867	87,069	3,38,936
Private do. ...	46,098	72·03	20,069	31·36	66,167	103·4	14,633	11,264	26,379
Total ...	2,600,921	4,064·13	1,632,741	2,550·41	4,233,632	6,615	11,37,777	3,18,776	14,57,035

DIX B—*concluded.*

settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED—			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED—				REMARKS.
Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
e settlement.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,997	...	*3,997	35,754	33,684	2,070	...	* Of these, rents have been settled for 2,495 raiyats.
2,454	9	2,463	8,398	5,705	2,693	...	
...	237	237	2,458	2,551	...	93	
...	1,507	1,507	11,167	12,687	...	1,520	
...	76	76	795	792	3	...	
...	438	438	4,721	4,715	6	...	
...	117	117	1,685	1,685	...	...	
335	...	335	1,002	919	83	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
547	...	547	4,267	3,045	1,222	...	Only 4 out of the 79 villages were under settlement.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
415	273	688	3,941	3,367	574	...	These figures show progress only in 3 out of the 7 estates under survey and settlement.
...	43	43	102	Not known	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
197	422	619	7,537	7,603	1,651	1,717	
...	432	432	5,809	5,137	672	...	
7,945	3,554	11,499	87,636	81,890	8,974	3,330	

DIX C.

porarily-settled tracts, Wards' and Private Estates now under Survey and Settlement.

TOTAL COST.						INCREASE OF REVENUE OR RENT.				REMARKS.
During the year under report.			Total.			Actually obtained.	Expected in addition.	Total of columns 17 and 18.	Percentage of increase actually obtained on total outlay or total cost, columns 16 and and 17.	
Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,65,243	3,89,445	9,54,688	14,36,520	6,09,888	20,46,408	27,569	1,83,311	2,10,880	1·3	
18,946	52,201	71,147	2,70,813	1,39,270	4,10,083	61,728	18,500	76,228	15·0	
8,080	24,834	32,885	22,713	36,098	59,364	7,239	1,213	8,452	12·2	
5,92,269	4,66,480	10,58,720	17,30,046	7,85,256	25,15,855	96,536	2,03,024	2,95,560	3·8	

APPENDIX D.

No. 3262, dated Cuttack, the 21st–22nd October 1892.

From—E. H. C. WALSH, Esq., Settlement Officer, Orissa Division,

To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal (through the Commissioner of the Orissa Division).

IN forwarding herewith the half-yearly progress returns of the Orissa settlement for the half-year ending 30th September, I have the honour to regret that their submission is somewhat late, but the fact is due to this office not having received the returns from the various circle officers and from the Survey Department earlier. The cause of this was chiefly that the first eight days of the present month being the Pujá holidays, the various circle returns could not be prepared by the date fixed.

2. *Form* A.—In addition to the area shown as cadastrally surveyed in this form, 538 square miles have been traverse surveyed in Balasore which will be cadastrally surveyed during the coming season.

3. The greater portion of the Balasore district is demarcated, but the exact area remaining is not at present known, not having been received from the Survey Department, which has been in charge of the demarcation work during the half-year under report.

4. The amount of expenditure during the half-year under report is Rs. 1,17,224 (which includes Rs. 35,503, pay of the Assistant Settlement Officers, and Rs. 8,400, the pay of the Settlement Officer). This deducted from Rs. 1,94,379, the budget estimate for the financial year 1892-93, leaves a balance of Rs. 77,155 only.

5. The said estimate was, however, prepared for the final attestation of 1,048 square miles, whereas the area attested up to 30th September is 1,425·23 square miles, viz., 377 square miles in excess of that covered by the entire estimate up to the end of the current financial year.

6. A revised budget was submitted by the late Settlement Officer, in which the estimated expenditure for khanapuri and for attestation were altered by this office No. 2927, dated 17th August 1892, to the Commissioner, Orissa Division, the total estimate of which is Rs. 2,19,187, which leaves a balance of Rs. 1,01,963 for the current half-year. This revised further estimate has not, however, been yet sanctioned.

7. Statements B and D are submitted for the entire area that has been attested, the total figures being given for each circle, and the area has not been classified into Government, wards', and private estates.

The figures also include the area of a portion of permanently-settled estates, Aul in the revision area and killa Darpan in Tangi circle, Satais Hazari, and other permanently-settled estates in the Puri district, and the wards' estates of killa Madhupur in Tangi circle, Rorhang in Rahang circle, and Malighati in Kodhar circle.

8. *Statement* E.—I have added a separate statement showing the disposition of the various Assistant Settlement Officers during the half-year, as, owing to their not being employed in every case throughout the entire period in the same circle, the form required further explanation to make clear the work done by each officer.

9. The settlement was throughout the half-year under the control of the late Mr. H. R. Reily, whose recent lamented death has caused a loss which it will be difficult to replace, whose ability, and long experience of settlement, revenue, and zamindari work rendered him peculiarly fitted for the post, and whose invariable kindness to his subordinates made them feel it a pleasure to work under him.

The results of the work up to his death, as appear from the accompanying figures, will I think, be held to fully demonstrate his zeal and interest to which they are due.

10. In addition to the above form prescribed, I submit herewith the following statements :—

No. 1.—Detailed statement of progress of attestation in each circle (columns 1 to 28), and of progress of work in head-quarters during recess (columns 29 to 46).

No. 2.—Detailed statement of papers filed, badar corrections, fines imposed, comparative statements prepared, &c., in each circle.

No. 3.—Statement of soil maps made and khewats prepared, boundary disputes and suits under section 106, Tenancy Act, disposed of in each circle.

No. 4.—Statement of the area and number of mauzas held wholly or partly on permanent lease in each circle.

From the above statements the work completed in each circle will appear fully as well as in what particulars there is work still remaining to be done.

11. *Kanungoes.*—Regarding the services of kanungoes who have been deputed in the three districts for employment on settlement work, I would offer the following remarks.

The system of deputing the services of the kanungoes differed in Puri and Cuttack districts. In Puri there are 8 kanungoes, exclusive of those belonging to the Khorda estate. All these 8 were made over for employment in the settlement, together with their chainmen, but in addition to the work obtained from them by the Settlement Department they had to carry out their ordinary Collectorate work, the Collector's orders being transmitted to them

through the Assistant Settlement Officer in whose circle they were working. The distribution of these kanungoes was as follows:—

3	Rahang circle.
2	Pipli (also 2 from Cuttack).
2	Gope.
1	Kanti.
8	

In addition to these the Sadar kanungo was employed at the head-quarters on office works having reference to the former settlement records, with which he naturally possessed more acquaintance than other officers.

In Cuttack there are 25 kanungoes. Of these 24 have been deputed for employment under the Settlement Department, and in their place 24 new men have been appointed by the Collector to carry out their Collectorate duties. The Sadar kanungo is also made over and is employed at head-quarters. The chainmen have not been made over. The distribution of these is as follows:—

4	Tangi circle.
4	Jagatsingpur.
4	Survey Department (1 under Mr. J. Taylor).
9	Babu Harrish Chander Rai.
2	Kotdesh.
1	In Head Office.
24	

In Balasore there are 12 kanungoes who have all been made over to the Department, and who together with the Sadar kanungoes have been employed in preparing draft khewats and writing lakhiraj, minha and jaghir forms in head-quarters at Cuttack.

The kanungoes employed under the various circle officers have been mainly employed in the preparation of draft khewats and in the duties of munserims. Thus *in Rahang* circle all were employed on the preparation of khewats and two also as munserims. *In Tangi* four worked as munserims during the field season and as copying supervisors during recess. *In Pipli* four worked, two as munserims and two on the preparation of statistical statements and other office work, and similarly in the other circles.

The reports from the circle officers under whom the kanungoes worked are in many cases unsatisfactory, though there are of course exceptions, and the services of the Sadar kanungoes have been of value on account of their knowledge of the conditions of their respective districts.

On the whole, however, I am strongly of opinion that their agency has not been nearly so effective as an agency of specially appointed muharrirs or munserims appointed by the Settlement Department, and I would strongly recommend that their services be returned to the regular line, and in their place the amount of their salary be placed to the credit of the settlement budget for the appointment of special munserims to discharge the duties on which the deputed kanungoes are now employed or which may be allotted to them.

This expense is as follows:—

	Kanungoes.		
	Rs.		Rs.
Balasore ...	6 @ 30 ...	...	180
	6 @ 20 ...	...	120
Cuttack ...	10 @ 30 ...	...	300
	15 @ 20 ...	...	300
Puri ...	4 @ 30 ...	...	120
	4 @ 20 ...	...	80
	Total	...	1,100 per month

or, Rs. 13,200 per annum. This amount, if credited to the settlement budget, would procure a far more efficient agency for the purpose, and the services of these officers might be returned to the Collectorate which has had to provide substitutes for them.

The three Sadar kanungoes are of value and should be retained for the assistance they will be able to give to the assessment officers from their local knowledge and acquaintance with the old settlement ruidads and other records, and I have therefore not included their salary in the above statement.

Patwaries.—These officers have been employed chiefly as khanapuri amins and attestation muharrirs. The reports given by the circle officers regarding their work are on the whole very unsatisfactory. Thus from Tangi it is reported that 27 patwaries were made over to the circle, that their attendance was very unsatisfactory, and that the names of some have been sent up for dismissal.

In Kotrahang Mr. Mitra states that out of 39 men made over to him only 10 came and that they worked badly. In Pipli circle 10 patwaries and their substitutes were collected after great difficulty and worked at half rates ; their work was neither better nor worse than those of the other muharrirs. Babu Chakulal Sircar reports that there were 75 patwaries in Kodhar and Gope, but none in pargana Sailo. Of these men about 40 were trianed in cadastral survey and used as amins, whilst only very few worked as attestation muharrirs.

In Rahang circle great difficulty was experienced in obtaining their attendance and services. This was partly due to the bad distribution of the patwaries, there being only 3 patwaries in Rahang pargana, an area of 143 square miles, and those of the other parganas objecting to serve so far from their houses. In the parganas of Serai and Choubiskud, in which there are 43 and 64 respectively, a certain number worked as preliminary attestation muharrirs and on final attestation in the presence of the Assistant Settlement Officer, but the majority disregarded all notices, and when pressed certain number tendered their resignation. On account of the difficulty of obtaining control over them or enforcing obedience to orders to procure their attendance, the patwaries have been of comparatively little assistance in either Puri or Cuttack.

12. *Method of attestation.*—Two distinct methods of attestation have been employed during the past half year. The first method has been used for almost all records which were prepared by the Survey Department up to the year 1890-91. The second method has been followed in the case of villages the khanapuri of which was undertaken during the past season. The principle of the first method may be styled that of preliminary attestation, and the principle of the second method that of direct final attestation.

The first system was gradually evolved from the rules issued by Mr. A. K. Ray, the first Settlement Officer. They already contained the main feature of the system—the despatch to the village of a muharrir to make a preliminary attestation before the visit of the Assistant Settlement Officer. The many mistakes in the survey record rendered it impossible for the Assistant Settlement Officer to take up and attest directly the work of a group of villages before the record had been put into something approaching correctness and order. The system as first introduced by Mr. Ray in parganas Rahang, Serai, and Chowbiskud contained many serious defects, whilst the muharrirs had to cope with great difficulties. The area being the first surveyed, the records were more incorrect than any subsequently submitted by the Survey Department ; furthermore, the fatal error was made of omitting to indicate in map and khatian the several tahasil alahidas of the village. The main defects of Mr. Ray's system may be summoned up as follows :—

(1) The insufficient number of attestation muharrirs employed at a time.
(2) The delivering to one muharrir of the records of several villages.
(3) The absence of a proper inspecting staff.
(4) The omission to distribute "parchas slips."
(5) The incompletenes of the instructions to attestation muharrirs.
(6) The incompletenes of the forms of the statements regarding such matters handed over to the muharrirs to be filled up in the village.
(7) The omission to take on the khatians the signatures of the parties.

As time went on these defects were gradually remedied, and the system received its final improvement after the visit of His Honour in February last. From that date onwards the system employed was in most points the same throughout the area which had been surveyed previous to the past seasons. As finally modified, the main salient features of the system were as follows :—

(1) Every circle was divided up into a number of groups of villages, each in the charge of a munserim.
(2) Under each munserim were employed a number of attestation muharrirs, as a rule one for every ordinary village, and two or more for larger villages.
(3) The attestation muharrir was, before beginning his work, provided with—
  (*a*) the khasra, khatian and map;
  (*b*) parchas in duplicate already filled up by ticca muharrirs in this office;
  (*c*) lakhiraj, tanki, minha, &c., statements for which the columns regarding the last settlement had been previously filled in from the old records by ticca muharrirs.
(4) The attestation muharrirs on arriving in the village distributed the parchas to the tenure-holders and raiyats.
(5) He then attested the record by reading over and explaining the khatians in the village, filling up at the same time the columns of rent and rights. Where necessary, he visited the field with the parties after his day's work in the village.
(6) All mistakes were entered by him in the badar fard.
(7) If there were no disputes, the attestation was completed by taking the signatures of the parties to the badar corrections and parchas, and in most circles by correcting the khatian.
(8) Disputes were entered in the badar fard. If amicably decided with the assistance of the attestation muharrir, the parties and he himself signed the badar and the parchas. If not so decided, the signature columns of the badar remained blank and the parchas were left unsigned.

(9) The munserim inspected the work of the attestation muharrirs and endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement of those disputes the attestation muharrirs could not deal with. He treated the dispute in the same manner as the muharrir.

(10) At the time of preliminary attestation the muharrir filled up the blank columns of the lakhiraj, &c., statements.

(11) He also attested the khewat, entering disputes in the badar fard.

(12) When the preliminary attestation of a group of villages was completed, the final attestation was performed by the Assistant Settlement Officer at a convenient centre. He employed, where possible, as his muharrirs the man who had performed the preliminary attestation; this was understood to form part of their duties. When this was impossible, each Assistant Settlement Officer made his own arrangement for putting men and dividing the 12 annas for hundred numbers, which was the rate sanctioned for each village.

(13) The khatians were read over to the raiyats, whose signatures are taken on the bottom of the page. The khatian was also signed by the landlords and tenure-holders.

(14) The Assistant Settlement Officer decided summarily disputes still outstanding, and examined and initialled each page of the khatian. The khatians were corrected according to his decision.

(15) He examined and initialled the entries of the lakhiraj, &c., statements.

(16) He finally attested the khewat.

(17) In most circles adai-jama fards were prepared—in some at the time of preliminary and in others at the time of final attestation.

To this paragraph is subjoined a statement compiled from the returns of the different Assistant Settlement Officers showing how the system was gradually evolved in each circle, and in what respect it continued to differ from the general type given above.

The new system was employed in the whole of pargana Gope and in portions of parganas Kotdesh, Sailo, Jaipur, and Kendrapara. The details of the methods used by Babu Chhaku Lall Sircar in parganas Gope and Sailo, by Babu Harish Chandra Rai in Jaipur and Kendrapara, and by Mr. Nathan in Kotdesh, differed a good deal from one another. They are explained below. In each the main characteristic was this, that the circle officer inspected the khanapuri, and on its completion performed the final attestation without any preliminary work by attestation muharrirs or munserims.

Detail of attestation in the several circles.

I—.Old system.

Tangi Circle.—For the first 11 months there were no munserims, four were appointed in December last. The muharrir's attestation was made with the khasra in the field—not with the khatian in the village. Rates of rent were noted down at the time of the preliminary attestation. The columns regarding the nature of rights were filled in at the time of final attestation. Two or three specially appointed muharrirs were used at the time of final attestation. They were paid at the rate of 4 annas for hundred numbers, the ordinary atttestation muharrirs being paid at 8 annas for hundred numbers.

Pipli Circle.—But little work had been done previous to December 1892, when six munserims were appointed. The number was subsequently increased to eight. The attestation muharrirs filled up the columns of rent and rights at the time of preliminary attestation. They originally performed the attestation with the khasra in the field, subsequently with the khatian in the village. Up to the end of February 1892 parchas were written up by the attestation muharrirs. Afterwards they were prepared in the office by ticca muharrirs. Towards the end of the season adai-jama fards were prepared from the khatians and landlords' papers at the time of final attestation.

Pargana Kodhar.—Preliminary attestation was performed with the khasra in the field. The columns of rent and rights were filled up at the time of final attestation. Adai-jama fards were prepared at the same time.

Parganas Rahang, Serai, and Choubiskud.—The original method of attestation was that prescribed by Mr. A. K. Ray. The very incorrect records were made over to attestation muharrirs, who made a preliminary attestation in the field and prepared lakhiraj, minha, etc., statements in separate forms, gleaning the information from the papers of zamindars, sarbarahkars, etc. They also prepared lists of the fields in the different tahsilalahidas which had not been indicated by the Survey Department. The final attestation was performed village by village, as the records slowly returned from the attestation muharrirs. At first the signatures of landlords, tenure-holders, and raiyats are not taken in the khatians, and the 57 mauzas first completed had therefore to be re-attested. Munserims were appointed in January 1892. Parchas were not at first used, and have duly been distributed in the 50 villages in which the preliminary attestation had not been commenced in March last, when they were prescribed. In those villages in which, though not finally attested, preliminary attestation was then in course of progress, that method was directed to be continued, and parchas were not written out.

Revision area under Babu Chander Nath Ghose.—Records were first made over to attestation muharrirs to compare khasra and khatian entries. Zamindars were then called on to file adai-jama fards. The records were then attested and the statements prepared by the Assistant Settlement Officer, it appears from the report, without any further preliminary attestation. After the attestation the khasra and khatian were corrected according to the orders passed on the badar fard. This system approximates to that employed in the newly surveyed area.

Kotrahang.—The system adopted did not differ in any material point from the general type described above.

Limbai.—Originally the preliminary attestation was performed by muharrirs, who took the khasra to the field and were not under the orders of the munserims. No parchas were issued. The final attestation, which was performed village by village, was incomplete, many disputes being left undecided and signatures omitted from the khatians. A number of villages required to be re-attested. In the system subsequently adopted the circle was divided into groups of villages under munserims, and parchas were copied out in the villages or at the munserims' head-quarters and distributed before preliminary attestation began. Final attestation was performed for a group of villages at one time.

II.—The new system.

Jaipur—Kendrapara.—Khanapuri was inspected by the Assistant Settlement Officer whilst in progress, and disputes settled summarily where possible. Khanapuri was again inspected after completion and further disputes decided. Attestation writers were then sent to the villages under the superintendence of Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungoes. They filled up the columns of rent and rights, and took signatures to the khatians in cases where there were no disputes. Final attestation was performed for groups of villages. Those raiyats who had signed were examined as to whether they had any objections to make. Cases left undecided were settled, and the remaining signatures taken.

Kotdesh—Khanapuri was inspected by the Assistant Settlement Officer whilst in progress and boundary disputes decided locally at the same time. Records were then sent to the Circle Settlement Officer and attested without any preliminary work. The villages were finally attested in groups of about twelve, and with the aid of about twenty muharrirs paid at ticca rate. One muharrir was appointed to each small village and two or more to larger villages. At the time of final attestation all disputes were settled, and every page of the khatian examined and initialled by the Assistant Settlement Officer and signed by both landlord and tenant. All corrections were at the same time made in both khasra and khatian. The portions of the lakhiraj and minha, &c., statements regarding the last settlement were made up in office, the remaining entries were filled up, and the whole examined by the Assistant Settlement Officer at the time of final attestation. Adai-jama fards were also prepared.

Gope and Sailo.—The khanapuri was inspected and the villages attested in groups of 10 to 12 in the same manner as in pargana Kotdesh. The column of rights was filled up at the time of final attestation. Adai-jama fards were prepared at the same time. The lakhiraj, etc., statements were not made out at the time of final attestation. They have since been prepared in office. The Assistant Settlement Officer fears that it will be necessary to send officers to the villages to revise them.

13. With reference to the matters on which special report is called for in paragraph of the Director of Land Records' circular No. 15T.A. of 12th ultimo, I have the honour to report as follows:—

Maintenance of boundary pillars.

With regard to the maintenance of boundary pillars by the provisions of the Survey Act, section 19 (V of 1875), the zamindars are liable for the maintenance of boundary pillars, and in case of a question as to the division and allotment of the expense arising therefrom, the Collector has power to himself repair the pillars and allot the cost among the parties interested, which can be recovered (section 57) in the same manner as an arrear of revenue. It would, however, seem advisable that the chaukidar and patwari should be held specially responsible for reporting any damage caused to the pillars and taking precautionary measures to preserve the same. For this purpose each outpost might be provided with a trace of the mujmilli map of the mauzas comprised within its elaka, showing the boundary stones which have to be kept up and regarding which the chaukidar is responsible for reporting. The chaukidar of each village also might be supplied with a rough trace of the boundary of his village, on which would similarly be marked the boundary stones and concerning which it would be his duty to report when he made his periodical attendance at the thana or outpost. On receiving such report the Sub-Inspector would compare the chaukidar's rough trace with the mujmilli map at the outpost on which the boundary stones would also be entered and would be numbered, and report to the Collector the stone in question that might be damaged.

The chaukidar before giving such report would go round the village and inspect the stones in question, and his report would be checked by the reports of the chaukidars of the adjoining villages as regards the stones on the boundary between them.

In case it should not be considered necessary for the chaukidar to report on the date of every attendance at the outpost, he might be required to report only at fixed intervals, monthly or otherwise. As a further check the patwari, or other official corresponding to the present patwari that might be appointed for the maintenance of the settlement record up to date, should also be required to submit a periodical report, half-yearly or otherwise, to the

kanungo, rural sub-registrar or other official immediately superior to him on the condition of the boundary pillars.

Maintenance of settlement records.

14. *As regards the maintenance of Settlement records*, I have the honour to report that the very unsatisfactory experience of the services of the patwaries, so far as their services have been utilised, or rather have been attempted to be utilised, on the settlement work in Orissa hitherto, shows clearly that little reliance can be placed on this body as at present constituted and distributed, as an agency for keeping the settlement record up to date. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal contained in Government letter No. 492T of 30th June, that rural sub-registrars should be appointed to register all mutations occurring within their circles and to make the said mutation compulsory, seems the best method that can be devised and the most likely to prove efficient.

The defect in the present system of patwaries is that they are unevenly distributed (in Rahang pargana, 143 square miles, there are three patwaries only), that they are paid in jagirs instead of a fixed salary, and that in many cases their salary is absurdly low, there being in this respect also considerable unevenness of distribution.

The body of patwaries might be reformed and re-distributed, so as to make them available as a reporting agency of the changes that take place in the settlement record, to the local sub-registrar, and the present system of kanungoes might with considerable increase in their number be adapted, if thought desirable, to carry out the duties of the registration circles.

I do not consider that the plan of making the sarbarahkars (or other landlords) themselves responsible for reporting mutations and for keeping the record up to date is likely to be nearly so satisfactory as the appointment of rural sub-registrars with small local circles, whose salaries would also to a great extent, if not wholly, be defrayed from the fees, and consequently would not be a charge on Government. The assistance of the landlord is, I think, sufficiently secured by requiring him to file an annual jamabandi at the local sub-registrar's office in which the mutations that have taken place during the year are noted.

To secure the correctness of this jamabandi it should be enacted that the landlord shall never be entitled to sue for any rent not included in it for the year in question.

Each sub-registrar would require to have suppled to his office a copy of the map, khasra, khewat and khatians of each mauza comprised within his circle, and, as well as keeping a register of mutations, should correct these records in accordance with the mutation made at the time, subdividing also the holding on the map in the case of a partition.

The question arises, Who should be the party held liable to give information of mutation—the landlord or the tenant? and it would seem to be that party whose interest was the most strongly concerned, which would be the in-coming tenant.

The simplest way, however, of keeping the record correct up to date appears to me to be that which I proposed at the Conference held at Cuttack on the 30th August last, that the rent receipt for Orissa should be in triplicate, and that the tenant should be required to file at the office of the rural sub-registrar, or, in case of a kanungo being deputed to perform that duty, at the office of the kanungo, one counterpart of the receipt, which would be a safeguard in case of any mutation made by a landlord amongst his tenants which he had failed to report to the local sub-registrar. The tenant is clearly the party who should be required to file the counterpart, as it is for his interest to show that he has made the payment for which the receipt is granted, while it is in no way necessarily the landlord's interest to show that he has received payment, but would almost invariably be the very opposite.

The safeguard of the triplicate form of receipt, of which one portion would be retained by the landlord and two taken by the tenant, one to file at the office of the local sub-registrar and one to retain himself, should not do away with the landlord being required to file a yearly rent roll of his tenants in which all mutations made during the year should be noted.

No. $\frac{\text{OS.}}{318}$, dated Cuttack, the 24th October 1892.

Memo. by—G. Toynbee, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

Forwarded in original to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

A.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement in Orissa during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 30th September 1891.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— During the year under report.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— During the year under report.	Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Survey.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Settlement.	Total cost— During the year under report. Survey.	Total cost— During the year under report. Settlement.	Total cost— Total. Survey.	Total cost— Total. Settlement.	Rate per acre.— On area surveyed.	Rate per acre.— On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Increase of rent— Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Orissa	Cuttack ...	.....	4,979	2,135 sq. miles or 1,366,408 acres.	...	321 sq. miles or 205,587 acres.	* 1,459 sq. miles or 933,760 acres.	1,780 sq. miles or 1,139,200 acres.	347	305	...	2,19,031.	45,599.	2,94,533.	2,08,032.	5,13,569.	2,53,631.					* Includes revision area.
	Puri ...	.....	1,984	† 1,027	...	716	307	1,023	954	447	...											† Of which an area of 40 square miles being permanently settled is excluded from settlement.
	Balasore ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
		Total ...	6,963	3,162	...	1,037	1,766	2,803	1,301	752	...											

B.

Statement showing Progress made in Estates in Orissa under Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of circle.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined—			Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Tangi	445	63	315	...	1,604	26,106	...	
		Jagatsingpur	388	6	218	...	638	28,698	...	
		Total for Cuttack ...	833	69	533	...	2,242	54,804	...	
	Puri ...	Rahang and Karmala	527	278	243	...	26,154	62,555	...	
		Pipli	352	...	296	...	...	48,619	...	
		Lembai	180	...	174	...	...	32,315	...	
		Kot Rahang	251	...	250	...	...	28,439	...	
		Kosahar	94	...	94	...	...	14,773	...	
		Total for Puri ...	1,404	278	1,059	...	26,154	186,631	...	
		Total for both districts of old area	2,237	347	1,592	...	28,396	241,435	269,831	
		New area—								
		Gope	555	...	554	...	...	72,565	...	
		Silo	281	...	267	...	...	68,613	...	
		(1) Revision area ...	165	...	138	...	...	32,703	...	
		(2) Ditto ...	698	...	401	...	...	82,014	...	
		Grand Total ...	...	347	2,892	...	28,396	497,386	526,701	

C.

Statement showing the Estates in Orissa under Survey and Settlement during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.	Area in acres and square miles actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 31st March 1892. Survey.	Settlement.	During the half-year under report. Survey.	Settlement.	Total. Survey.	Settlement.	Rate per acre— On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	.....	4,979	2,135	...	889	891	1,780	469	183		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Increase of revenue.
	Puri	.....	1,984	1,027	...	1,027	.....	1,027	1,230	171												
	Balasore ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
		Total ...	6,963	3,162	...	1,916	891	2,807	1,699	354		3,99,993	1,36,307	1,13,576	1,17,224	5,13,569	2,53,531					

D.

Statement showing Progress made in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents in Orissa during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of Circle.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Tangi	445	244	134		13,475	14,238	...	
		Jagatsingpur	388	92	132		10,610	18,726	...	
		Total for Cuttack ...	833	336	266		24,085	32,964	...	
		Rahang and Karmala	527	394	127		49,407	39,302	...	
		Pipli	352	18	280		2,484	46,165	...	
		Lembai	180	69	105		9,404	22,811	...	
		Kot Rahang	251	2	248		211	28,228	...	
		Kodhar	94	48	46		6,846	8,727	...	
		Total for Puri	1,404	531	806		68,352	1,45,233	...	
		Total for both districts	2,237	867	1,072		92,437	1,78,197	270,634	
		New area—								
		Gope	555	34	520		2,578	69,987	...	
		Silo	281	...	207		...	60,613	...	
		(1) Revision area ...	165	...	138		...	32,708	...	
		(2) Ditto ...	698	...	401		...	82,014	...	
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...		(a)95,015	425,579	18,594	

N.B.—(*a*) These figures cannot be reconciled with the figures in the Settlement Officer's Table B.

W. C. M.

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers in Orissa during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances. Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Special settlement allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
H. R. Reily, Esq.	Settlement Officer		...	Cuttack	Wholly on settlement work.	...	...	3rd grade Deputy Magistrate. Offg. 2nd grade.	600	800	1,400	
E. H. C. Walsh, Esq.	...	Rahang and Karmala	320·68	Puri		156	38	Magistrate and Collector. Offg. 1st grade	1,233	200	1,433	
Ambica Charan Sen, Esq.	...	Tangi	129·70	Tangi		253	88	Joint-Magistrate	490	100	590	
R. Nathan, Esq.	...	Pipli	182·75	Pipli		169	67	Ditto Offg. 1st grade	766	200	966	
Baroda Charan Mitra, Esq.	...	Kot Rahang	60·52	Daud Makundpur ...		100	56	Ditto	490	100	590	
C. A. Radice, Esq.	...	Lembai	83·83	Kanti		98	74	Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector	450	100	550	
Tehiruddin Ahmed, Esq.	...	Karmala and Pipli ...	...	Karmala		...	...	Deputy Magistrate	200	100	300	
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose	...	Jagatsingpur and revision area.	191·53	Jagatsingpur		...	144	Ditto ditto	200	*	...	* Not settled.
,, Haris Chunder Rai	...	Revision area	...	Kendupatna		310	176	Ditto ditto	200	100	300	
James Taylor, Esq.	...	Jajpur on khanapuri work.	...	Jajpur		...	...	Tahsildar	200	100	300	
Babu Chaku Lal Sircar	...	Kodhar, Gope and Silo.	527·88	Natabaran		327	155	4th grade Sub-Deputy Collector and Special Deputy Collector from 11th June 1891.	200	*	...	* Ditto.
,, Mahendra Nath Seal	...	Pipli and revision area	...	Pipli		...	...	Special Deputy Collector	200	50	250	
,, Prasanna Kumar Bannerjee ...	...	Rahang	...	Puri		...	...	3rd grade Sub-Deputy Collector	150	*	...	* Ditto.
,, Girish Chunder Dutt	...	Rahang and revision area under Babu Harish Chunder Rai.	...	Ditto		...	...	4th grade ditto	100	...	...	
,, Amrita Lal Gupta	...	Tangi and Silo ...	...	Tangi		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	
,, Akshoy Kumar Sen	...	Kot Rahang, Lembai and Pipli.	...	Daud Makundpur ...		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	
,, Nisi Kanta Chatterjie	...	Silo	...	Natabaran		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	
,, Narendra Kumar Chowdhry ...	...	Gope	...	Gope		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	
,, Suresh Chunder Sircar	...	Revision area	...	Jagatsingpur		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	
,, Jatindra Mohun Singh	...	Jajpur on khanapuri work.	...	Jajpur		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	
,, Brajendra Nath Ray	...	Ditto ditto ...	...	Ditto		...	...	Ditto ditto	100	...	...	Reverted to regular line in the middle of July.

No. I.—*Detailed statement of progress of attestation in each circle (columns 1 to 28)*

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Work to be done.			Number of plots of which records have been received from the Survey Office—		Number of villages of which records have been received from the Survey Office.		Area of villages of which records have been received from the Survey Office—
		Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Approximate number of plots.	Up to end of preceding half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Up to end of preceding half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Up to 30th September 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mr. A. C. Sen, assisted by Babu C. L. Sircar and Babu A. L. Gupta	Tangi	129·70	445	198,816	110,755	59,900	323	91	66,537·43 acres or 104 sqr. miles.
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose ...	Jagatsingpur ...	191·53	388	341,556	96,111	66,901	146	92	55,731·21
	Total for Cuttack ...	321·23	833	540,372	206,866	126,801	469	183	122,268·64
E. H. Walsh, Esq.	Rahang and Karmala	320·68	525	319,313	319,187	126	523	2	204,584·66
R. Nathan, Esq.	Pipli	182·75	352	401,421	206,965	190,335	248	104	116,962·2 acres 182·7 sqr. miles.
C. A. Radice, Esq., assisted by Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	Lembai	83·83	180	152,461	145,826	6,636	178	2	53,563·74
B. C. Mitter, Esq.	Kotrahang ...	60·52	251	129,345	110,120	19,223	201	49	38,735·02
Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar... ..	Kodhar	68·91	94	71,968	61,126	14,262	80	14	44,588·00
	Total for Puri ...	716·69	1,402	1,074,506	845,224	230,582	1,230	171	458,513·62
	Grand Total ...	1,037·92	2,235	1,614,878	1,052,090	357,383	1,699	354	580,782·26
Babu Chaku Lal Sarcar	Gope	269·21	555	376,774	11,027	365,747	34	521	172,185·60
	Silo	189·76	281	238,534	...	229,127	...	264	110,606·83
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose ...	(*a*) Revision area ...	101·20	165	229,695	...	229,695	...	165	64,371·32
„ Harish Chandra Rai ...	(*b*) Revision area ...	260	698	562,400	...	463,680	...	611	207 sqr. miles

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Signatures obtained of landlords and tenants.				Recopying of Records.					
		In khatian.		In adai jama fard.		Khasra.			Khatian.		
		Of landlords.	Of tenants.	Of landlords.	Of tenants.	Total number of khasra entries to be copied.	Total number of khasra entries copied.	Balance to be copied.	Total number of entries to be copied.	Total number of entries copied.	Balance to be copied.
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Mr. A. C. Sen, assisted by Babu C. L. Sircar and Babu A. L. Gupta	Tangi	17,980	26,328	144	...	174,000	46,908	127,092	174,000	7,398	166,602
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	29,336	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Cuttack ...	17,980	55,664	403	...	174,000	46,908	127,092	174,000	7,398	166,602
E. H. Walsh, Esq.	Rahang and Karmala	...	71,335	451	6,199	358,878	68,926	289,952	458,993	89,121	369,872
R. Nathan, Esq.	Pipli	2,013	47,049	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*) 125,197	65,119	60,078	24,330	12,183	12,147
C. A. Radice, Esq., assisted by Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	Lembai	142	31,203	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. C. Mitter, Esq.	Kotrahang ...	22,316	25,936	116	...	157,611	23,373	134,238	78,805	1,858	76,947
Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar ...	Kodhar	91	12,029	91	...	75,388	7,577	67,811	90,000	11,649	78,351
	Total for Puri ...	24,562	187,552	812	6,199	717,074	164,995	552,079	652,128	114,811	537,317
	Grand Total ...	42,542	243,216	1,215	6,199	891,074	211,903	679,171	826,128	122,209	703,919
Babu Chaku Lal Sarcar	Gope	95	552	68,438	552	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silo	95	203	45,642	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose ...	(*a*) Revision area ...	...	32,768	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Harish Chandra Rai ...	(*b*) Revision area ...	73,274	19,172	312	...	582,400	...	582,400	...	582,400	1,456

(*a*) Adai jama fards have not been prepared for all villages. The original system was for the attestation muharrir to prepare an adai jama fard which a fresh system of adai jama fard was adopted. An adai jama fard was prepared at the final attestation from the khatian and landlord's bhian. This he signed method. They have all been signed by landlords and tenure-holders.

(*b*) When the copying work first began, all khasra entries were recopied. This was subsequently held to be unnecessary, and only the more illegible

(*c*) The total cost should be less than the cost originally estimated for, the figures of which are given in the column of the table. The reason is that (*vide* last note).

(*d*) In this figure of Rs. 895-2-11 is included the cost for the

and of progress of work in Head-quarters during recess (columns 29 to 46.)

ATTESTATION COMPLETED.						Remaining.			Number of tenants whose rents have been recorded and status determined—		Signatures obtained of landlords and tenants.		
Number of villages.		Number of plots.		Area in acres.									
Up to end of preceding half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Up to end of preceding half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Up to end of preceding half-year.	During the half-year under repor.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Area in square miles.	Up to end of preceding half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Total number to be obtained of landlords and tenants.	Total number obtained of landlords and tenants.	Signature obtained in percentage of cases.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
244	134	70,502	73,613	27,702·76	28,019·95	36	26,540	17 sqr. miles or 10,814·78 acres.	13,475	14,238	27,713	44,308	60 landlords 95 raiyats.
92	132	54,712	92,995	16,985·28	34,961·43	14	15,305	5·91	10,610	18,726	...	...	.....
336	266	125,214	166,608	44,688·04	62,981·38	50	41,845	22·91	24,085	32,964	27,713	44,308	.....
394	127	...	128,847	124,024·08	79,007·45	4	Nil.	2·43	49,407	39,302	88,220	71,335	80·90
18	280	10,973	292,940	2,960·87	90,939·10	54	93,387	36·03	2,484	46,165	50,662	49,062	96·8
69	105	41,418	94,262	14,156·99	33,794·43	6	16,782	8·91	9,404	22,811	36,282	31,345	36
2	248	926	121,913	247·47	36,396·85	1	6,334	0·26	211	28,228	56,878	48,252	91·2 tenants 78·4 landlords
48	46	34,458	41,330	12,629·53	31,958·00	...	...	.....	6,046	8,727	14,867	12,120	85 raiyats. 97 landlords
531	806	298,499	680,292	154,018·94	272,095·83	65	116,673	50·63	67,552	145,233	246,909	212,114	.....
867	1,072	423,713	846,900	198,706·98	335,077·21	115	158,518	74·32	91,637	178,197	274,622	256,422	.....
34	520	11,027	363,877	5,213·25	165,638·48	1	1,870	2·08	2,578	69,987	73,119	68,990	98
...	207	...	175,604	...	74,630·86	74	53,523	56·21	...	60,613	47,779	45,652	98
...	138	...	161,444	...	41,047·42	27	68,251	36·56	...	32,768	...	...	.....
...	401	...	287,053	...	87,680 acres	210	176,627	70	...	82,014	164,028	152,446	P. C. 93

COST OF RECOPYING RECORDS.						PROGRESS MADE IN COPYING MINHA AND LAKHIRAJ STATEMENTS FOR NEXT SEASON'S WORK.						Number of villages in which parcha slips have been distributed.	REMARKS.
Khasra.		Khatian.		Estimate and expenditure.		Minha statements.			Lakhiraj statements.				
Estimated cost of recopying.	Total expenditure up to date.	Estimated cost of recopying.	Total expenditure up to date.	Total estimated cost of recopying khasra and khatian.	Total expenditure for recopying khasra and khatian up to 30th September 1892.	Total number of statements to be made.	Total number of statements made.	Balance to be made.	Total number of statements to be made.	Total number of statements made.	Balance to be made.		
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
697 8 0	118 10 6	697 8 0	38 13 0	1,395 0 0	157 7 6	236	...	236	236	...	236	376	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,009	7,165	4,844	14,439	7,622	6,817	205	
697 8 0	118 10 6	697 8 0	38 13 0	1,395 0 0	157 7 6	12,245	7,165	5,080	14,675	7,622	7,053	581	
685 0 0	164 15 3	1,370 0 0	222 12 9	4,755 0 0	326 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
(c)1,719 4 0	529 1 5	1,109 1 0	366 1 6	(c)2,828 12 0	(d) 895 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	
814 0 6	...	594 0 6	...	1,408 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	
313 0 0	30 15 0	375 0 0	47 11 9	688 0 0	78 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
3,551 4 6	724 15 8	3,448 1 6	636 10 0	9,679 13 0	1,300 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	
4,228 12 6	843 10 2	4,145 9 6	675 7 0	11,074 13 0	1,457 12 3	12,245	7,165	5,080	14,675	7,622	7,053	1,506	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,024	7,890	5,139	11,309	6,985	4,324	165	
...	1,456 0 0	...	2,912, say 3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	

at the time of preliminary attestation he caused the landlords and tenure-holders to sign. This system was found to work badly and was dropped. Later on in the presence of the Assistant Settlement Officer. In 298 villages attested, 198 adai jama fards have been prepared—56 in the first and 142 in the second

pages were recopied. The figures in the column represent approximately the number to be recopied.
the estimate is drawn out on the supposition that all the khasra has to be recopied, whereas in fact only about 41 per cent. of the entries are being recopied—

month of September, which has not yet been billed for.

No.

Detailed statement of papers filed, badar corrections, fines imposed,

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Filing of adai jama fard signed by zamindar.				Badar objections.					Badar corrections.		
		Total number to be filed.	Total number filed.	Balance.	Filed in percentage of cases.	Total number of objections filed.	Total number disposed of by munsrim.	Total number disposed of by Assistant Settlement Officer.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Pending disposal.	Total number of corrections to be made.	Total number of corrections made.	Balance (if any).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mr. Ambika Charan Sen.	Tangi(*a*)	184	144	40	69	11,795	7,216	4,579	11,795	...	45,854	40,854	5,000
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose.	Jagatsingpur ...	553	322	231	58	7,338	3,616	3,722	7,338	...	7,338	7,338	...
Total for Cuttack ...	.....	737	466	271	127	19,133	10,832	8,301	19,133	...	53,192	48,192	5,000
Mr. E. H. C. Walsh ...	Rahang and Karmala.	525	136	389	25·90	116,144	31,059	85,085	116,144	...	279,438	136,755	142,683
„ R. Nathan ...	Pipli	352 villages with their tahsil alahidas.	177	175	50·2	24,377	21,528	2,849	24,377	...	(*b*)21,929	(*c*)13,274	(*d*)8,655
„ C. A. Radice ...	Lembai	300	154	(*e*)146	50 (P.C.)	17,665	13,961	3,640	17,601	64	37,690	...	37,690
„ B. C. Mitra ...	Kot Rahang ...	251	116	135	45	7,533	5,453	2,080	7,533	...	15,915	11,222	4,693
Babu Chaku Lall Sircar	Kodhan	94	91	3	97	6,135	...	6,135	6,135	...	12,101	12,101	...
Total for Puri ...	.....	1,522	674	848	268·10	171,854	72,001	99,789	171,790	64	367,073	173,352	193,721
Grand Total ...	.....	2,259	1,140	1,119	395·10	190,987	82,833	108,090	190,923	64	420,265	221,544	198,721
Babu Chaku Lall Sircar.	Gope	554	554	...	100	2,100	...	2,100	2,100	...	5,419	5,419	...
	Sailo	207	207	...	100	1,104	...	1,104	1,104	...	3,213	3,213	...
Babu Harish Chandra Rai.	Revision area ...	1,833	312	1,521	17	5,940	4,408	1,532	5,940	...	12,030	3,846	8,184

(*a*) As the ruidads of the last settlement were not in this office, the lakhiraj statements could not be prepared at the time of attestation. Information regarding lakhiraj, the attestation muharrirs and lakhiraj statements prepared in the prescribed forms.
(*b*) The figures in this and the two following columns show the total number of badar objections. One objection frequently involves several corrections for 60 villages figures shown in the column under reference.
(*c*) The 13,274 badar objections involved the correction of 24,348 khasra numbers.
(*d*) This balance regards corrections in the khasra ; the khatians were corrected in the field.
(*e*) The sarbarahkars found it difficult to file these papers in time according to the present khatian. Steps are now being taken to call on the sarbarahkars to file their
(*f*) Realised and remitted to the Treasury by the Puri Settlement Office.

2.

comparative statements prepared, &c., in each circle.

FINES IMPOSED.						COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS PREPARED.			ASSESSMENT SHEETS PREPARED.			Guiding rate made out.	REMARKS.
Under what law.	For what offence.	Total amount.	Amount realised.	Amount remitted.	Amount outstanding.	Total number to be prepared.	Total number prepared.	Balance.	Total number to be prepared.	Total number prepared.	Balance.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
Regulation II of 1819 and section 2, Chapter II of Board's Survey Manual.	For not filing ekpadya papers.	1,246 0 0	141 0 0	.....	1,105 0 0	445	46	399	...	...	...	...	
Civil Procedure Code	For not filing wasil baki papers.	4,031 0 0	562 0 0	1,824 0 0	1,645 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	
.....	.....	5,277 0 0	703 0 0	1,824 0 0	2,750 0 0	445	46	399	...	...	...	224	
Regulation XII of 1817.	Not filing ekpadya papers.	821 0 0	545 0 0	216 0 0	60 0 0								
Tenancy Act, 1885 ...	Ditto ...	1,923 0 0	1,471 0 0	67 4 0	384 12 0								
General Act ...	Neglect of duty ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....								
		2,749 0 0	2,021 0 0	283 4 0	444 12 0	525	64	461	455	8	447	...	
Section 51 of the Survey Act (Act V of 1875).	Failure to file ekpadya papers and non-attendance before attestation muharrirs, chiefly the former.	20,490 11 0	3,646 8 8	5,466 4 6	11,377 13 10	352	68	284	352	This work has not yet commenced.	...	...	
.....	.....	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....								
Survey Act ...	For not submitting khewat.	1,100 0 0	358 0 0	587 0 0	155 0 0								
Settlement Act ...	Ditto of jama wasil baki papers.	2,330 8 0	324 8 0	1,085 0 0	921 0 0								
Miscellaneous fines	.....	60 0 0	59 7 6	0 8 6	.....								
		3,682 8 0	933 15 6	1,672 8 6	1,076 0 0								
Under Civil Procedure and Act XX of 1848.	Non-attendance and non-production of papers.	1,555 0 0	615 0 0	8,042 0 0	3,015 0 0	251	40	211	...	...	...	...	
Section 19, Act VII of 1822.	For not filing adai jama and ekpadya papers.	11,672 0 0	(f)60 0 0	.....	1,495 0 0	94	...	94	94	...	94	...	
.....	.....	40,049 3 0	7,275 8 2	15,464 1 0	17,408 9 10	1,222	172	1,050	901	8	541	...	
.....	.....	45,326 3 0	7,978 8 2	17,288 1 0	20,158 9 10	1,667	218	1,449	901	8	541	224	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	...	555	555	...	555	...	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	...	281	281	...	281	...	
Section 189, Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII B.C. of 1885).	Neglect to appear and produce adai jama papers.	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	611	...	611	611	...	611	...	

&c., lands as they existed at the time of the last settlement has recently been collected from the Collectorate under orders of Mr. Sen. This will be compared with the reports of surveyed last season containing 65,757 plot numbers. No badar fard of mistakes were prepared; there were, however, dispute lists, the figures of which are included in the

paper soon.

No. 3.

Statement of Soil Maps made and Khewats prepared, Boundary disputes and Suits under Section 106, Tenancy Act, disposed of in each Circle.

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Soil Map.			Khewats.			Boundary Disputes.				Civil suit under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act.			Total number of disputes summarily disposed of.	Remarks.
		Total to be prepared.	Total number already prepared.	Balance.	Total number of mauzas for which khewats have to be prepared and tested.	Total number already prepared and tested.	Balance.	Total number filed— Prior to attestation or khanapuri.	Total number filed— After attestation or khanapuri.	Total number disposed of.	Pending disposal.	Total number filed.	Total number disposed of.	Pending disposal.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mr. Ambika Charan Sen ...	Tangi	236	(*a*) 181	114	18	184 prepared and 121 tested.	63 to be tested.	55	11	54	12	3	...	3	892	
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose	Jagatsingpur ...	553	224	329	...	...	...	67	4	69	2	46	20	26	3,722	
Total for Cuttack ...	.....	789	405	443	184	121	63	122	15	123	14	49	20	29	4,614	
Mr. E. H. C. Walsh	Rahang and Karmala.	422	282	140	525	509	16	374	1	368	7	46	2	44	2,460	
,, R. Nathan	Pipli	352	112	240	(*b*) 370	(*b*) 311	59	210	...	163	(*c*) 47	29	11	18	2,849	
,, C. A. Radice	Lembai	178	37	141	(*d*) 178	178	...	49	14	61	2	90	19	71	257	
,, B. C. Mitra	Kotrang	251	128	123	251	(*c*) 251	...	7	5	11	1	58	41	17	2,089	
Babu Chaku Lall Sircar ...	Kodhar	94	74	20	94	94	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	232	
Total for Puri ...	.....	1,297	633	664	1,418	1,343	75	666	20	629	57	223	73	150	7,878	
Grand Total ...	.....	2,086	1,038	1,107	1,602	1,464	138	788	35	752	71	272	93	179	12,492	
Babu Chaku Lall Sircar ...	Gope	555	...	555	555	206	349	115	...	115	...	3	...	3	496	
	Sailo	281	...	281	281	207	74	...	...	...	...	23	1	22	101	
,, Harish Chandra Rai	Revision area ...	618	...	618	689	589	100	...	10	10	...	5	3	2	26	

(*a*) These 126 villages belong to Darpan, and the preparation of soil maps has been stopped under orders of the Settlement Officer.
(*b*) These figures refer to mauzawari khewats; they include the khewats of all original mauzahs situated in the pargana and of the tahsil alahidas whose original villages are situated in other parganas.
(*c*) The reason that this balance still remains is that a large number of boundary disputes were filed at the time of khanapuri and not taken up before the attestation season. It was therefore found necessary to take them up at the time of preliminary and final attestation. The disputes still undecided belong to the villages of which final attestation has not yet been completed.
(*d*) Part I of these 178 mauzas has been prepared, and the preparation of part II has been commenced.
(*e*) These khewats were prepared by kanungo and chainman. Over and above this the munserim at time of attestation prepared 90 mauzawar khewats.

No. 4.

Statement of the area and number of Mauzas held wholly or partly on permanent lease in each circle.

Name of Officer.	Name of circle.	Total number of villages in circle.	Total area of the villages in the circle.	Villages of which entire area is held under permanent lease.				Where more than 50 per cent. of the area held under permanent lease.		Where less than 50 per cent. of the area held under permanent lease.		Villages entered in columns 5 (*a*) and (*c*) which belong to Puri temple.		Villages entered in columns 7 (*a*) and 8 (*a*) which belong to Puri temple.		Remarks.
				Revenue-paying.		Revenue-free.										
				Total number of villages.	Total area so held.	Total number of villages.	Total area so held.	Total number of villages.	Total area so held.	Total number of villages.	Total area so held.	Total number of villages.	Total area so held.	Total number of villages.	Total area so held.	
				(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	
1	2	3	4	5				6		7		8		9		10
Mr. Ambika Charan Sen.	Tangi ...	445	Sq. m. 130	261	Total area cannot be given, as some of the villages have not yet been received from Survey Office.	2	88·71	6	255·97	109	1,363·75	...	...	19	239·96	
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose.	Jagatsingpur	553	291	...	...	5	876·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for Cuttack ...	.....	998	421	261	...	7	964·86	6	255 97	109	1,363·75	...	...	19	239·96	
Mr. E. H. C. Walsh ...	Rahang and Karmala.	525	320·83	21	6,059·06	54	10,518·96	68	30,763·15	255	11,676·71	12	5,370·93	39	8,958·43	
,, R. Nathan ...	Pipli ...	352	182·75	...	...	28 22 original mauzas. 6 tahsil-alahidas.	6,291·44	...	...	(*a*) 240	4,176·64	...	...	(*b*) 157	(*b*) 1,084·97	
,, C. A. Radice ...	Lembai ...	180	83·83	2	2,208·92	1	213·72	4	1,307·99	111	829·32	1	213·72	17	881·22	
,, B. C. Mitra ...	Kot Rahang	251	60·52	...	...	7	2,179·12	...	...	248	1,824·09	...	...	...	...	
Babu Chaku Lall Sircar.	Kodhar ...	94	69·66	...	...	4	2,268·91	5	2,372·26	76	2,773·71	4	2,245·92	37	2,770·58	
Total for Puri ...	.....	1,402	717·59	23	8,267·98	94	21,472·15	77	36,443·40	930	21,280·47	17	7,830·57	250	13,695·20	
Grand Total ...	.....	2,400	1,138·59	284	8,267·98	101	22,437·01	83	36,699·37	1,039	22,644·22	17	7,830·57	269	13,935·16	
Babu Chaku Lall Sircar.	Gope ...	555	269·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailo ...	281	189·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Harish Chandra Rai.	Revision area	* 689	260	71	Sq. m. 21·35	8	Sq. m. 2·5	5	Sq. m. 6	367	Sq. m. 35	...	...	29	Sq. m. 2·5	

* Therecords of 87 villages have not yet been received from the Survey department.

E. H. C. Walsh.

APPENDIX E.

No. 1897G, dated Chittagong, the 24th October 1892.

From—C. G. H. Allen, Esq., Settlement Officer, Chittagong,
To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit my yearly report for the year ending the 30th September 1892, as directed in your circular No. 15 T.A., dated the 17th October 1891.

2. Forms A and B and E are attached in duplicate, as directed in your circular No. 15 T.A., dated the 12th September 1892. Forms C and D have already been submitted with my report for the half-year ending the 30th September 1892.

3. *Statement A.*—During the year under report 639 square miles have been cadastrally surveyed in the Sadar subdivision which was completed during the year, as shown below:—

	Miles.
Area surveyed up to the 30th September 1891	769
During year under report	639
Not requiring survey (free grant lots and Sitakund Forest Reserve)	188
	1,596

This is the total area of the Sadar subdivision as shown in column 5 of statement A. The whole of Ramu had been surveyed previous to the year under report. During the year the island of Kutubdia with an area of 36 square miles was cadastrally surveyed. Chakaria, Maiskhal, and Teknaf remain to be done; Chakaria and Maiskhal have been partly traversed.

4. The figures shown in columns 10 and 11 are those of villages whose records have been completely written and made ready for the Assistant Settlement Officers. The khatians and crop and statistical statements were written in the Settlement Office. The number of villages completed in the Sadar subdivision is 248 plus 378 or 626. Deducting this from the 933 villages shown in column 4, it appears that the records of 307 villages remain to be written. Of this number 199 villages have been khanapuried, and 108 remain to be done. The khatians of all villages khanapuried have been written, but the areas remain to be entered, and the crop and statistical statements prepared, of 199 of these villages. Of the last number, the area lists of 171 villages had not been received from the Survey Department up to the end of the year under report.

5. I cannot compare the expenditure with estimates, because the latter apply to the financial year. Column 20 is blank for the Sadar subdivision, because no village has yet been actually settled. The figures in columns 21 and 22 have been explained in paragraph 23 of my half-yearly report.

6. *Statement B.*—I have added columns 11—13 to the statement B to show the number of khatians, other than those of raiyats, which were attested during the year. The addition of the figures shown in column 9 and in column 12 shows that 190,264 khatians were attested during the year.

In statement B attached to my half-yearly return, I have shown the area attested up to the end of the year under report, and the estimated area remaining. The attestation of Ramu had been completed before the commencement of the year under report.

7. The assessment proposition statement of the Ramu thana has been submitted for sanction. The fair rents of 1,206 raiyats were fixed in the Jaldi Circle.

8. Statement E shows the disposition of officers during the year.

At the commencement of the year Mr. Slack was officiating as District and Sessions Judge, and I was in charge of the Settlement Office. On the 10th October 1891, Mr. Slack returned to the Settlement Office, and remained in charge of it until the 30th July 1892, when he went on leave, making over charge to me. Mr. Slack's head-quarters were at Chittagong. He was on tour for 192 days during the year. He tested khanapuri, inspected the offices of Assistant Settlement Officers, and generally supervised the work.

9. At the commencement of the year I was in charge of the Settlement Office, and was also employed on criminal work under the District Magistrate. When Mr. Slack returned to the Settlement Office, I went back to the Jaldi Circle, where I continued attestation and commenced the preparation of soil maps.

I had practically completed the attestation and soil mapping of the Jaldi Circle by the end of December, and was placed in charge of the West Patia Circle for a few days. I was then put on special duty to prepare soil maps. and had completed 171 villages with an area of 169·18 square miles in the Jaldi, Belgaon, South and North Satkania and Anwara Circles, when I took leave on the 24th April 1892.

On my return from leave on the 30th July 1892, I took over charge of the Settlement Office from Mr. Slack, and remained in charge till the end of the year. My head-quarters were at Chittagong, and I was on tour for 153 days during the year. I officiated as Magistrate and Collector of the district from the 20th August till the end of the year.

10. Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer, was at the commencement of the year employed on general duties under the order of the Magistrate-Collector. On the 10th October 1891 he returned to settlement duty, and was in charge of the Belgaon

Circle for the remainder of the year. His head-quarters are at Chittagong, and he was 328 days on tour. He completed the attestation of the Belgaon Circle during the year.

11. Babu Romesh Chandra Das was in charge of the North and South Satkania Circles at the commencement of the year. On the 15th November Babu Sarat Chandra Das relieved him of the charge of the South Satkania Circle.

His head-quarters were at Chittagong, and he was absent on tour for 313 days during the year. He completed the attestation of the North Satkania Circle during the year.

12. Babu Sarat Chandra Das joind the department on the 15th November 1891, and was placed in charge of the South Satkania Circle, with an area of 95 square miles. He practically completed the attestation of the circle during the year, though he has many cases yet to dispose of. His head-quarters were at Chittagong; and he was absent on tour for 307 days,

13. Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravarty joined the department on the 21st March 1891, and was put in charge of the Anwara Circle. He remained in charge of it until the 9th May 1892, when he went on leave. His head-quarters were at Chittagong, but he was absent on tour for 147 days.

14. Babu Behari Lal Ghosal was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer of Anwara on the 25th of May 1892, and took leave on the 26th June 1892. His head-quarters were at Chittagong, and he was on tour for 20 days. These two officers between them attested the bulk of the Anwara Circle, leaving about 10,000 plots to be done next season.

15. Babu Kanti Chandra Mukherji, joind the department on the 30th December 1891, and was placed in charge of the West Patia Circle. He attested 34·60 square miles out of 74·01 in the circle. On the 15th July 1892 he returned to Chittagong, and was placed on general duty under the orders of the Magistrate-Collector. His head-quarters were at Chittagong, and he was absent on tour for 211 days.

16. Babu Haripada Ghose joined on the 14th April 1892, and was placad in charge of the East Patia Circle. He attested 27·8 of the 61·02 square miles in this circle, and returned to general duty under the orders of the Magistrate-Collector on the 1st August 1892. His head-quarters were at Chittagong, and he was absent on tour for 110 days.

17. Babu Jagendra Kumar Bose was in charge of the Ramu Thàna during the year. He has submitted his assessment proposition statement, and is awaiting the sanction of Government to it, to wind up the settlement of the thana.

Khanapuri.—Eight hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and five plots were khanapuried during the year under report. The number done previous to the commencement of the year was 1,347,029, so the total number of plots khanapuried up to the end of the year was 2,183,734. It is estimated that 293,712 plots remain to be khanapuried in the Sadar subdivision. The average daily number of plots done by each amin was 34.

18. I regret the delay in submitting this report, which is partly due to the occurrence of the Dusserah holidays and the Kali Puja during its preparation.

A.

Statement showing the area in Chittagong District under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area Surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 30th September 1891.	Area Surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— During the year under report.	Area Surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Office— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Office— During the year under report.	Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Survey.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Settlement.	Total cost— During the year under report. Survey.	Total cost— During the year under report. Settlement.	Total cost— Total. Survey.	Total cost— Total. Settlement.	Rate per acre— On area surveyed.	Rate per acre— On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Increase of rent— Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Chittagong.	Chittagong.	Sadar subdivision.	933	1,021,440 acres, or 1,596 sq. miles.	By professional agency.	415,360, acres or 649 sq. miles, plus 76,800 acres, or 120 sq. miles topography.	409,709 acres, or 639 sq. miles.	901,869 acres, or 1,408·8s † miles.	243	378	...	Rs. A. P. 2,25,141 14 2	Rs. A. P. 81,102 15 2	Rs. A. P. 1,18,883 15 7	Rs. A. P. 1,23,373 11 3	Rs. A. P. 3,44,025 13 9	Rs. A. P. 2,04,476 10 5	A. P. 6 2	A. P. ...	Rs. 93‡	Rs. 1,20,000	
		Ramu ...	50	157,401, acres or 245·9 sq. miles.		157,401, acres or 245·9 sq. miles.	.....	157,401, acres or 245·9 sq. miles.	50	...	...	67,706 5 5	16,795 9 9	...	8,919 6 9	67,706 5 5	25,715 0 6	3 11	2 7	4,486	31,588	
		Thanas Chakaria, Teknaf and the islands of Maiskhal and Kutubdia.	*97	416,000, acres or 650 sq. miles.		.....	22,836 acres, or 36 sq. miles.	22,836 acres, or 36 sq. miles.	...	...	...	...	...	15,294 6 9	...	15,294 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1,080	1,594,441 acres, or 2,492 sq. miles.	...	1014·9	675	1689·9	293	378	...	2,92,848 3 7	97,899 8 11	1,34,178 6 4	1,32,293 2 0	4,27,026 9 11	2,30,191 10 11	...	...	4,579	1,51,588	

* Ninety-eight villages have been shown by the Survey Department, but one of these has been transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as noted in the last half-yearly report.

† This area with 188 miles included in free grant lots and the Sitakunda Forest Reserve make up 1,596 square miles, the total area of Sadar subdivision (column 5).

‡ This increase has been obtained by fixing the fair rents of 1,206 raiyats of the Jaldi Circle.

B.

Statement showing progress made in Chittagong District in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which records of rights have been completed— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of villages in which records of rights have been completed— During the year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Up to 30th September 1891. Govt.	Up to 30th September 1891. Private.	During the year under report. Govt.	During the year under report. Private.	Total of columns 8 and 9. Govt.	Total of columns 8 and 9. Private.	Number of Khatians other than those of raiyats for which the rents and status have been determined— Up to 30th September 1891. Govt.	Up to 30th September 1891. Private.	During the year under report. Govt.	During the year under report. Private.	Total number of khatians attested, i.e., total of columns 10, 11, and 12.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
							Govt..	Private.	Govt.	Private.	Govt.	Private.	Govt.	Private.	Govt.	Private.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chittagong ...	Chittagong...	Sadar subdivision	933	The records of no village have as yet been finally published as a whole.	.....	500,000 estimated khatians of all kinds.																
						Jaldi	818	1,029	1,059	912	1,878	1,941	224	934	673	678	6,327	8,888 5 0	8,795 11 8	92 9 4		
						Belgaon ...	4,559	3,356	4,949	11,141	9,508	14,497	3,707	3,746	5,179	9,159	45,796					
						North Satkania.	1,243	8,398	14,824	16,097	16,067	24,495	2,583	4,616	4,809	8,548	61,418					
						South Satkania.	512	1,731	5,308	10,052	5,820	11,783	287	490	2,761	7,596	28,737					
						Anwara ...	...	...	5,685	10,446	5,685	10,446	...	...	2,195	7,416	25,742					
						West Patiya ..	...	...	5,658	20,828	5,658	20,828	...	...	4,504	10,231	41,221					
						East Patiya ...	...	...	3,449	9,463	3,449	9,463	...	...	1,368	5,276	19,556					
						Total ...	7,132	14,514	40,932	78,939	48,064	93,453	6,801	9,786	21,489	48,904	2,28,497	8,888 5 0	8,795 11 8	92 9 4		
		Ramu	*50	Ditto ...	.....	15,443	9,648	2,288	...	...	9,648	2,288	1,819	1,688	...	...	15,443					
																	Government.	1,20,096 0 0	84,936 0 0	35,160 0 0		
																	Private ...	†614 0 0	†383 0 0	†231 0 0		
																	Total ...	1,20,710 0 0	85,319 0 0	35,391 0 0		
		Thanas Chakiria, Teknaf and the islands of Maiskhal and Kutubdia.	97	.....	.....	50,000 estimated khatians of all kinds.																

* In 16 villages there are no lands belonging to private estates, and in the rest there are both private and Government estates.
† These show the result of settlement of fair rents of 23 tenants under a permanently-settled estate under the management of the Court of Wards.

E.

Disposition of Settlement Officer and Assistant Officers in Chittagong during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from Head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Number of days on tour from Head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances. Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Special settlement allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
F. A. Slack, Esq., C.S., Settlement Officer.	Chittagong district.	Chittagong ...	...	Chittagong.	Officiated as District and Sessions Judge from the 1st July to the 10th October 1891.	192	67	1st grade, Joint-Magistrate.	1,800 0 0	200	2,000 0 0	
C. G. H. Allen, Esq., C.S., Officiating Settlement Officer.		Ditto ...	...		Did criminal work from 1st July to the 10th October 1891 in addition to settlement duties. Absent on leave from April 24th to August 30th, 1892. Officiated as Magistrate and Collector from 20th August 1892 up to date.	153	11	*Sub. pro tem.* 1st grade Joint-Magistrate.	1,166 10 8	200	1,366 10 8	
Babu Durga Ch. Ghose		Belgaon ...	117·02		Was employed as Deputy Magistrate and Collector from the 1st July to the 10th October 1891.	328	180	Special Deputy-Collector.	200 0 0	100	300 0 0	
„ Romesh Chandra Das.		North Satkania	115·04		Ditto ditto ...	313	165	Ditto ...	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	
Babu Sarat Chandra Das.		South Satkania	95·05		Joined on the 15th November 1891.	307	179	Ditto ...	200 0 0	100	300 0 0	
Babu Jogendra Nath Chakrabatty.		Anwara ...	37·07		Joined on the 21st November 1891. Took leave from the 9th May 1892.	147	33	2nd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	150 0 0	100	250 0 0	
Babu Behari Lal Ghosal		Ditto ...	37·07		Joined May 25th, 1892. Took leave from June 26th, 1892.	20	20	2nd grade kanungo.	75 0 0	100	175 0 0	
„ Kanti Chandra Mukerjee.		West Patya ...	74·01		Joined on the 13th December 1891. Worked as Deputy Magistrate and Collector under the Collector from the 15th July 1892.	211	104	*Sub. pro tem.* Deputy Collector.	300 0 0	100	400 0 0	
Babu Hari Pada Ghose		East Patya ...	61·02		Joined on 14th April 1892. Worked as Sub-Deputy Collector under the Collector from the 1st August 1892.	110	110	2nd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	175 0 0	100	275 0 0	
„ Jogendra Kumar Bose.		Ramu ...	245·9		Ditto ditto ...	360	180	Special Deputy Collector.	150 0 0	100	250 0 0	

C. G. H. Allen,
Settlement Officer.

No. 1896G., dated Chittagong, the 24th October 1892.

From—C. G. H. Allen, Esq., Settlement Officer, Chittagong,
To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the half-yearly progress report (II) of the Chittagong settlement for the six months 1st April to 30th September 1892, as directed in paragraph 2 (5) of Government letter No. 455 T.R., dated the 24th September 1891.

2. I understand that of the A, B, C, D and E forms appended to your circular No. 15T.A., only forms C, D, and E are intended to accompany the half-yearly Progress report, the remaining forms A and B being submitted with the yearly report (Administration) prescribed in paragraph 2 (3) of Government letter No. 455T.R., dated the 24th September 1891.

3. I submit therefore in duplicate forms C, D and E with this report. As was done in this report for the half-year ending 31st March last (letter No.641G S., dated the 10th May 1892, paragraph 3), I have added three columns, Nos. 11, 12 and 13 to Form D. Columns 11 and 12 show the number of khatians other than those of raiyats which were attested up to the end of the previous half-year and during the half-year under report respectively, and column 13 shows the total number of khatians of all kinds attested up to the end of the half-year under report.

I also submit a statement (F) showing the results of case work during the half-year under report, and (G) a similar statement of appeals.

The Statement H contains details of fees realized during the half-year, and Statement I shows the miscellaneous work done by the Settlement Officer and each Assistant Settlement Officer.

Statement J contains details of the establishment maintained by the Settlement Officer and each Assistant Settlement Officer.

Statement K shows the progress in the preparation of soil maps and the accompanying forms.

Statement L shows the area of which attestation has been done in each circle, and the area remaining to be done in square miles.

4. *Statement C.*—The total area of the Sadar subdivision is 1,596 square miles. Of this 188 square miles consist of free grants and the Sitakunda Forest Reserve, leaving 1,408 square miles to be surveyed. This has been completed during the half-year under report. The 245 miles in Ramu had been done previously. Of the 650 miles in Chakiria, Maiskhal, and Teknaf, 36 miles, or the whole of Kutubdia Island, have been surveyed.

5. The total of columns 10 and 11 for the Sadar subdivision is 626. Of these villages the records are complete and are ready for attestation. Deducting this number from that shown in column 4, it appears that the records of 307 villages remain to be written in the Sadar subdivision. From column 4, Part I, of my monthly return for September 1892, it will be seen that in 825 villages the khasra has been completely written, and the records of 199 villages therefore remain to be completed. The khatians of all these villages had been completed during the half-year under report, as stated in paragraph 5 of my progress report for September 1892.

6. The revised estimate of the Bengal Government for survey in Chittagong was for Rs. 1,17,000, and for settlement Rs. 1,79,315, which included Rs. 8,329 for Ramu, as appears from the Bengal Government letter No. 1614L.R., dated the 21st April 1892, to the Government of India, and Mr. Finucane's letter No. 463T.A., dated the 20th March 1892, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

7. *Statement D.*—A large amount of attestation was done in April, May and June. Adding together the figures in column 12 and column 9 it appears that 103,602 khatians were attested during the half-year under report. At 4 plots to the khatian, and calculating 1,600 plots to the square mile, this represents an area of 259 square miles in the Sadar subdivision.

8. The figures in columns 14 and 16 show the result of fixing the fair rents of 1,206 riayats in the Jaldi Circle.

9. Statement K shows that 461·61 square miles have been attested in the Sadar subdivision. The total area of the Sadar subdivision is 1,596 square miles, but the area surveyed is 1,408 square miles, so it may be said that about one-third of the work of attestation of the Sadar subdivision has been done. The whole area of Ramu, 245·9 square miles, has been attested.

Of the 650 miles in Kutubdia, Chakiria, and Teknaf, only 105 are estimated to be cultivated. Adding this figure to the number of miles remaining to be attested in the Sadar subdivision, it appears that about two-fifths of the work of attestation of the district has been done up to the close of the half-year under report.

10. Statement E calls for no special remark. I have noted below the work done by each officer during the half-year.

11. Statement F, the case return, shows the large number of 23,519 cases instituted, making a total of 27,816 cases for disposal. Of these 20,850 were disposed of during the half-year, and 6,771 cases remained pending. As shown in the explanation sheet attached to this return, the bulk of these cases are summary enquiries for mahal millan or adjustment of areas. I have discussed the figures in detail when dealing with the work done by each Assistant Settlement Officer.

12. Statement G shows that very few appeals have been instituted. The results were generally good; but nine decisions of Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer of Ramu, were reversed out of 19, and 8 cases were remanded to Babu R. C. Das, Assistant Settlement Officer of North Satkania, for retrial.

13. The question of assessment is discussed in paragraphs 21—29 of my letter No. 1806G.S., dated the 23rd September 1892.

14. Statement L shows the progress made in the preliminary work of the preparation of test forms and calculation of tenants' rents at soil map rates. No villages have been completely assessed during the half-year under report.

15. Mr. Slack was in charge of the Settlement Office until the 30th July, when he went on leave, handing over charge to me. He spent 67 days on tour, inspecting khanapuri and the offices of the Assistant Settlement Officers. He inspected the—

Belgaon	Assistant Settlement Officer's	office	twice.
North Satkania	ditto	ditto	twice.
South Satkania	ditto	ditto	twice.
Anwara	ditto	ditto	once.
West Patiya	ditto	ditto	once.
East Patiya	ditto	ditto	twice.

16. At the commencement of the half-year I prepared soil maps of 29·85 square miles in the North and South Satkania circles, and spent 18 days on tour. I was on leave from the 24th April to the 30th August, and on my return took over charge from Mr. Slack. Since then I have spent 11 days on tour, and inspected the office of Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaon Circle, and discussed the Ramu assessment with Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer of Ramu. Since the 20th August I have officiated as Magistrate and Collector.

I have attested 177 khatians and disposed of 171 cases during the half year.

17. Babu Durga Charan Ghose has been employed throughout the half-year in the Belgaon Circle. He has completed the attestation of it, having finished the attestation of 14

villages, containing 11,687 khatians, during the half-year. He has altogether attested the records of 50 villages with an area of 52,490 acres and 163,047 plots.

The percentage of error discovered and corrected was 34. These records had been prepared by the Survey Department.

He has prepared Chittagong forms 8A and 10 of 44 villages, but the work is not yet completely done.

His progress in case work was good, as he had 581 cases pending at the commencement of the half-year, which in addition to 4,188 cases instituted during the half-year brought the total for disposal up to 4,749 cases. Of these he disposed of 4,551 cases during the half-year, leaving 198 cases pending.

He was on tour for 180 days, and worked hard and successfully under very trying circumstances.

18. Babu Sarat Chander Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, South Satkania, has completed the record of rights of 14 villages, which, added to the 18 villages shown in his preceding half-yearly report, give a total of 32 villages completed out of the 34 in his circle. Two villages in his circle have been amalgamated, and the total number of villages reduced to 34. He has attested 41,929 plots in 10,959 khatians during the half-year. The total number of plots attested by him up to date is 122,507, and he has discovered and corrected 11,114 errors. The percentage of error is therefore 9.

At the commencement of the half-year 676 cases were pending on his file. During the half-year 6,745 cases have been instituted, making a total of 7,421 for disposal, of which number he has disposed of 5,086, leaving 2,335 pending at the close of the half-year. The bulk of these cases will, I hope, be decided during October. He has been 179 days on tour, and has got through a very creditable amount of work.

19. Babu Romesh Chandra Das, Assistant Settlement Officer of North Satkania, has attested 66,134 plots. He has completed the attestation of 32 villages, which added to the 66 previously done, gives a total of 98 villages. He has thus completed the attestation of all the villages handed over to him.

He had 321 cases pending at the commencement of half-year, and 5,903 were instituted during the half-year, making a total of 6,224 cases for disposal. He disposed of 5,678 cases, leaving 546 pending at the close of the half-year. This is a very creditable result of work.

He was on tour for 165 days during the half-year, and got through a large amount of work in a satisfactory manner.

20. These three Assistant Settlement Officers—Babus Durga Charan Ghose, Sarat Chandra Das, and Romesh Chandra Das—and the Ramu Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, deserve special credit for carrying out their work during the rainy season, under circumstances of very great discomfort.

21. Babu Hari Pada Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer of East Patiya, attested 18,466 khatians, containing 49,556 plots, during the half-year. He completed the attestation of 21 villages, which, added to the 3 villages shown in the previous report, makes a total of 24 villages completed in the circle. The circle contains 87 villages, so 63 remain to be attested.

He disposed of 1,455 cases out of 1,822 instituted, leaving 367 pending at the close of the day. He was on tour for 110 days during the half-year, and reported himself for general duty to the Collector on the 1st August 1892.

22. Babu Kanti Charan Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer of West Patiya, attested 27,644 khatians, containing 75,706 plots, during the half-year. He has completely attested 63 villages during the half-year, which, added to the 9 villages shown in the last half-yearly return, makes a total of 72 villages attested out of the 110 villages in the circle.

He had 368 cases pending at the close of the previous half-year, 2,229 cases were instituted during the half-year, which makes a total of 2,597 cases for disposal. He disposed of 1,807 cases, leaving 790 cases pending. He was on tour for 104 days during the half-year under report. He reported himself to the Collector for general duty on the 15th July 1892.

23. Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravarty was in charge of the Anwara Circle from the 1st April to the 9th May, when he went on leave.

Babu Behari Lal Ghosal was in charge from the 25th May to the 26th June, when he also took leave.

In this circle 26,914 plots in 9,091 khatians were attested during the half-year. The attestation of 18 villages was completed, which, added to the one village shown in the previous half-year's return, makes a total of 19 villages completed out of 66. Eight hundred and ninety-four cases were pending at the commencement of the half-year, and 1,078 cases were instituted during the half-year, making a total of 1,972 cases for disposal. Of these 700 cases were disposed of during the half-year and 1,272 are pending. Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravarty was on tour for 33 and Babu Behari Lal Ghosal for 20 days during the half-year.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of the Ramu Circle throughout the half-year. He was on tour for 183 days. The increase of revenue actually obtained is shown as Rs. 4,486 in column 20 of Statement C, against Rs. 4,629 in the corresponding statement of the previous half-year. He explains that the decrease is due to some lands which had been separated from private estates having again been included in them under the orders contained in Government letter No. 1139L.R., dated 23rd March 1892.

The figure 35,000 shown in column 21 of the previous half-yearly Statement C was only an estimate. The figure shown in the present half-yearly statement is a calculated figure.

The Assistant Settlement Officer fixed fair rents of 23 tenants of private estates, and 2,481 of Government tenants, during half-year, and completed the fixation of fair rents in the thana.

He submitted the assessment proposition statement for his circle. He published the draft records of noabad taluks in 38 villages (in which the draft records of the permanently-settled area had already been published), and published all the draft records of the remaining 8 villages of his circle, and finally published the records of one village. One hundred and forty-eight cases were pending on his file at the commencement of the half-year and 537 were instituted during the half-year, making a total of 685 cases for disposal. He disposed of 421 of these cases, leaving 264 pending. Of these 48 are original settlement robokaries, and 199 are cases relating to the settlement of noabad taluks.

There has been no progress in demarcation during the half-year.

I have given above in paragraphs 4 and 5 information about the progress of survey and the receipt of records from the Survey Department.

The average daily number of muharrirs employed in writing khatians during the half-year was 199. They wrote 93,203 khatians.

The records of 175 villages, containing 526,346 plots, were completed during the half-year.

Of the villages khanapuried, area lists remained to be received at the end of the half-year of 171 villages, containing 463,099 plots.

Khanapuri.—Two hundred and fifty-eight villages, containing 760,012 plots were khanapuried during the half-year, and 18 villages were partly done. The khanapuri remaining to be done in the Sadar subdivision is estimated as follows:—

Name of Circle.	Villages partly done.		Not began.	
	Villages.	Plots.	Villages.	Plots.
Mireswari ...	15	56,147	13	21,883
Kumira ...	1	6,216	1	3,118
Fatikchari ...	1	2,356	8	104,140
Hathazari ...	1	13,515	...	600
Town ...	...	...	44	85,737
Total ...	18	78,234	66	215,478

The total number of plots estimated to remain is therefore 293,712.

I have shown above what small progress there has been in the fixation of rent. There has been none in the assessment of land revenue in the Sadar subdivision. The assessment of proposition statement of the Ramu thana was submitted during the half-year.

There are no patwaries in this district. There is nothing special to note on the subject of the maintenance of boundary marks.

I regret the delay in submitting this report, which is partly due to the early incidence of the Puja vacation.

I submit an index trace map of the district, coloured, to show the state of progress at the close of the half-year under report.

C.

Statement showing the area in Chittagong under Survey and Settlement during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 31st March 1892.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— During the half-year under report.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— Up to 31st March 1892.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— During the half-year under report.	Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 31st March 1892. Survey.	Total cost— Up to 31st March 1892. Settlement.	Total cost— During the half-year under report. Survey.	Total cost— During the half-year under report. Settlement.	Total cost— Total. Survey.	Total cost— Total. Settlement.	Rate per acre— On area surveyed.	Rate per acre— On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Increase of rent— Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Sadar subdivision.	933	1,021,440 acres or 1,596 sq. miles.	By professional agency.	(*a*) 671,951 acres or 1,050 sq. miles plus 129,144 acres or 202 sq. miles topography.	100,774 acres or 156 sq. miles.	901,869 acres or (*b*) 1,408 sq. miles.	(*c*) 451	(*c*) 175	...	Rs. A. P. 3,11,174 5 2	Rs. A. P. 1,36,179 15 9	Rs. A. P. 32,851 8 7	Rs. A. P. 68,296 10 8	Rs. A. P. 3,44,025 13 9	Rs. A. P. 2,04,476 10 5	A. P. 6 3	A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. (*d*) 92 9 4	Rs. A. P. 1,20,000 0 0	
		Ramu	50	157,401 acres or 245·9 sq. miles.		157,401 acres or 245·9 sq. miles.	...	157,401 acres or 245·9 sq. miles.	50	...	...	67,706 5 5	21,579 10 0	...	4,135 6 6	67,706 5 5	25,715 0 6	6 11	2 7	4,486 0 0	31,588 0 0	
		Thanas Chakiria, Tekna and the islands of Maskhal and Kutubdia.	97	4,16,000 acres or 650 sq. miles.		3,843 acres or 6 sq. miles.	18,993 acres or 30 sq. miles.	22,836 acres or 36 sq. miles.	...	...	...	3,016 14 10	...	12,277 7 11	...	15,294 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	

(*a*) The figure 672,000 shown in column 9 of Statement C for the half-year ending 31st March 1892, was subsequently corrected by the Survey Department to the figure now shown, 671,951.
(*b*) The area of free-grant lots and the Sitakund Forest Reserve is 188 square miles; 1,408 + 188 = 1,596 as the area shown in column 5.
(*c*) These figures are those of villages whose records have been completely written, the khatians and crop and statistical statements having been prepared in the Settlement Office.
(*d*) This increase is the increase of rent of 1,206 raiyats in the Jaldi Circle.

D

Statement showing progress made in Chittagong in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— Up to 31st March 1892.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— During the half-year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Up to 31st March 1892.		Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— During the half-year under report.		Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Total of columns 8 and 9.		Number of khatians other than those of raiyats for which the rents and status have been determined— Up to 31st March 1892.		Number of khatians other than those of raiyats for which the rents and status have been determined— During the half-year under report.		Total number of khatians attested; total of columns 10, 11, and 12.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to new settlement.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to previous jamabandi.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— Increase.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
							Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	Sadar subdivision.	933	The records of no village have as yet been finally published as a whole.		500,000 estimated khatians of all kinds.																
						Jaldi	1,802	1,904	75	37	1,877	1,941	852	1,592	45	20	6,327	8,888 5 0	8,795 11 8	92 9 4		
						Belgaon	9,508	6,883	...	7,614	9,508	14,497	8,886	8,832	...	4,073	45,796	.....	.....	.....		
						North Satkania ...	7,494	17,875	8,573	6,620	16,067	24,495	4,225	8,036	3,167	5,128	61,118	.....	.....	.....		
						South do. ...	4,089	7,260	1,731	4,523	5,820	11,783	2,274	4,155	774	3,931	28,737	.....	.....	.....		
						Anwara	3,871	6,361	1,814	4,085	5,685	10,446	1,584	4,835	611	2,581	25,742	.....	.....	.....		
						West Patiya	1,935	5,808	3,723	15,020	5,658	20,828	1,173	3,661	3,331	6,570	41,221	.....	.....	.....		
						East do.	...	...	3,449	9,463	3,449	9,463	...	...	1,868	5,276	19,556	.....	.....	.....		
						Total ...	27,699	46,091	19,365	47,362	48,064	93,453	18,994	31,111	9,296	27,579	228,497	.....	.....	.....		
		Ramu ...	* 50	Ditto ...		15,443	9,648	2,288	...	...	15,443	9,648	1,819	1,688	...	...	Government estate.	1,20,096 0 0	84,936 0 0	35,160 0 0		
																	Private estate.	† 614 0 0	† 383 0 0	† 231 0 0		
																	15,443	1,20,710 0 0	85,319 0 0	35,391 0 0		
		Thanas Chakiria, Teknaf, and islands of Maskhal and Kutubdia.	97	...	...	50,000 estimated khatians of all kinds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		

* In 16 villages there are no lands belonging to private estates and in rest there are both private and Government estates.

† These show the result of settlement of fair rents of 23 tenants under permanently-settled estates belonging to Court of Wards. In no other such estate the fair rent has been settled, as not applied for by the proprietor or tenants.

Statement E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers in Chittagong during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances. Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Special settlement allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
F. A. Slack, Esq., Settlement Officer.	Chittagong District.	Chittagong ...	...	Chittagong.	Mr. Slack officiated as District and Sessions Judge from the 1st July to the 10th October 1891.	192	67	1st grade Joint-Magistrate.	Rs. A. P. 1,800 0 0	Rs. 200	Rs. A. P. 2,000 0 0	
C. G. H. Allen, Esq., Offg. Settlement Officer.		Ditto	...		Did criminal work from the 1st July to the 10th October 1891, in addition to settlement duties. Absent on leave from April 24th to August 30th, 1872. Officiated as Magistrate and Collector from the 20th August 1892 up to date.	153	11	*Sub. pro tem.* 2nd grade Joint-Magistrate.	1,166 10 8	200	1,366 10 8	
Babu Durga Charan Ghose		Belgaon	117·02		Was employed as Deputy Magistrate and Collector from the 1st July to the 10th October 1891.	328	180	Special Deputy Collector.	200 0 0	100	300 0 0	
,, Romesh Chandra Das		North Satkania ...	115·04		.....	313	165	Ditto ...	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	
,, Sarat Chandra Das...		South Satkania ...	95·05		Joined on the 15th November 1891.	307	179	Ditto ...	200 0 0	100	300 0 0	
,, Jogendra Nath Chakrabarty.		Anwara	37·07		Joined on the 21st November 1891. Took leave from the 9th May 1892.	147	33	2nd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	150 0 0	100	250 0 0	
,, Behari Lal Ghosal ...		Ditto	37·07		Joined May 25th, 1892. Took leave June 26th, 1892.	20	20	2nd grade Kanungo.	75 0 0	100	175 0 0	
,, Kanti Chandra Mukerjee.		West Patiya ...	74·01		Joined on the 13th December 1891. Worked as Deputy Magistrate and Collector under the Collector from the 15th July 1892.	211	104	*Sub. pro tem.* Deputy Collector.	300 0 0	100	400 0 0	
,, Hari Pada Ghose ...		East Patiya ...	61·02		Joined on the 14th April 1892. Worked as Sub-Deputy Collector under the Collector from the 1st August 1892.	110	110	2nd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	175 0 0	100	275 0 0	
,, Jogendra Kumar Bose.		Ramu	245·9		.....	360	183	Special Deputy Collector.	150 0 0	100	250 0 0	

C. Allen,

Settlement Officer.

F.

Statement showing case work in the Chittagong Settlement operations for the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

1	2					3					4					5					6				
Name of Circle.	Pending at the close of last half-year (to agree with last half-yearly return).					Instituted during the half-year under report.					Total for disposal.					Disposed of during the half-year.					Pending at close of the half-year.				
	(a) Regular.	(b) Summary.	(c) Miscellaneous.	(d) Boundary.	(e) Total.	(a) Regular.	(b) Summary.	(c) Miscellaneous.	(d) Boundary.	(e) Total.	(a) Regular.	(b) Summary.	(c) Miscellaneous.	(d) Boundary.	(e) Total.	(a) Regular.	(b) Summary.	(c) Miscellaneous.	(d) Boundary.	(e) Total.	(a) Regular.	(b) Summary.	(c) Miscellaneous.	(d) Boundary.	(e) Total.
Settlement Officer	...	38	743	35	816	...	21	166	533	720	...	59	909	568	1,536	...	15	417	549	981	...	44	492	19	555
Belgaon	48	124	402	7	581	29	3,095	1,021	23	4,168	77	3,219	1,423	30	4,749	64	3,192	1,206	29	4,551	13	27	157	1	198
North Satkania	5	180	113	23	321	36	2,040	3,816	11	5,903	41	2,220	3,929	34	6,224	31	2,073	3,545	29	5,678	10	147	384	5	546
South do.	2	623	44	7	676	12	2,025	4,691	17	6,745	14	2,648	4,735	24	7,421	10	2,324	2,732	20	5,086	4	324	2,003	4	2,335
Jaldi	222	4	71	1	298	254	41	22	...	317	476	45	93	1	615	121	39	11	...	171	355	6	82	1	444
Anwara	5	534	348	7	894	16	449	600	13	1,078	21	983	948	20	1,972	2	453	240	5	700	19	530	708	15	1,272
West Patiya	...	289	63	16	368	2	1,784	412	30	2,229	2	2,074	475	46	2,597	1	1,576	213	17	1,807	1	498	262	29	790
East do.	...	...	...	...	...	6	454	1,322	40	1,822	6	454	1,322	40	1,822	6	212	1,200	37	1,455	...	242	122	3	367
Ramu	91	3	54	...	148	86	77	374	...	537	177	80	428	...	685	165	79	177	...	521	12	1	251	...	264
Total ...	373	1,795	1,838	96	4,102	441	9,987	12,424	667	23,519	814	11,782	14,262	763	27,621	400	9,963	8,801	686	20,850	414	1,819	4,461	77	6,771

G.

Appeal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Name of Circle.	Pending at close of last half-year.	Instituted during the half-year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the half-year.	Pending at close of half-year.	Result of disposal.		
						(a) Upheld.	(b) Modified.	(c) Reversed.
Settlement Officer ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Belgaon	2	9	11	3	8*	3	...	...
North Satkania ...	5	31	36	18	18†	15	1	2
South do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaldi	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	1
Anwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Patiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramu	16	10	26	19	7	10	...	9
Total ...	26	51	77	...	...	30	1	13

* Out of this one was remanded to the Assistant Settlement Officer

† Out of this eight were remanded to the Assistant Settlement Officer.

C. Allen,

Settlement Officer.

Statement H.

Statement showing the Miscellaneous work in the Chittagong Settlement operations for the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

1	2											
	FEES REALIZED.											
	(a) Court Fees.			(b) Copying fees (net).			(c) Process Fees.			(d) Total fees realized.		
Name of Circle.	To close of previous half-year.	During half-year under report.	Total.	To close of previous half-year.	During half-year under report.	Total.	To close of previous half-year.	During half-year under report.	Total.	To close of previous half-year.	During half-year under report.	Total.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Settlement Office	652 6	54 10	707 0	73 9	5 15	79 8	.....	.....	.....	725 15	60 9	786 8
Belgaon	1,173 11	627 13	1,801 8	54 11	51 0	105 11	.....	.....	.....	1,228 6	678 13	1,907 3
North Satkania	1,131 9	1,338 0	2,469 9	364 2	354 13	718 15	771 14	563 2	1,335 0	2,267 9	2,255 15	4,523 8
South do.	1,271 15	1,970 5	3,242 4	4 3	50 2	54 5	.....	.....	.....	1,276 2	2,020 7	3,296 9
Jaldi	707 5	26 6	733 11	21 1	0 12	21 13	314 12	1 0	315 12	1,043 2	28 2	1,071 4
Anwara	716 4	310 13	1,027 1	19 2	8 5	27 7	132 0	194 4	326 4	867 6	513 6	1,380 12
West Patiya	134 1	416 0	550 1	0 10	5 6	6 0	80 8	276 0	356 8	215 3	697 6	912 9
East do.	.....	475 11	475 11	...	192 10	192 10	.....	492 10	492 10	.....	1,160 15	1,160 15
Ramu	3,639 3	829 6	4,468 9	51 14	64 8	116 6	.....	.....	.....	3,691 1	893 14	4,584 15
Total ...	9,426 6	6 049 0	15,475 6	589 4	733 7	1,322 11	1,299 2	1,527 0	2,826 2	11,314 12	8,309 7	19,624 3

Statement I.

Business done.

(a) Letters received.	(b) Letters issued.	(c) Rubacari received.	(d) Rubacari issued.	(e) Process issued.	(f) Petitions received.	(g) Parwanahs issued.	(h) Witnesses examined.	Remarks.
1,263	1,835	510	130	283	15	3,130	...	
255	181	117	182	698	464	...	132	
212	212	104	646	5,218	259	...	291	
198	156	...	82	5,030	2,348	...	1	
20	10	8	8	950	14	24	10	
111	110	40	236	2,797	721	...	43	
158	80	83	70	712	17	...	42	
238	100	...	210	2,170	96	...	23	
257	229	29	56	587	331	...	286	

Statement J.

Establishment.

Name of Circle.	Head Clerk on Rs. 40 a month.	Muharrir on Rs. 20 a month.	Attestation muharrir paid by contract.	Apprentices.	Copyists.	Peons at Rs. 7.	Guards at Rs. 8.	Daftri at Rs. 7.	Enquiry amins paid by fees.	Soil maps testable muharrirs.	Soil map munserims.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belgaon ...	1	4	34	2	...	4	2	1	...	6	...
North Satkania	1	5	70	2	1	4	2	1	6	...	...
South do. ...	1	5	22	...	...	4	2	1	6	6	...
Jaldi	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	4
Anwara ...	1	5	20	12	1	4	2	1	2	...	...
West Patiya ...	1	5	27	25	...	4	2	1	1	...	...
East do. ...	1	5	25	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Ramu	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...

On 30th September 1892.

Settlement Office.

English and Vernacular Offices.

	Rs.
1 Head Clerk on	50
1 Accountant on	40
1 Assistant Accountant on ...	20
2 Muharrirs on	25
2 ditto on	20
1 Apprentice at	
1 Daftri at	10
2 Peons at	8
2 do. at	7
2 Guards at...	7

Record-writing Establishment.

	Rs.
1 Sardar Munserim at	55
1 Munserim at	35
1 Record-keeper at	20
5 Muharrirs at	20
5 ditto at	18
1 Muharrir at	17
1 ditto at	16
7 Muharrirs on deputation at	20
1 Daftri at	8
2 Peons at	7
2 Guards at	7
258 Contract Muharrirs.	

Statement K.

Statement of soil map work in Chittagong.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8
Name of Circle.	Area of Circle.	Area in square miles soil mapped—			Area of which test forms have been prepared—			Number of tenants whose fair rents have been fixed—			Previous rents of tenants in column 6.	Present rental.	Remarks.
		Previous to half-year under report.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	Previous to half-year under report.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	Previous to half-year under report.	During the half-year under report.	Total.			
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jaldi	37·78	37·78	...	37·78	33·03	...	33·03	10·87	119	12·06	8,795 11 8	8,888 5 0	
Belgaon	80·19	52·36	...	52·36	3·98	31·20	38·18	...	...	...	.....	.....	
North Satkania ...	115·04	2·82	...	2·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
South do. ...	95·05	44·21	29·85	74·06	...	67·27	67·27	...	...	...	.....	.....	〃
Anwara	37·7	2·16	...	2·16	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	365·76	139·33	29·85	169·18	37·01	101·47	138·48	10·87	119	12·06	8,795 11 8	8,888 5 0	

Statement L.

Showing attestation work done and remaining to be done in Chittagong.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Circle.	Area in miles.	Area attested up to 30th September 1892.	Remaining to be attested.	Remarks.
Jaldi	37·7	37·7	...	
Belgaon (including Jaldi and Chambal).	117·02	117·02	...	
South Satkania...	95·05	95·05	...	
North do.	115·04	115·04	...	
Anwara	37·7	34·40	3·3	
East Patiya	61·02	27·8	33·22	
West do.	74·01	34·60	39·41	
Hills and jungles in Patiya ...	102·74	27·8	...	
Raojan	226·7	...	226·7	
Rangania	57·3	...	57·3	
Hathhazari	77	...	77	
Mirsarai	159·25	...	159·25	
Kumira	86·4	...	86·4	
Town	56·7	...	56·7	
Phatikchari	292·37	...	292·37	
Total for Sadar subdivision ...	1596	461·61	931·65	
Ramu	245·9	245·9	...	
Remaining portion of Cox's Bazar ...	650	...	105 *	
Total of Cox's Bazar subdivision ...	895·9	245·9	105	
Grand Total of district ...	2,491·9	707·51	1,036·65	

* I get this figure from paragraph 3 of Mr. Slack's No. 1562G., dated the 20th December 1891.

C. Allen,

Settlement Officer.

I.—Mahal milan enquiries.

Name of Circle.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Sadar office	...	...	...
Belgaon	1,390	1,202	188
North Satkania	...	...	...
South do.	Not known.		
Jaldi	...	...	...
Anwara	...	...	...
West Patiya	350	152	198
East do.	110	59	51

II.—Enquiries in Form 10.

Sadar office	...	...	...
Belgaon	1	1	...
North Satkania	1,518	1,428	90
South do.	Not known.		
Jaldi	...	...	...
Anwara	...	...	...
West Patiya	...	...	...
East do.	99	41	58

III.—Fair rent suits.

Sadar office	...	...	...
Belgaon	6	5	1
North Satkania	...	...	...
South do.	Not known.		
Jaldi	...	...	...
Anwara	...	...	...
West Patiya	...	...	...
East do.	...	...	...

C. Allen,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX F.

No. 1170R, dated Jalpaiguri, the 2nd December 1892.

Memo. by—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

FORWADED, in original, to the Director of Land Records for information.

2. The progress of the work in Mynaguri tahsil has not been as good as was expected, inasmuch as the assessment papers, which Government hoped to see ready for collecting at the new rates in October 1891, were not prepared even in October 1892; and though a demand was made for the enhanced revenue in the latter month, the result was disappointing, owing to the want of a rent-roll. When the larger assessment was not collected at that kist, it will be realised with retrospective effect at the spring kist. The jotdars are now in a position to pay, the good crop and high prices of the year having recouped their loss last season.

3. The Settlement Officer has much reason to attribute the delay to the effect of the climate, under which his own health and that of his assistants has suffered. I have always urged his taking sick leave when unfit for work, and increasing his staff so as to discount before hand the consequences of Duars malaria. It is unnecessary to review all the correspondence, but I may say generally that proposals for increased establishment have either come from me or received my support; those for reductions from him subject to suggestions from this office for delay in giving them effect. On the 8th January, as the Director was informed at the time and by my letter No. 32R, dated 5th April 1892, I pressed him to accept the services of two extra assistants; he was at the time so far from regarding the matter as urgent that he did not reply till the 4th February, to the effect that he only wanted one, and that hitherto he had suffered not so much from deficiency in the number as in the qualifications of his subordinates. Eventually I procured the services of Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji (transferred shortly after he joined at the instance of Mr. Sunder) and Babu Sushi Bhusan Dutt. I also proposed to relieve him of much attesting work by making it over to be done by the tahsildars under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner—an arrangement to which Mr. Sunder objected. I will now ask him for revised proposals, if he desires to make any, for the employment of tahsildars on the settlement: the difficulty is that if the Deputy Commissioner continues to be excluded from all share in the settlement while he makes the collections, the tahsildars will have to serve two masters at the same time. These remarks are offered with reference to the allegations of Mr. Sunder that he was refused all extra assistance.

No. 796, dated Jalpaiguri, the 16th November 1892.

From—DONALD SUNDER, Esq., Settlement Officer, Western Duars, Jalpaiguri,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to Circular No. 14TA, dated 7th September 1892, and No. 15TA, dated 12th September 1892, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey and settlement operations in the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri district for the year commencing 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1892 inclusive. Yearly in October 1892, I became ill of a severe attack of pleurisy, which incapacitated me from attending to any writing work during the best part of the month, and from the effects of which I have not yet quite recovered. Owing to this and none of my assistants being able to prepare this report, its submission has unfortunately been delayed until now.

2. I was in charge of the settlement during the entire period embraced in this report.

3. The following table shows how long each of the Assistant Settlement Officers under me worked during the year, and the changes which occurred among them:—

Name of officer and designation.	Period employed.		Remarks.
	From	To	
Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer.	1st Oct. 1891 ...	30th Sept. 1892 ...	Joined on 20th January 1890.
Babu Jadub Chunder Mozumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st Oct. 1891 ... 30th Dec. 1891...	14th Nov. 1891 .. 30th Sept. 1892.	Availed himself of privilege leave owing to illness from 15th November to 29th December 1891.

Name of officer and designation.	Period employed.		Remarks.
	From.	To	
Babu Upendra Chunder Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st Oct. 1891 ... 30th Dec. 1891... 7th June 1892 ...	19th Dec. 1891 ... 31st Mar. 1892. 30th Sept. 1892.	Availed himself of sick leave from 20th to 29th December 1891, and again from 1st April to 6th June 1892.
Babu Hari Lal Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st Oct. 1891 ... 16th Dec. 1891...	1st Dec. 1891 ... 19th Feb. 1892.	Availed himself of sick leave for 15 days.
Munshi Panch Kauri Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st Oct. 1891 ...	30th Sept. 1892...	Has been attached to the settlement from commencement of operations.
Maulvi Fazlar Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	20th Feb. 1892...	30th Sept. 1892...	Joined on 19th February 1892.
Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer.	13th May 1892...	28th June 1892...	Availed himself of privilege leave owing to sickness on 29th June 1892.
Babu Shoshi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer.	11th June 1892...	30th Sept. 1892...	Joined on 11th June 1892.

4. Work was commenced in the beginning of the year with three assistants, viz., Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar, who was a kanungo at Rampur Boalia, before his transfer to this office; Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, who was Income-tax Assessor of Diñajpur, and Babu Hari Lal Gupta, who was a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division. The work done by each of these officers during the year under report is shown below.

5. *Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.*—This officer's first camp was at Salbari, pargana Moraghat, whence he inspected jots and tested the khanapuri of the khasras, and completed attestation of the entries relating to the holdings of jotdars, chukanidars, and other tenants on jots of the following taluks between 1st October and 14th November 1891:—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Boragari ...	Moraghat ...	89	8,433	5,179	41	8	10
2	Kholaigram ...	Ditto ...	43	4,863	2,161	56	3	38
		Total ...	132	13,296	7,340	97	11	48

6. Within less than two months of his joining the settlement, during which he was ill for about half the time, Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar availed himself of privilege leave. He returned to duty on 30th December 1891, but was still in bad health and unfit for any outdoor work, owing to which he was kept at my head-quarters, where I employed him on light office work, which was all that he was able to do, until 10th February 1892, when he

was deputed again to Salbari, whence he worked in the following taluks and completed attestation of jots situate therein:—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Bhutnirghat ...	Lakhipur ...	37	3,626	1,899	51	2	97
2	Balasoondar ...	Ditto ...	24	2,194	1,192	98	1	86
3	Guabar ...	Ditto ...	66	9,315	3,663	68	5	73
		Total ...	127	15,135	6,756	17	10	56

7. He remained at Salbari up to 23rd March, when he again became ill of fever and was unfit for duty up to end of the month. On 3rd April 1892 he shifted his camp to Jateswar Hát, and from there completed attestation of jots shown below:—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Kantalbari ...	Lakhipur ...	35	9,008	4,214	57	6	58
2	Khirarkote ...	Ditto ...	9	967	703	72	1	10
3	Jhar Salbari ...	Moraghat ...	70	4,086	1,692	97	2	64
4	Jurapani ...	Ditto ...	17	2,675	799	77	1	25
		Total ...	131	16,736	7,411	03	11	57

8. On completion of his work at Jateswar, Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar removed to Ghargharia Hát in Alipore tehsil, and was there from 6th to 30th May 1892, and again from 6th to 12th June 1892. During this period he inspected jots and completed attestation in the following taluks:—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Tapsikhata ...	Chakwakheta	71	5,756	3,931	33	6	14
2	Kamsingaon ...	Ditto ...	59	2,287	1,524	91	2	38
3	Panchkalguri ...	Ditto ...	28	1,255	769	57	1	20
4	Senapore ...	Ditto ...	37	933	1,988	79	3	11
5	Sahali ...	Buxa ...	47	3,808	6,600	42	10	31
		Total ...	242	14,039	14,815	02	23	14

The total number of jots of which work was done by Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar was 632.

9. *Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.*—Between 1st October and 19th December 1891, and again from 30th December 1891 to 31st March 1892, inclusive

Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee completed attestation of 397 jots, details of which are given below :—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Salbari ...	Moraghat ...	119	6,602	2,456	12	4	15
2	Gadong ...	Ditto ...	88	7,024	3,631	63	5	68
3	Barogharia ...	Ditto ...	87	11,440	5,950	68	9	29
4	Altagram ...	Ditto ...	84	15,180	6,211	74	9	70
5	Gudairkuti ...	Ditto ...	8	3,018	3,791	24	4	36
6	Pundibari ...	Ditto ...	11	1,035	506	01	0	79
		Total ...	397	44,299	22,547	42	33	97

10. He had been ailing of fever and enlarged spleen and liver, as also of itch, for nearly the whole of March, and was unable to do any work. His health being quite broken, he availed himself of privilege leave on 1st April 1892. He returned to duty on 7th June 1892, but from then up to end of September 1892 he was frequently ill of fever, and was never strong enough for any outdoor work in the Western Duars. Under orders of Government, he left the settlement and returned to his post at Dinajpur.

11. *Babu Hari Lall Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.*—This officer had been deputed from the office of the Commissioner to work as an Assistant Settlement Officer, but his appointment was not approved by Government, and he was relieved by Maulvi Fazlar Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, on 20th February 1892. Between 1st October 1891 and 20th February 1892 he completed attestation of jots mentioned below :—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Bairatiguri ...	Moraghat ...	24	2,561	1,475	20	2	37
2	Jhar Magurmari	Ditto ...	27	2,745	2,163	76	3	38
3	Magurmari ...	Ditto ...	20	3,580	2,133	70	3	33
4	Jhar Altagram ...	Ditto ...	340	27,213	18,478	67	28	87
5	Gosairhat ...	Ditto ...	54	3,528	2,053	33	3	20
6	Jakoikona ...	Ditto ...	3	927	258	59	0	40
		Total ...	468	40,554	26,563	25	41	55

Babu Hari Lal Gupta was ill of fever from 2nd to 16th December 1891, and could not do any work during this period.

12. *Maulvi Fazlar Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.*—This officer was deputed to work in the following circles, with his camp at Jateswar Hát :—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Dalgaon ... / Soragaon ...	Lakhipur ...	3	17,508	23,542	69	36	71
2	Dhulagaon ...	Ditto ...	30	2,732	2,064	38	3	22
3	Jhar Beltoli ...	West Madari	54	1,769	2,177	56	3	41
4	Beltoli ... / Bhandarni ...	Ditto ...	38	2,271	2,962	37	4	63
5	Deogaon ...	Ditto ...	92	2,550	4,516	31	7	06
		Total ...	217	26,830	35,263	31	55	03

13. He began work on 26th February 1892, but was unfit for duty from 8th March 1892, when he became ill of a severe attack of fever, from which he did not recover till 18th

March. He returned to Jateswar on 20th March, and completed his work on 1st May 1892. When he proceeded to Falakata he was unable to do anything here, owing to repeated attacks of fever. On 20th May he proceeded to Sulsullabari in Alipore tahsil, and attended to attestation of jots in the following taluks:—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Chowkirboss...	Bhatibari ...	11	1,761	3,305	09	5	16
2	Mabakalguri...	Ditto ...	5	1,474	2,138	30	3	34
3	Sibkata ...	Ditto ...	5	688	878	84	1	37
4	Maszidkhana...	Ditto ...	99	3,618	2,234	99	3	49
5	Talessurguri...	Ditto ...	2	313	271	19	0	42
6	Totpara ...	Ditto ...	68	2,431	1,116	67	1	75
7	Koyakhata ...	Ditto ...	34	990	593	76	0	93
8	Khatopara ...	Ditto ...	64	918	377	71	0	59
9	Karipara ...	Ditto ...	10	572	257	71	0	40
10	Bindipara ...	Ditto ...	51	1,066	495	75	0	77
11	Chapani ...	Ditto ...	111	4,891	4,672	71	7	30
12	Sandpara ...	Ditto ...	111	2,465	916	21	1	43
		Total ...	571	21,187	17,258	93	26	95

14. The work entrusted to him was completed between 21st May and 7th June 1892. After this he returned to Jalpaiguri, and was employed in my office up to close of the year under report in checking settlement records. During the period he was out, Maulvi Fazlar Rahman inspected and finished attestation of 618 chukania holdings in four jots of the estate of late Colonel Hedayet Ali Khan, as also of 735 jots in Falakata and Alipore tahsils.

15. It will thus be seen that work has been carried on, in a climate which is perhaps the worst in Bengal, under extraordinary difficulties. Three of my muharrirs died of fever, and some of my best men were compelled to leave the settlement during the year owing to sickness. The health of nearly every officer is broken. The three Assistant Settlement Officers were sometimes ill together and unfit for duty, and I was frequently without any help at all. My repeated requests for assistants were responded to only after the end of April 1892, when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Jalpaiguri, and when the season had nearly closed. To expedite work and save expense, I had asked that the tahsildars may be allowed to assist me; but this was refused. Had my request been sanctioned, settlement work would have been facilitated, and unnecessary expenditure in sending fresh officers here would have been obviated, while tahsil office work would not have suffered at all. On 30th April 1892, under orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, the tahsildar of Bhalka was directed to assist me, and I have now to report that this officer has done very good work. Between 16th May and 12th June he completed attestation of all jots in taluks of his tahsil as shown below:—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Kumargram ...	Bhalka ...	185	8,918	3,313	43	5	18
2	Chakchaka ...	Do. ...	41	2,111	1,030	37	1	61
3	Pukarigaon ...	Do. ...	43	1,907	649	21	1	01
4	Bhalka ...	Do. ...	73	3,316	1,299	63	2	03
5	Haldibari ...	Do. ...	147	3,893	2,566	42	4	01
6	Chengmari ...	Do. ...	97	7,771	3,436	61	5	37
7	Duldullee ...	Do. ...	79	7,622	4,316	74	6	74
8	Chotogama ...	Do. ...	23	1,423	1,080	39	1	69
9	Majirdabri ...	Do. ...	49	1,683	3,067	37	4	79
10	Paglarhat ...	Do. ...	17	720	222	49	0	35
11	Narartoli ...	Do. ...	11	586	566	44	0	89
12	Morakhata ...	Do. ...	6	879	342	57	0	54
13	Barobisa ...	Do. ...	8	672	695	93	1	09
14	Kamiakhalguri	Do. ...	4	75	221	06	0	35
		Total ...	783	41,576	22,808	66	35	65

16. The large amount of work done by Babu Ram Chandra Sen, and the short time in which he finished it, is very creditable to him, and shows how useful the other tahsildars would have been had they been permitted to help me.

17. *Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.*—This officer was sent here in place of Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee. He was in bad health when he came. He joined his appointment on 13th May, and from then up to 24th June 1892, when he closed his work and left Alipore to return to Jalpaiguri, he suffered from chronic bleeding piles, which confined him to his tent, and prevented his inspecting jots and moving about according to orders. He was unfit for any hard out-door work, and availed himself of privilege leave on 29th June 1892, when he left the settlement. Attestation work was done by him in the following circles :—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Bhatibari ...	Bhatibari ...	127	790	3,038	00	4	75
2	Chilarghat ...	Ditto ...	21	95	329	63	0	52
3	Kumarijan ...	Ditto ...	32	226	1,283	29	2	01
4	Chikliguri ...	Ditto ...	40	3,818	3,111	62	4	86
5	Thampora ...	Ditto ...	51	1,731	990	04	1	55
6	Khalisamari ...	Ditto ...	61	1,256	1,882	92	2	94
7	Parakoha ...	Ditto ...	93	1,612	2,167	85	3	39
8	Burujkuti ...	Ditto ...	31	424	770	69	1	20
9	Karjipora ...	Ditto ...	93	2,165	1,286	10	2	01
		Total ...	549	12,117	14,860	14	23	23

18. *Babu Shoshi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer.*—This officer joined his appointment on 11th June 1892, and since then has been employed in my office. I have found him useful in supervising the work of muharrirs, who are preparing jamabundi and other settlement records.

19. From 1st October to 2nd December 1891, I was employed at Jalpaiguri in completing papers for issue of new leases of jots which had come under settlement in parganas North Mynaguri, Chengmari, and South Mynaguri of Mynaguri tahsil, as I had been instructed by Mr. Lowis, then Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, that jotdars would have to pay the Government revenue for 1891-92, at the rates fixed in the present settlement. Without leases they would have declined to pay a pice of the new revenue, and I was therefore compelled to proceed with the work of issuing leases at once. I was in camp Udlabari, Kyranti, and Mynaguri, whence by end of January 1892 nearly all leases except about 323 were issued, jotdars came forward themselves and accepted the new leases. Those who had any objection to make against the assessment were attended to difficulties were enquired into and removed, and the new revenue of each jot was fixed according to the circumstances of the jotdar and the condition of the jot. Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, in his letter No. 24Rct., dated 15th April 1879, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, had said that "a thoroughly satisfactory settlement throughout the Duars could, in fact, only be effected by making a separate arrangement with each individual jotdar according to the particular circumstances of his jot." Remembering this, my assistants and I inspected the jots and enquired into all matters relating to them. No pains were spared to make a really satisfactory settlement. No jotdar had been over-assessed, and all of them were prepared to pay the new revenue.

20. About this time my camp was visited by you at Mynaguri, and certain alterations in the new jamabandi were ordered by you, while the issue of any more new leases was stopped. The records of 4,170 jots of Mynaguri tahsil were, therefore, revised by my office during the year under report, as mentioned in annexed statement marked B. The revised figures showing result of assessment of jots in Mynaguri tahsil are now being tabulated.

21. On the stoppage of work in Mynaguri tahsil I shifted my camp to Dhupguri, pargana Moraghat, of Falakata tahsil, on 17th February 1892, and was employed there up to end of March 1892 in testing the work done by Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar, Opendra Chandra Mukerjee, and Hari Lall Gupta. After this, I proceeded to Falakata, and subsequently to Alipore. Between 1st April and 26th June 1892, when I closed work and returned to Jalpaiguri for the recess, I completed attestation of 1,525 jots from (1) Dhupguri, (2) Falakata, and (3) Alipore, as shown in the following table. Munshi Panch Kouri Biswas, who was lately appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer,

helped me in the work. This officer does not know English, but has been useful for all out-door work, and cheerfully did everything that was entrusted to him :—

Serial number.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Sakojhora ...	Moraghat ...	171	2,401	5,554	58	8	68
2	Barodoba ...	Lakhipur ...	11	1,173	628	19	0	98
3	Raichenga ...	West Madari	53	7,409	4,385	43	6	85
4	Parongpar ...	Ditto ...	350	17,410	17,025	29	26	62
5	Salkumar, west...	Ditto ...	212	6,600	10,069	79	15	73
6	Patlakhawa ...	East Madari	138	9,352	10,847	03	16	94
7	Porarpar ...	Chakwakhiti	98	4,874	2,783	00	4	35
8	Chakwakhiti ...	Ditto ...	24	662	2,288	59	3	58
9	Jetpur ...	Buxa ...	6	719	396	43	0	62
10	Domonpur ...	Do. ...	49	1,787	2,266	44	3	54
11	Subaganj ...	Do. ...	4	783	459	84	0	72
12	Chengpora ...	Do. ...	6	1,555	1,056	20	1	65
13	Chaporpar ...	Do. ...	62	5,178	3,840	95	6	00
14	Chalnipak ...	Do. ...	16	1,776	1,726	43	2	70
15	Barachowki ...	Do. ...	113	2,965	2,412	90	3	77
16	Sulsullabari ...	Do. ...	49	2,104	1,686	38	2	64
17	Dhalkor ...	Do. ...	23	504	835	81	1	31
18	Majirdabri ...	Do. ...	32	652	1,282	71	2	00
19	Latabari ...	Do. ...	5	599	505	70	0	79
20	Nimter Domohoni	Do. ...	6	1,796	2,324	70	3	63
21	Patkapora ...	Do. ...	11	459	4,643	31	7	26
22	Bonchowkamari	Do. ...	12	600	1,759	37	3	06
23	Ghagra ...	Do. ...	49	2,083	1,276	21	1	99
24	Bairiguri ...	Do. ...	21	496	449	15	0	70
25	Chuarpar Jhajangi.	Do. ...	2	42	51	46	0	08
26	Atiabari ...	Do. ...	2	65	158	10	0	25
		Total ...	1,525	74,044	80,713	99	126	44

22. Attestation work of 5,142 jots, covering 256,338·29 acres and 399·57 square miles, with 319,813 fields in 92 taluks of Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka tahsils, was completed during the year. The settlement records of these jots are now being prepared, and figures are being tabulated to enable me to submit assessment rate reports for jots in pargana West Madari of Falakata tahsil, and all parganas of Alipore and Bhalka tahsils. My rate report for assessment of jots in parganas Moraghat and Lakhipur was submitted during the year, and orders were passed thereon by Government in Revenue Department letter No. 539TR, dated 12th September 1892.

23. *Tour.*—I was on tour for 201 days during the year; Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee was out for 173 days; Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar was out for 216 days; Babu Hari Lal Gupta was out for 84 days; Maulvi Fazlar Rahman was out for 103 days; Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee was out for 46 days; and Munshi Panch Kouri Biswas was out for 190 days. In paragraphs 5 to 21 I have stated how each of the above-named officers was employed during the year.

24. *Demarcation.*—Only 217 jots were demarcated during the year under report, and papers relating to them were sent to the Survey Department. All work of this nature was completed within 31st March 1892.

25. *Survey.*—From a report received from Captain G. B. Hodgson, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, who was in charge of the Survey Party employed in the Western Duars, it appears that 23 square miles, or 14,720 acres, was the total area cadastrally surveyed during the year under report. The total area surveyed in the entire Duars from the commencement to the close of operations was 765 square miles, or 489,600 acres, at a cost of Rs. 4,59,745, as shown in Appendix A of this report. The whole of the area surveyed will come under settlement.

26. *Receipt of records from the Survey Department.*—The total number of jots in the Western Duars which will come under settlement, or which will have to be attended to by us, is 10,303. Of this the records of 9,601 jots of the four tahsils of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore and Bhalka were received up to end of March 1892. Records of 702 jots of the same tahsils were received during May and June 1892. The records of 946 jots were supplied so late that attestation in connection therewith could not be completed before we returned to Jalpaiguri for the recess, and the rains were too heavy to allow of any officer

remaining in camp longer, or of more work being done under tents. All the jots are new ones, and work which has to be done with them will not occupy an officer more than a month.

27. *Boundary disputes.*—Five hundred and six cases said to be boundary disputes were pending at the commencement of the year, and 493 fresh cases were received from the Survey Department during the year. The total number of cases was 999, all of which were disposed of within the year.

28. *Khanapuri.*—The khanapuri work done by the survey amins in jots of Falakata, Alipore and Bhalka tahsils, was well done, and little alteration has been necessary. This is due to the experience which the amins and Inspectors had obtained in Mynaguri tahsil, as also to their having been better looked after by the European officers of the Survey.

29. *Fixation of rent, &c.*—As regards Mynaguri tahsil, all rents which had been fixed for jotdars and chukanidars have been altered during the year in accordance with orders received from you. As to Falakata tahsil, and the assumption that the chukanidars' rents now recorded represent very accurately the actual value of the land, you proposed that the revenue on land held by chukanidars should be fixed at two-thirds of the rent they pay, which will give jotdars a profit of 50 per cent. as decided at the last settlement, and that revenue on lands held by jotdars in their own hands or through their adhiars should be fixed at the rates sanctioned in Government of Bengal, Revenue Department letter No. 539TR, dated 12th September 1892. Accordingly, as ordered by Government, assessment of revenue in jots of parganas Moraghat and Lakhipur of Falakata tahsil is being made on your system. Whether jotdars and chukanidars concerned will accept this mode of assessment, and whether the assumption that chukanidars are paying a fair rent at present for their lands is correct or not, will be seen as soon as the records of the jots are published.

30. *Assessment of land revenue.*—Whatever the increase of revenue in Mynaguri tahsil may be, as soon as the figures relating to all jots are tabulated, I am certain that it will not be less than Rs. 60,000, which I originally estimated. It is impossible to state at present what the increase of revenue will be in the other three tahsils of the Duars.

31. *Training and utilization of patwaris.*—No patwaris or kanungoes exist in the Duars.

32. *Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.*—The Survey Department have not yet supplied any map showing where these marks are situate, although application has been made for them. As soon as the maps are furnished, I would recommend that they may be made over to the Tahsil offices concerned, and that the tahsildars should be required to see as many marks as possible during each cold weather, and to report whether they have been injured or removed or not. The panchayet of each taluk and the village chaukidars should be held responsible that the marks are not tampered with in any way. There is no other agency in the Duars to attend to this important work.

33. *Maintenance of the survey and settlement records.*—A report on the subject was submitted to you during the year, and the matter is still under consideration.

34. The annexed statements furnish details of the cost of survey and settlement during the half year from April to September 1892, as also during the year under report. I also forward lists showing the parganas and taluks of the Western Duars, and the number of jots contained in them, according to reports of the Survey Department.

35. Five hundred and eighty-four cases for mutation of names were disposed of by me during the year. Evidence as to possession was recorded in every case, and Rs. 1,138 were paid into the Jalpaiguri Treasury on account of mutation fees. The total number of these cases disposed of since the beginning of our work is 1,125, and the total amount paid as mutation fee is Rs. 3,594.

36. In conclusion, I beg to say that the year was an exceptionally unhealthy one as regards fever and lung disease. But in spite of sickness and other trouble the settlement staff worked hard and well, and to my satisfaction.

A.

Statement showing the Government Estates under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres—		Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer—		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost—					Rate per acre.		Increase of rent—		Remarks.
											Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.							
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total. Survey.	Total. Settlement.	On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12.)	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bajshahi.	Jalpaiguri.	Western Duars, Government estate.	10,303.	765 square miles=489,600 acres.	By professional survey.	742 square miles=474,880 acres.	23 square miles=14,720 acres.	765 square miles=489,600 acres.	6,201.	4,102.	4,170 jots covering 186,603·57 acres=291·57 square miles.	Rs. 3,26,109.	Rs. 62,685.	Rs. 1,39,636.	Rs. 36,380.	Rs. 4,59,745.	Rs. 99,071.	15 annas.	Not yet known.	Not yet known.		The figures in columns 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, and 17, are supplied by Captain G. B. Hodgson, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, in charge of No. 4, Survey Party.

B.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th Sepetmber 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed.		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent has been recorded and status determined.			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled.				Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars, Government estate.	10,303	1,192	2,978	Not tabulated.	8,552	18,395	26,947	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	The jamabandi of 2,978 jots shown in column 6 was prepared during the year, but was subsequently revised during the year under the orders of the Commissioner, together with the jamabandi of 1,192 jots shown in column 5. Altogether the records of 4,171 jots were revised during the year. No information can be supplied in columns 11 to 14, as the revised figures are being tabulated.

C.

Statement showing the Government Estates under Survey and Settlement during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed cadastrally (in square miles and acres).			Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer—		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost—						Rate per acre—		Increase of rent—		Remarks.
						Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.		Up to 31st March 1892.		During the half-year under report.		Total.		On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri.	Western Duars Government Estate.	10,303	765 square miles=489,600 acres.	By professional survey.	765 square miles=489,600 acres.	*Nil.*	765 square miles=489,600 acres.	9,601	702	.....	Rs. 4,00,942	Rs. 76,757	Rs. 58,803	Rs. 22,314	Rs. 4,59,745	Rs. 99,071	Annas fifteen.	.....	.....	.....	

D.

Statement showing progress made in Government estates in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed.		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined.			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled.				Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1892.	During half-year under report.		Up to 31st March 1892.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri.	Western Duars, Government estate.	10,303	2,991 jots.	1,179	Not tabulated.	17,347	9,600	26,947	Not tabulated.	Not tabulated.	Not tabulated.	Not tabulated.	

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
D. Sunder, Esq., Settlement Officer.	Western Duars	...	...	...	...	201	85	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	400	100	500	
Babu Upendra Chunder Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Pargana Moraghat.	...	Salbari, Altagram, Godairkuti.	...	173	...	Income-tax Assessor.	100	...	100	
Babu Jadab Chunder Mozumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Salbari, Jotesswar, Gharguaria.	...	216	78	Officiating kanungo.	100	...	100	
Babu Hari Lal Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Dhupguri, Altagram.	...	84	...	Clerk in the Commissioner's office.	100	...	100	
Maulvi Fazlar Rahaman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Colonel Hedayet Ali's estate in pargana Lakhipur and West Madari and Bhatibari.	81·97	Joteswar, Koyakhata.	...	103	74	Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade.	200	100	300	
Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Pargana Bhatibari.	21·26	Bhatibari ...	...	46	46	Deputy Magistrate, 7th grade.	250	100	350	
Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	Unclassed ...	150	...	150	

JALPAIGURI,
The 16th November 1892.

D. SUNDER,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX G.

No. 1695L.R., dated Barisal, the 1st November 1892.

From—H. SAVAGE, ESQ., Collector of Backergunge,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report of operations in this district under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

2. I. AND II.—WARDS' AND PRIVATE ESTATES (THREE).

(A)—Dakhin Shahbazpur estates, being Nos. 1763 and 1764 of the tauzi.

These two estates together constitute the pargana of Dakhin Shahbazpur. The one which bears the tauzi No. 1763 is under the management of the Court of Wards, and the other (1764) is under the management of the proprietors.

Orders for the survey and record of rights in estate 1763 were issud in December 1889.

The work of survey was undertaken by a professional survey party, and Babu Pyari Mohun Basu, Deputy Collector, was appointed to be Revenue Officer under the Tenancy Act.

3. Progress both in survey and settlement up to end of September 1891 was stated in full in my last annual report, and, as noted in that report, the work which at the end of that year remained to be done was:—

Survey—
Completion of record-writing of 11 villages.
Preparation of tracing of one village map.
Revision of records of five villages mentioned in paragraph 18.

Settlement—
Attestation and record of rights in 26 villages (one having diluviated, total number of villages is now 37 only).
First publication to be made in 34 villages.
Final publication in 34 villages.
Rights of 74,000 tenants to be recorded and status determined.

4. In the course of the year under review it was decided that certain chars (area 0·84 square mile) belonging to the estate which had not previously been surveyed should be surveyed, and on the application of the proprietors of estate 1764, it was ordered by Government (*vide* notification published in *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1891, page 883, Part I) that there should also be a record of rights of that estate.

5. The lands of estates 1763 and 1764 are practically one and the same, and the survey which had already been made covered the whole of the land of 1764. Thus no new survey was necessary, and practically the increase of work on account of the inclusion of estate 1764 in the operation, arises only from the record of rents payable to the proprietors of that estate, and to tenure-holders under them.

6. The work done during the year under review was:—

Survey ... ... Completed.

Settlement—
(*a*) Attestation made, existing rents recorded, and status of 25,264 tenants determined in 24 out of the remaining 26 villages.
(*b*) First publication made in 5 villages.
(*c*) Final publication made in 6 villages.
(*d*) Fair rents fixed with respect to 8,566 tenants.

7. By the word "tenant" is here meant "person for whom separate khatian has been prepared." When the last report was submitted, it was estimated that the total number of khatians would amount to 85,000, but during the year, under the instruction of the Director of Agriculture, the number of khatians was reduced by amalgamating the several khatians, which at first were prepared for the same tenant who held from the various proprietors by separate contracts.

8. This amalgamation has to some extent led to a saving of labour, but not to as great an extent as the figures might suggest. It is a gain, no doubt, to get on the same paper all the contracts concerning the same plots of land held by the same tenant, but as the rents vary under the varying contracts, separate rents have still to be recorded for each separate contract. The result after amalgamation is, that in the 35 villages in the estate in which attestation has been completed and existing rents recorded, the number of khatians is actually found to be 33,331, and it is estimated that in the remaining two villages the number will be under 8,000.

9. The above figures will show that the attestation and record of existing rents has made rapid progress, and in addition to this I may note (as showing to some extent the

amount of work the Settlement Officer has performed) that he has disposed of 364 applications for settlement of fair rents, 2 boundary disputes, 52 cases under section 106, and 967 objection and miscellaneous cases.

10. The Settlement Officer was out in camp 218 days, and would have been out longer but for a severe attack of fever, the result of exposure.

11. The financial results of the operation to the end of the year under review are shown in Appendices A, B and E. In five villages there is a decrease in rental, due entirely to loss of land by diluvion. In 23 villages there is an increase mostly on account of additional land brought under cultivation.

Actual enhancement of rates of rent has been obtained in very few cases, but the most important cases remain still to be decided, and it is impossible to make any satisfactory forecast of what the final result may be.

12. The cost of operations to end of the year comes to Rs. 61,235-8-3, viz., Rs. 41,369-6-8 for survey and Rs. 19,866-1-7 for settlement work. The question noted in my last yearly report regarding cost to be charged against the estate on account of the professional party has been decided during the year, and the figures now given differ from those given previously on account of the decrease in the amount charged against the estate.

13. At the close of the year the work which remained to be done was—attestation and record of existing rents in two villages, first publication in 26 villages, final publication in 28 villages, and the trial of an as yet unknown number of suits for fixing fair rent.

14. The time required for completing the work will depend to a great extent on the number and nature of these suits, but unless some unforeseen difficulties arise, I expect to see the work practically completed by the end of March next.

15. I inspected the work of the Settlement Office twice during the year, and found that the greatest possible care had been taken to make the records complete, and that every tenant had acquired a perfect knowledge of what the records contained, as far as he was concerned. When the operation began the tenants as a body distrusted the proceedings and threw every obstacle they could in the way of the settlement, and it is highly satisfactory to note that the distrust has entirely disappeared and that the tenants now, one and all, accept the settlement as highly beneficial to themselves.

III.—Ulania Taluk.

16. This taluk was brought under survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act by Government notification, dated the 29th February 1892, and was made over to the file of Mr. Datta for survey and settlement. There are 32 villages to be surveyed and settled within the taluk. Survey operations were commenced on the 18th April 1892.

17. The work actually done during the year under report is as follows:—

A—Survey—

(*a*) Traverse and cadastral survey of 10 villages, comprising an area of 4·5 square miles, and the traverse survey only of two other villages, comprising an area of about 2 square miles.

(*b*) Preparation of draft records of 10 villages surveyed.

B—Settlement.—Notice under Rule 16 has been issued in respect of 10 villages.

18. The work remaining to be done is as follows:—

A—Survey.—Traverse survey of 20 villages, area 10·5 square miles; cadastral survey and preparation of draft records of 22 villages, area 12·5 square miles.

B—Settlement.—Settlement work of 32 villages.

19. The total cost of the operation to close of the year is—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	2,568	8	9
Settlement	.....		
Total ...	2,568	8	9

20. The work in the taluk commenced late in April, when the rainy season had nearly commenced, and therefore much progress could not be made.

Government Estates.

21. At the commencement of the year under report there were 24 Government estates under settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. During the year under report the names of two chars—Bhoirab, No. 5231, and Price, No. 5302—were removed from the tauzi, as they were found not to be separate estates, but to form part of char Umed. The name of another char—Udaykali, No. 5262—was struck off the list of settlements, as the term of its current settlement will not expire till 1895-96. Another char, named Drummond, No. 5305, was also struck off the list, as it is still under water,—*vide* Board's No. 252A., dated 4th May 1892. This reduces the number of estates under settlement to 20. To this one estate (surplus accretion to Thak Lakhmi, *alias* Padma Manasha) was, under notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th September 1891, brought under settlement

under the Tenancy Act during the year by transfer from the list of settlements under the Regulations. Thus 21 estates, comprising an area of 60,531·97 acres, had to be settled during the year—

(1) Joynagar, No. 5285.
(2) Lamchipata, No. 5219.
(3) Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384.
(4) Kristo Prasad, No. 5257.
(5) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292.
(6) Char Umed, No. 5256 (including Price and Bhoirab).
(7) Char Lakhmi, No. 5243.
(8) Koralmara, No. 5250.
(9) Madhupura, No. 5215.
(10) Goneshpura, No. 5221.
(11) Lal Mohan, No. 5245.
(12) Bairagya, No. 5216.
(13) Lord Hardinge, No. 5249.
(14) Char Kali, No. 5251.
(15) Fasson, No. 6431.
(16) Jangla, No. 4748.
(17) Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhmi, *alias* Padma Manasha.
(18) Char Padma.
(19) Shambhupura.
(20) Golokpura.
(21) Char Kalachand.

22. The work to be done during the year under report in these 21 estates under the heads of Survey and Settlement was—

A.—Survey (including khanapuri)—

(*a*) Survey of a part of Padma Manasha, comprising an area of 0·56 square mile.

(*b*) Khanapuri of Padma Manasha, comprising an area of 2·32 square miles. (Of this area the survey of 1·76 square miles was made in 1888-89 while it was under settlement under the Regulations.)

(*c*) Cadastral survey of patit land in Umed, comprising an area of 9·2 square miles, for settlement with the raiyats for the first time.

B.—Settlement—

(1) Attestation, including record of rents and determination of status,	To be done in respect of char Jangla and Padma Manasha.
(2) Settling objections under section 105	To be done in respect of Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bairagya, Lal Mohan, char Jangla, and Padma Manasha.
(3) Fixing fair rents under section 104	To be done in respect of Madhupura, Bairagya, Goneshpura, Lal Mohan, char Jangla, Padma Manasha, and char Kalachand.
(4) Draft publication	To be made in respect of Lal Mohan, Bairagya, Madhupura, Goneshpura, char Jangla, Padma Manasha, and char Kalachand.
(5) Settling disputes under section 106	To be done in respect of Umed, Koralmara, Lakhi, Lal Mohan, Bairagya, Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Jangla, Padma Manasha, and char Kalachand.
(6) Final publication	To be made in respect of all the estates with the exception of char Padma, Shambhupura, Golokpura, Lord Hardinge, and char Kali.
(7) Making copies of khatians for distribution among tenants, and submission of final reports,	To be done in respect of all the estates with the exception of char Padma, Shambhupura, and Golokpura.
(8) Finding raiyats for the patit land on which there were no raiyats before, and completing the settlement.	For the patit land in chars Umed, Lakhi, and Fasson.
(9) Obtaining sanction of the higher authorities to settlements.	All the estates under settlement.

23. Work done during the year—

By Mr. Dutta—

A.—Survey—

(*a*) The survey of a part of Padma Manasha, comprising an area of 0·56 square mile.

(*b*) Khanapuri of char Padma Manasha, comprising an area of 2·32 square miles (the survey of 1·76 square miles was made in 1888-89, but this survey had to be revised).

(*c*) Cadastral survey of patit land in Umed, comprising an area of 9·2 square miles, for settling for the first time with raiyats.

B.—Settlement—

(*a*) Completing the attestation, including record of rents and determination of status, in respect of estates	Padma Manasha and char Jangla.
(*b*) Disposal of objections under section 104 in respect of estates	Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bairagya, Lal Mohan, Jangla, and Padma Manasha.
(*c*) Fixing fair rents under section 104 in respect of estates	Madhupura, Bairagya, Goneshpura, Lal Mohan, Jangla, and Padma Manasha.
(*d*) Draft publication in respect of estates	Lal Mohan, Madhupura, Bairagya, Goneshpura, Jangla, and Padma Manasha.
(*e*) Completing the settlement of disputes under section 106 in respect of estates	Chars Umed, Koralmara, Lakhmi, and Bhusan Lapta Madanpura.
(*f*) Final publication made in respect of estates	Joynagar, Lamchipata, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Umed, Lakhmi, Lamchi Koralmara, Koralmara, Fasson, and Kristo Prosad.
(*g*) Copies of khatians for distribution among tenants made and final reports submitted in respect of estates	Lamchi Koralmara, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Kali.
(*h*) Obtaining sanction of higher authorities to the settlement of estates.	Nil.
(*i*) Finding raiyats for patit land of char Umed and completing settlement with them.	

By Babu Piyari Mohan Basu—

Survey.—Nil.

Settlement.—Sanction of the higher authorities have been received to the settlements of Shambhupura, Golokpura, and char Padma. The reports of Shambhupura and Golokpura were returned by the Commissioner with certain objections, but the objections were, at the instance of the Director of Land Records, subsequently withdrawn. The proceedings of char Padma had to be revised, under the orders of the Special Judge, on account of some technical objection, though the revision was merely nominal, and no change took place in the rate of rent already fixed under fresh proceedings held.

By the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola—

Survey.—Nil.

Settlement.—Disputes settled, final publication made, final report submitted, and sanction obtained in respect to char Kalachand.

24. Work remaining to be done at end of September 1892—

A.—Survey and preparation of draft records—Nil.

B.—Settlement—

(*a*) Final publication of the records of estates	Lal Mohan, Madhupura, Bairagya Goneshpura, Jangla, and Padma Manasha.
(*b*) Making copies of khatians in respect of estates	Joynagar, Lamchipata, Umed, Koralmara, Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bairagya, Lal Mohan, Jangla, Padma Manasha, and Fasson.
(*c*) Submission of the final reports in respect of estates	Joynagar, Lamchipata, Umed, Koralmara, Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bairagya, Lal Mohan, Jangla, Padma Manasha, Fasson, Lakhmi, Kristo Prosad, and Lord Hardinge.
(*d*) Obtaining sanction of the higher authorities to all the 17 settlements pending.	

25. The cost of operations during the year from 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1892 under the heads Survey and Settlement is as follows (it being understood that the survey and preparation of draft records of Padma Manasha were made by a ticca amin paid from the amount sanctioned as cost of settlement) :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of survey	Nil		
Cost of settlement, by Mr. Dwija Das Datta	7,349	3	9
„ „ by Piyari Mohan Basu	604	15	2
	7,954	2	11

26. The total cost of operations from the commencement to the end of the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs.
Survey	28,306
Settlement	20,374

27. All boundary and traverse survey marks are being preserved as carefully as possible.

Any change in the record in respect of Government estates will be notified by the khas tahsildar, and in respect of Wards' estate by the Manager of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, and in respect of the private estates by the landlords concerned.

28. The financial results in the Government estates are very satisfactory. An actual increase in revenue, amounting to Rs. 17,721-5-8, has been obtained, and there is little or no doubt that the expected Rs. 28,521-6-7 more will be realised.

A great part of this has been obtained by terminating the farming system, under which the farmers made a heavy profit at the expense of Government. They prevented the extension of cultivation, pretending that cultivators would not settle on the land, and realised large sums for allowing buffaloes to graze on the estates. Mr. Dwija Das Datta has succeeded in obtaining settlers for several square miles of land which has long been fit for cultivation, and for which many eager applicants applied as soon as it was known that the farming leases would not be renewed; and thus, now for the first time, Government will receive something approaching an adequate revenue from the chars in the south of the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur.

A.

Statement showing the Government, Wards', and Private Estates under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of Estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— Up to 30th September 1891— By professional party.	By local agency.	During the year under report— By professional party.	By local agency.	Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Survey.	Settlement.	During the year under report. Survey.	Settlement.	Total. Survey.	Settlement.	Rate per acre— On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
									Government Estates. *On the file of the Dwija Das Datta.*														
				Acres.		Acres.		Acres.					Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Joynagar, No. 5285 ...	1	8,396·06	By non-professional agency.	8,396·06	.....	8,396·06	...	1	...	...	8,396·06									3,552 8 0 (d)	...
		Lamchipata, No. 5219	1	1,299·93	Ditto	1,299·93	.....	1,299·93	...	1	...	...	1,299·93									276 14 6 (d)	...
		Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384.	1	629·94	By professional agency	629·94	.....	629·94	1	...	...	...	629·94									964 4 2 (d)	...
		Kristo Prosad, No. 5257.	1	1,700·65	Ditto and part of the cadastral survey made by regular settlement establishment.	1,700·65	.....	1,700·65	1	...	...	...	1,700·65									2,494 0 0 (d)	...
		Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292.	1	80·43	By professional agency	80·43	.....	80·43	1	...	...	...	80·43									189 3 6 (d)	...
		Char Umed, No. 5256 (including chars Bhoirab and Price).	1	9,437·34	Ditto and part by regular settlement establishment.	3,608·96	5,828·38	9,437·34	1	...	...	...	9,437·34									4,358 5 6 (d)	...
		Char Lakhmi, No. 5243	1	2,397·74	Cadastral survey made by professional agency. Khanapuri and preparation of draft records made by regular establishment.	2,397·74	.....	2,397·74	1	...	...	...	2,397·74	(c) 26,357 0 0	8,486 0 1	Nil	7,349 3 9	26,357 0 0	15,835 3 9	8 2	8 3	818 6 6	...
		Koralmara, No. 5250 ..	1	1,730·10	By professional agency	1,730·10	.....	1,730·10	1	...	...	...	1,730·10									...	5,065 0 0 (e)
		Madhupura, No. 5215	1	2,218·10	Ditto	2,218·10	.....	2,218·10	1	...	...	...	...									...	1,715 12 3
		Goneshpura, No. 5221	1	2,854·55	Ditto	2,854·55	.....	2,854·55	1	...	...	...	...									...	1,774 12 1
		Lal Mohan, No. 5245	1	10,932·90	Ditto	10,932·90	.....	10,932·90	1	...	...	...	...									...	14,499 15 0
		Bairagya, No. 5216 ...	1	4,637·44	Ditto	4,637·44	.....	4,637·44	1	...	...	...	...									...	2,515 15 3
		Lord Hardinge, No. 5249.	1	2,446·54	Traverse survey by professional party, and cadastral by regular establishment.	2,446·54	.....	2,446·54	1	...	...	...	2,446·54									571 0 0 (d)	...
		Char Kali, No. 5251 ...	1	831·40	Ditto	831·40	.....	831·40	1	...	...	...	831·40									131 5 0	...
		Char Fasson, No. 6431	1	1,503·30	Traverse survey by professional party.	There are no raiyats, resident or non-resident, in this char.			1*	...	...	...	1,503·30									...	...
		Char Jangla, No. 4745	1	422·06	By local agency	422·06	.....	422·06	...	1	...	...	...									...	224 0 0
		Surplus accretion to Tuak Lakhi, *alias* Padma Manasha.	1	1,431·49	Ditto	1,068·60	362·89	1,431·49	...	...	...	1	...									...	2,726 0 0
		Total ...	(a) 17	(a) 52,949·97 or 82·73 sq. m.	.....	45,255·40 or 70·71 sq. m.	6,191·27 or 9·67 sq. m.	51,446·67 or 80·38 sq. m.	13	3	1	1	(b) 30,453·43 or 47·58 sq. m.	26,357 0 0	8,486 0 0	...	7,349 3 9	26,357 0 0	15,835 3 9	8 2	8 3	13,355 15 2	28,521 6 7

Dacca. Backergunge.																						
											On the file of Babu Peary Mohun Basu, Settlement Officer.											
	Char Padma, No. 5234	1	1,938 or 3·02 sq. m.	Non-professional agency.	1,938 or 3·02 sq. m.	.....	1,938 or 3·02 sq. m.	...	1	...	...	1,938 or 3·02 sq. m.	501 9 0				501 9 0		4 2	...	1,323 15 3	...
	Shambhuptra, No. 5225.	1	2,559 or 4·00 sq. m.		2,559 or 4·00 sq. m.	.....	2,559 or 4·00 sq. m.	...	1	...	...	2,559 or 4·00 sq. m.	667 14 6	(i) 3,933 15 0	...	604 15 2	667 14 6	(m) 4,538 14 2	4 2	...	1,467 13 4	...
	Golokpura, No. 5226 ...	1	2,023 or 3·16 sq. m.		2,023 or 3·16 sq. m.	.....	2,023 or 3·16 sq. m.	...	1	...	...	2,023 or 3·16 sq. m.	522 7 0				522 7 0		4 2	...	1,115 11 3	...
	Total ...	3	6,520 or 10·18 sq. m.	.....	6,520 or 10·18 sq. m.	.....	6,520 or 10·18 sq. m.	...	3	...	...	6,520 or 10·18 sq. m.	1,691 14 6	3,933 15 0	...	604 15 2	1,691 14 6	4,538 14 2	4 2	11 2	3,907 7 10	...
											On the file of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.											
	Kalachand, No. 5269...	1	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	Non-professional agency	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	.....	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	...	1	...	...	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	257 1 6	...	...	...	257 1 6	...	3 10	...	457 14 8	...
	Total ...	1	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	.....	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	.....	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	...	1	...	...	1,062 or 1·66 sq. m.	257 1 6	...	...	...	257 1 6	...	3 10	...	457 14 8	...
											WARDS' ESTATES.											
											On the file of Babu Pyari Mohun Basu.											
	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates, Nos. 1763 and 1764.	(f) 37 villages and 12 chars.	(g) 95,466·01 or 149·16 sq. m.	Partly by professional party and partly by Settlement Department.	79,872 or 124·80 sq. m.	538·59 or ·84 sq. m.	80,410·59 or 125·64 sq. m.	14	...	...	...	63,444·25 or 99·13 sq. m.	(h) 34,196 5 6	(j) 8,792 0 1	7,173 1 2	(k) 11,074 1 6	(l) 41,369 6 8	19,866 1 7	12 2	15 5	2,261 0 0	...
																			Survey cost—(n)			
																			By survey party ...	5 5		
																			By Settlement Officer	2 10		
																			Settlement cost	3 11	5 0	
																				12 2	...	
											PRIVATE ESTATES.											
											On the file of Mr. Dwija Das Datta.											
	Ulania Taluk	32	10,901 or 17 sq. m.	By local agency ...	...	2,884·47 or 450 sq. m.	2,884·47 or 4·50 sq. m.	...	...	10	...	...	Nil	Survey. 2,568 8 9	...	Survey. 2,568 8 9	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	32	10,901 or 17 sq. m.	....	...	2,884·47 or 450 sq. m.	2,884·47 or 4·50 sq. m.	...	...	10	...	...	...	2,568 8 9	...	2,568 8 9	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...

* A traverse map only was received from the Survey party.

Increase of revenue.—The appeal suits pending against the assessment of rents have since been disposed of, with the exception of the one regarding char Koralmara. The Special Judge has upheld the decision of the Settlement Officer in all cases ; in one case only, that of char Kristo Prosad, with a slight modification. The figures showing enhancements actually obtained are those obtained after revision and correction of the records. In addition to the figures for enhancement here given, an enhancement of revenue of about Rs. 12,000 has been obtained from the settlement of patit land in char Uned with new raiyats.

(*a*) The number of Government estates given in previous returns is 18. But as char Drummond, No. 5305, has since been removed from the list of estates pending settlement, the number has been reduced to 17 with a corresponding reduction of ·39 square mile in the total area.

(*b*) The final publication of records in respect to 35·15 square miles not being yet made, that area is not shown here, though the work in respect to it is nearly complete.

(*c*) Revised under Commissioner's No. 1986M.R., dated 25th February 1892, giving cover to Director's No. 288T., dated 22nd idem.

(*d*) The figures marked (*c*) in column 21 are the revised figures obtained after the revision and correction of records.

(*e*) As there is an appeal pending against Settlement Officer's assessment of revenue, the amount is shown in the column of expected instead of actual.

(*f*) When the survey began the number of villages was 38. One of these has been washed away.

(*g*) The total area surveyed by traverse in 1890-91 was 86,272 acres. The area of 8 chars surveyed by traverse in 1891-92 was 9,194·01 acres, of which 538·59 acres were surveyed cadastrally. The area of 4 char ssurveyed in 1891-92 by the profesonal party has not yet been reported to this office.

(*h*) Reduced by Rs. 9,990-7—*vide* Commissioner's No. 1986MV—W, dated 25th February 1892, giving cover to Director's No. 288T, dated 22nd idem.

(*i*) The discrepancy of Rs. 839-14 (Rs. 3,933-15 minus Rs. 3,094-1) is owing to one-third pay of the Settlement Officer up to September 1891 having been charged to Government estates.

(*j*) The discrepancy of Rs. 846-3-8 (*i.e.*, Rs. 9,638-3-9 shewn in the annual statement up to 30th September 1891, minus Rs. 8,792-0-1, *i.e.*, the entry of this column) is owing to revision made under Director of Land Records' No. 134TA, dated 26th January 1892, as reported in the half-yearly return up to March 1892, submitted with Collector's letter No. 670LR, dated 11th June 1892.

(*k*) In accordance with the previous Government order, one-third of pay and allowance of the Settlement Officer was charged against Government. On the receipt of the Government order No. 1388LR, dated 7th April 1892, sanctioning the whole of his pay and allowances from April 1891 being chargrd to this estate, the accounts have been re-adjusted by the Accountant-General, and the amount previously charged against Government has been transferred to the account of this estate.

(*l*) Out of Rs. 41,369-6-8 shewn as total expenditure on survey, Rs. 27,004 were expended by the survey party and the remaining Rs. 14,365-6-8 by the Settlement Officer.

(*m*) The amount shewn as cost of settlement represents the whole expenditure incurred by the Settlement Officer on account of the settlement of these estates as well as in work in connection with other Government estates. The cost per acre of these estates cannot therefore be accurately shewn.

(*n*) The total settlement cost up to date is Rs. 19,866-1-7. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 8,169-2-0 realized on account of court-fees, process-fees and copying fees, the net cost of settlement on area surveyed is 2 annas 4 pie per acre.

B.

Statement showing the progress made in Government, Wards' and Private Estates in records of rights and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of Estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— During the year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Government Estates. *On the file of Mr. Dwija Das Datta.*					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
		Jaynagar, No. 5285	1	1	...	4,254	4,254	...	4,254	49,904 6 10	43,982 6 8	5,922 0 2	...	(*a*) The number of Government estates given in previous returns is 18, but as char Drummond, No. 5305, has since been removed from the list of estates pending settlement, the number has been reduced to 17.
		Lamchipata, No. 5219	1	1	...	612	612	...	612	9,972 5 9	9,296 14 11	675 6 10	...	
		Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384 ...	1	1	...	68	68	...	68	2,000 2 9	813 15 10	1,186 2 11	...	
		Kristo Prosad, No. 5257	1	1	...	81	81	...	81	2,983 0 0	456 6 9	2,526 9 3	...	
		Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292	1	1	...	18	18	...	18	390 6 6	101 7 0	288 15 6	...	
		Char Umed, No. 5256, including chars Bhoirab and Price.	1	1	...	215	215	...	215	5,356 1 3	954 4 2	4,401 13 1	...	
		Lakhi, No. 5243	1	1	...	139	139	...	139	2,752 2 0	1,456 1 6	1,296 0 6	...	
		Koralmara, No. 5250	1	1	...	74	74	...	74	5,963 8 0	633 12 0	5,329 12 0	...	
		Madhupura, No. 5215	1	1	...	1,468	1,468	...	1,468	7,290 8 6	5,806 15 8	1,483 8 10	...	(*b*) The figures marked (*b*) are the revised figures obtained after the correction of records.
		Goneshpura, No. 5221	1	1	...	1,266	1,266	...	1,266	14,406 0 11	10,713 15 10	3,692 1 1	...	
		Lal Mohan, No. 5245	1	1	...	1,045	1,045	...	1,045	32,296 5 0	11,342 4 0	20,954 1 0	...	
		Bairagya, No. 5216	1	1	...	3,153	3,153	...	3,153	14,012 12 0	11,712 2 0	2,300 10 0	...	
		Lord Hardinge, No. 5249	1	1	...	140	140	...	140	771(*c*) 0 0	200 0 0	571 0 0	...	(*c*) The figures marked (*c*) are the revised figures obtained after the revision and correction of records.
		Char Kali, No. 5251	1	1	...	17	17	...	17	195 5 0	64 0 0	131 5 0	...	
		Char Fasson No. 6431	1	1	*There are no raiyats, resident or non-resident, in this char.*									(*d*) When the survey began there were 38 villages. One of these has been washed away.
		Char Jangla, No. 4748 ...	1	...	1	474(*b*)	...	474	474	3,222 11 0	2,998 11 2	223 15 10	...	
		Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha.	1	...	1	273(*c*)	...	273	273	4,325 7 0	...	4,325 7 0	...	
		Total ...	17(*a*)	15	2	13,297	12,550	747	13297	1,55,842 2 6	1,00,533 5 6	55,308 13 0	...	(*e*) Reduced from 85,000 to 41,200—*vide* Director's No. 44T.A., dated 23rd March 1892.

Thana ... Backergunge														
	On the file of Babu Pyari Mohun Basu, Settlement Officer.													
	Char Padma, No. 5234	1	...	1	534	534	...	534	11,574 14 2	8,507 5 9	3,067 8 5	...
	,, Shambhupura No. 5225 ...	1	...	1	505	505	...	505	12,164 2 3	9,166 2 2	2,998 0 1	...
	,, Golokpura, No. 5226	1	...	1	346	346	...	346	11,183 14 3	9,506 13 2	2,377 1 1	...
	Total ...	3	...	3	1,385	1,385	...	1,385	35,622 14 8	27,180 5 1	8,442 9 7	...
	On the file of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.											
	Char Kalachand, No. 5260 ...	1	1	...	80	80	...	80	693 3 2	235 4 6	457 14 8	...
	Total ...	1	1	...	80	80	...	80	693 3 2	235 4 6	457 14 8	...
	WARD'S ESTATES.											
	On the file of Babu Piyari Mohun Basu.											
	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates, Nos. 1763 and 1764.	37 villages and 12 chars. (d)	3	6	41,200(c)	8,067	25,264	33,331	63,491 12 7	61,231 3 5	2,260 9 2	...
	Total ...	...	3	6	41,200	8,067	25,264	33,331	63,491 12 7	61,231 3 5	2,260 9 2	...
	PRIVATE ESTATES.											
	On the file of Mr. Dwija Das Datta.											
	Ulania Taluk	32	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	32	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters—		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mr. D. Datta ...	Government estates Backergunge, (17 in number) and Ulania taluk (1 private estate).	Subdivision of Bhola and the Sadar Division.	82·73 sq. miles, Government estates. 17 sq. miles private estates.	Barisal ...	Employed wholly on settlement work.	168	55	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	Rs. 250	Rs. ...	Rs. 250	
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu ...	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates, Nos. 1763 and 1764.	Whole estate ...	(*a*) 149·16 sq. miles.	Daulatkhan ...	Wholly on settlement work.	218	104	Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	200	100	300	(*a*) Increase owing to arrear of 8 chars surveyed by traverse being taken into account.

BACKERGUNGE COLLECTORATE,
The 1st November 1892.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

APPENDIX H.

No. 402, dated Camp Karanda, the 16th October 1892.

From—Babu Sukumar Haldar, Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit a settlement report of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals for the year beginning 1st October 1891 and ending 30th September 1892.

2. From the 1st October to 10th December 1891 I was engaged in the settlement of Hukumapur and two other minor estates in Birbhum, while I also performed revenue and judicial functions on the regular staff of that district. I was in charge during the whole year excepting the period from 7th August to 21st September last, when I was on privilege leave and Deputy Collector Babu Suresh Chandra Ball was in charge of the office. I arrived at Burdwan from Birbhum about the middle of December last. As the rest of the month was spent in making arrangements in consultation with the Manager and in organizing an establishment, only a small amount of bujharut or preliminary attestation was done, and the work started in full swing from January.

3. This report deals only with the villages under settlement in Burdwan, although in Hooghly a record of existing facts has been made for one village and the work of preliminary attestation has been done for 11 others. No settlement work has yet been done in the district of Bankura. The work done in Birbhum during the first three months has been described in previous reports and is not taken into account here.

4. The records of 39 mahals in Burdwan surveyed in 73 villages were received from the Survey Department; but 11 villages have been excluded from settlement and made over to the Manager under your office No. 1048T.A., dated the 7th July 1891, to the address of the Commissioner of Burdwan. Seven other mahals have been notified for settlement, but do not appear to have been surveyed. One village has been surveyed, the name of which does not appear in the published notifications. Inquiries have been made about these matters, but no satisfactory reply has been received from the Survey Department.

5. Fourteen villages were made over at the commencement of the year to Mr. Srinath Datta, the Assistant Manager of the Burdwan Raj, under arrangements proposed by Mr. Finucane, who expected that they would be amicably settled. As a fact amicable settlement has been effected with a large number of well-disposed tenants, but owing to the Manager's inability to settle numerous rent-free and other adverse claims the records are incomplete, and it will be necessary for me to go over them *de novo*. It is unfortunate that I did not receive timely notice of this state of things, and it is further greatly to be regretted that the entries have been altered in the Assistant Manager's office without such alterations being attested by both parties, as they should have been. The records of nine of these villages have been completed for draft publication, and they are yet very far from being so completed. The records of another village were made over to the Manager about the middle of the year, and it is not known whether any work has been done in connection therewith.

6. Leaving aside the villages entrusted to the Assistant Manager and the villages excluded from settlement, owing to their insignificance, under your office No. 1048T.A., dated the 7th July 1891, to the Commissioner of Burdwan, I have had to deal with 47 villages in Burdwan with an area of 42 square miles and 154 acres. These villages lie in the Raniganj, Katwa, Kalna, and Sadar subdivisions of this district. During the year under report a record of existing facts has been completed for 37 of these villages, with an area of 19,948 acres, the further work of settlement of rents being completed for 35 of them, with an area of 17,364 acres. The records of 23 villages have been published under section 105(1) and of 13 under section 105(2) after correction and completion. All this work was practically done from January to June. The office was principally engaged with a reduced establishment in recess work at head-quarters from July to September.

7. During attestation inquiry had to be made into 2,159 rent-free claims and other objections. Only five of these (including one which was made over to the Manager for amicable settlement on the 13th May last) were pending at the close of the year. One hundred and forty-seven regular objections were received after draft publication under section 105(1); of these 113 were filed during August and September, when I was absent on leave. Twenty-eight of these objections have been disposed of after local inquiry and the rest are pending. Only three suits were instituted under section 106, two of which have been disposed of, and the third, which was filed during my absence, is pending. In one of the two cases an appeal has been preferred by the Raj, and in the other, which was decided *ex parte*, an application has been just received for revival under section 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Two applications for execution of decrees in connection with Hukumapur have been disposed of.

8. The Raj filed 42 applications under section 104(2) for 41 villages. Thirty-four of these cases have been disposed of. Appeals have been preferred by the Raj in four cases which were dismissed under sections 97 and 158 of the Civil Procedure Code. In no single case has the Raj attempted to prove the grounds of or amount of enhancement claimed, and has not even made any definite statement as to these matters in the plaints. The increase of rent effected has been purely the result of amicable arrangement. Latterly I have observed with much relief a disposition on the part of the Manager to be less indiscriminate in instituting suits under section 104 for increase of rent. He has been content to leave the

existing rentals of a numoer of villages in the Kalna subdivision undisturbed. If the scheme of operations sanctioned by you in your inspection note, dated the 11th July last, are accepted by the Manager, the very best results are likely to follow. There is nothing more important for the Manager to attend to than the matter of lakhiraj claims, and the sanctioned scheme will, I trust, enable him to safeguard the interests of the estate to the fullest possible extent. As to the idea of increasing rents, no one knows better than the Manager that the general condition of the villages is not such as to warrant any enhancement. Arguing against the proposal of a survey-settlement, Lala Bun Behary Kapur (who was then joint Manager with the late Mr. Reily) mentioned the following causes of "the falling off in the rentals" to the Collector of Burdwan:—

"(1) Relinquishment of lands by tenants on account of deaths, desertions, poverty, or inability to pay the demands of the patnidars.

"(2) Loss of the productive power of the lands in the mahals either from sandy deposits laid by some neighbouring stream, or for want of adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes. From either of these two causes large quantities of lands have been left fallow for years together, and now they have been overgrown with jungle.

"(3) Reduction of the quantity of lands in the mahals on account of encroachment by rivers.

"(4) Loss of crops by floods," &c., &c.—(Manager's No. L.12—640, dated the 3rd November 1887.)

The Collector of Burdwan at the same time expressed the following opinion:—"With regard to Lala Bun Behari Kapur's remarks in paragraph 12 as to the opposition offered by raiyats to several Government surveys, it need only be observed that the proposed survey of the Burdwan estates would be conducted under proper safeguards and would not be complicated by any attempt to disturb existing rents."—(Burdwan Collector's No. 1431G., dated the 10th November 1887, to the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.) It is very much to be regretted that these proposals of the Collector, thoroughly just and reasonable as they are, have remained a dead letter up to this day.

9. I was in camp for 120 days. I am sorry to have to report that I suffered off and on from malarious fever, which I contracted last year in Birbhum, and in consequence of which I was compelled to take short leave during August and September.

10. Substantial stone pillars have been put up to show the theodolite stations and trijunction points in Hukumapur, where the settlement has been completed. But steps will have to be taken to shift the pillars where it is necessary to do so in consequence of boundary disputes, and also to put up permanent marks in other villages and estates where at present the stations and points are only marked by *ghurrahs* filled with charcoal buried underground.

11. A number of tahsildars of the estate have been put through a course of practical surveying under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Shaw of the Survey of India Department. With a little further training under the guidance of the survey peshkar of the Raj, who is a thoroughly efficient man, they may be reasonably expected to maintain the records after they have been made over to the Manager's office.

12. The costs incurred have been as follows:—

Period.	Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
From 11th December 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Pay of Settlement Officer and establishment, &c., &c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 2,136 5 3	
From 1st April 1892 to 30th September 1892.	Pay of Settlement Officer	2,049 9 0		
	Travelling allowance of Settlement Officer	376 3 6		
	Pay of establishment	1,802 2 9		
	Travelling allowance of establishment ...	195 12 6		
	Contingent expenses	234 10 6		
	Copying fees	11 1 6		
			4,669 7 9	
	Total ...	.....	6,805 13 0	

13. The prescribed statements in forms A, B, C, D, and E are annexed, with an additional statement of khatians in duplicate.

No. 401, dated Camp Karanda, the 16th October 1892.

From—Babu Sukamar Haldar, Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the following report for the half-year ending 30th September 1892.

2. I was absent on leave for a month and-a-half during the half-year. During that time the office was engaged on a reduced establishment in recess work at head-quarters under the supervision of Deputy Collector Babu Sures Chandra Ball. During part of July the office was similarly engaged in recess work.

3. From April to July a record of existing facts and rents was completed for 15 villages in the several subdivisions of Burdwan with an area of 9,132 acres, and for one village in Hooghly with an area of 582 acres. The further stage of settlement of rents was arrived at in 23 villages of which a record of existing facts only had been previously made. A preliminary attestation in advance of the proceedings under Rule 20 of Chapter VI of the Government Rules was also made for 11 more villages in Hooghly.

4. The khatians of 17 and the khewats of 19 villages have been published, as provided in section 105 (1), while the complete records of 13 villages have been finally published under section 105 (2).

5. In carrying out the work mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, enquiry had to be made during attestation into 1,115 rent-free claims and other objections. Of these, only 5 (including one which was made over to the Manager in May, and which is still lying in his office) are pending. One hundred and forty-five regular objections were received after draft publication, including 113 filed during my absence on leave. Twenty-six of these objections have been disposed of. Three suits were filed under section 106, including one received in my absence: of these two have been disposed of. One case, however, has been appealed against by the Raj, and in the other case, which was decided *ex-parte* in favour of the Raj, an application for setting aside the decree is pending consideration under section 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. Thirty applications were filed by the Raj under section 104 (2) for increased rent; these, with the 4 cases pending on the 31st March last, make a total of 34 cases, of which 26 have been disposed of during the half-year under report. To avoid repetition I beg leave to refer to what I have said on this subject in paragraph 8 of the annual report submitted along with this.

7. I have been in camp for 57 days during April, May, June, and July.

8. The following is a statement of costs for the half-year under report:—

Period.	Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	
From 1st April 1892 to 30th September 1892.	Pay of Settlement Officer	2,049 9 0	
	Travelling allowance of Settlement Officer ...	376 3 6	
	Pay of establishment	1,802 2 9	
	Travelling allowance of establishment ...	195 12 6	
	Contingency	234 10 6	
	Copying fees	11 1 6	
	Total ...	4,669 7 9	

9. Substantial stone pillars have been put up to show the theodolite stations and trijunction points in Hukumapur, where the settlement has been completed. But steps will have to be taken to shift the pillars where it is necessary to do so in consequence of boundary disputes, and also to put up permanent marks in other villages and estates where at present the stations and points are only marked by *ghurrahs* filled with charcoal buried underground.

10. A number of tahsildars of the estate have been put through a course of practical surveying under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Shaw of the Survey of India Department. With a little further training under the guidance of the survey peshkar of the Raj, who is a thoroughly efficient man, they may be reasonably expected to maintain the records after they have been made over to the Manager's office.

11. The statements called for in forms A, B, C, D, and E are hereto annexed in duplicate.

No. 505, dated Burdwan, the 2nd December 1892.

From—Babu Sukumar Haldar, Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

With reference to your No. 2150T.A., dated the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith forms A and B duly filled up in duplicate.

2. As the work in Birbhum was completed before the half-year ending 30th September 1892, and as nothing in the way of settlement has been done during that half-year in Bankura, Hooghly, and Nadia, and further as no information is available in this office regarding the progress of survey in each of these districts separately, it is impossible to fill up forms C and D. Form E has been already submitted to you with this office No. 402, dated the 16th October last.

3. I may be permitted to explain that I did not submit these tabular statements with this office No. 460, dated the 14th ultimo, as your letter (No. 1897T.A., dated the 5th idem) was not explicit on the point and as I had no new information to give on my own account. Full particulars regarding the estates in Birbhum have been supplied in previous half-yearly and annual reports, and no settlement work has been done during the year ending 30th September 1892 in Bankura, Hooghly, and Nadia.

A.

Statement showing the Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 30th September 1891.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— During the year under report.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— During the year under report.	Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Survey.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Settlement.	Total cost— During the year under report. Survey.	Total cost— During the year under report. Settlement.	Total cost— Total. Survey.	Total cost— Total. Settlement.	Rate per acre— On area surveyed.	Rate per acre— On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Increase of rent— Expected in addition to amount entered in colum 20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
													Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		
Burdwan	Burdwan	Several scattered estates and villages appertaining to the Burdwan Raj.	62	59 sq. m. and 197·71 acres.	Professional agency.	59 sq. m. and 57·65 acres.	1 sq. m. and 527·29 acres.	60 sq. m. and 584·94 acres.	62	11	27 sq. m. and 84 acres.		2,136	...	4,669	...	6,805	...	0 6 3	595	...	*Vide* foot-note A.
	Birbhum	Hukumapur	88	24 sq. m. and 323·32 acres.		24 sq. m. and 226·69 acres.	96·63 acres.	24 sq. m. and 323·32 acres.	88	...	24 sq. m. and 323·32 acres.	Not known.	17,574	Not known.	1,193	Not known	18,767	1 2 6	1 2 6	2,077	...	
	Ditto	Panchberia	1	529·97 acres.		411·64 acres.	118·33 acres.	529·97 acres.	1	...	529·97 acres.						...	...	...	118	...	*Vide* foot-note B.
	Ditto	Chandnihat	1	3·96 acres.		3·96 acres.	...	3·96 acres.	1	...	3·96 acres.						...	...	...	...	...	
	Bankura	Several estates.	Not known.			...	...	...	366	...	...						...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	Ditto ...	24	11 sq. m. and 546·75 acres.		11 sq. m. and 546·75 acres.	...	11 sq. m. and 546·75 acres.	24	...	...						...	...	...	...	...	
Presidency	Nadia	Char Jadubati.	1	39·85 acres.		39·85 acres.	...	39·85 acres.	1	...	...						...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	96 sq. m. and 361·56 acres.	...	96 sq. m. and 6·54 acres.	2 sq. m. and 102·75 acres.	98 sq. m. and 108·79 acres.	543	...	52 sq. m. and 301·25 acres.	...	19,710	...	5,862	...	25,572	...	...	2,790	...	

NOTE A.—The villages entered in column 4 are exclusive of 11 villages which are not to be settled, and have been made over to the Manager under your No. 1048T.A., dated 7th July 1891, to the Commissioner of Burdwan.
The figure in column 8 represents an area of which records were received during the year, though they had been previously surveyed.
One of the villages entered in column 10 and ten of the villages in column 11 have been made over to the Manager under your orders quoted.
The figures in column 12 represent the area of 35 villages where the record of rights and settlement of rents are both complete.
Columns 13, 15, 17 and 19 are left blank, as information has not been furnished by the Survey Department for Burdwan separately. According to the latest returns a total expenditure of Rs. 1,63,447 was incurred in the traverse and cadastral survey of all the Khas Mahals up to end of August 1892.
No forecast can be made of the expected increase of rent, as the conditions of the different khas mahals are various.

NOTE B.—The figures in columns 18, 19 and 20 represent the cost and cost rate for all the villages in district Birbhum taken together. The 24 villages shown in column 4 against Hooghly represent those actually surveyed with a view to settlement. But three of these are not to be settled, as explained in the body of the report.

B.

Statement showing progress made in the Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— During the year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats including under-raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Up to 30th September 1891.	Number of raiyats including under-raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— During the year under report.	Number of raiyats including under-raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined— Total of columns 8 and 9.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to new settlement.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to previous jamabandi.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— Increase.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	Several scattered estates and villages appertaining to the Burdwan Raj.	6	...	37	15,704	.....	4,533	4,533	20,702	20,107	595	...	*Vide* foot-note A.
	Birbhum	Hukumapur	88	88	...	2,211	2,211	...	2,211	13,762	11,685	2,077	...	
	Ditto	Panchberia	1	1	...	193	193	...	193	1,245	1,127	118	...	
	Ditto	Chandnihat	1	1	...	16	16	...	16	6	6	...	...	*Vide* foot-note B.
	Bankura	Several estates ...	366	...	...	17,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	Ditto	24	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Presidency	Nadia	Char Jadubati ...	1	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...		90	37	37,348	2,420	4,533	6,953	35,715	32,925	2,790	...	

NOTE A.—The figure in column 6 represents the villages of which a record of existing rights and rents has been completed. Rents have been settled for 35 of these villages.
NOTE B.—The figure in column 4 against Bankura represents the villages of which records have been received from the Survey Department. The precise number of villages to be settled in this district is not known. The figure in the same column against Hooghly includes three villages which it is proposed to exclude from settlement.

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters—		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Babu Sukumar Haldar, Settlement Officer.	Burdwan Raj khas mahal.	Burdwan	59 square miles and 197·71 acres.	Burdwan	Wholly on settlement work.	120	57	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 7th grade.	Pay, Rs. 250	Rs. 100	Rs. 350	

S. HALDAR,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

No. 154, dated Midnapore, the 10th October 1892.

From—Dejen Lal Roy, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sujamutha Estate,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the following report for the year and half-year ending the 30th September 1892.

The work done during the year under report was exclusively the work done under Mr. Finucane's orders contained in his inspection note, dated the 29th June 1891, wherein he laid down that it was the duty of the landlord to file a definite solenama regarding each individual raiyat, and that it was not to file compromises showing the line to be adopted by the Settlement Officer. It was further arranged that the Survey Department should now note the *tauzi* in the *khasras* and traces, and that I should then make the necessary corrections in the *khatians* after enquiry, when necessary. Thus settlement was recommenced from the beginning of July on an entirely new basis, it being now left me only the simple and mechanical work of entering in the khatians the figures to be supplied to me by the Survey Department and by the landlord, showing *tauzis* and tauziwari rents of each raiyat respectively. I began handing over the traces and khasras under your orders to the Survey Department, for noting the *tauzis*, on the 10th July 1891, and the work was continued till its completion by the Survey Department on the 22nd January 1892. On receipt of these records back from the Survey Department, it was found that not only the *tauzis* were not marked in them, but the boundaries of the majority of the villages were *now* at the last moment altered, and a large number of plots were transferred *now* from one village into another, necessitating the correction of the khatians for the altered boundaries, involving immense time and labour, as the transference of some plots from one khatian into another means a fresh classification of the re-totalled plots and a fresh reduction thereof into the local standard of measurement, the survey of the pargana having been made according to the arbitrary standard of 1,600 square yards bigha. I was at the same time helping the sub-manager in the preparation of his statements with a part of my establishment under your orders No. 70T., dated the 27th September 1891, and was making the publication of the draft khatians for the villages whereof that work had not been done, immediately after the correction of the khatians for *tauzis*, on receipt back of the corrected traces and khasras from the Survey Department, and was deciding the disputes raised thereon.

The landlord began filing his statements on the 28th September 1891, on which date he filed the statements of the three villages Sadullyachak, Uttarchak, and Fakirchak. On receipt of these statements it was found that they were not merely statements of *tauziwari* rents of each raiyat, but contained objections of various descriptions, chief among which were objections to the subdivisions of the original holdings by the raiyats. The khatians were, it was not disputed, correctly framed according to possession, but it was argued that the landlord was not bound to recognize the *mufassal* subdivision of holdings by the raiyats without the landlord's consent, and he wanted the mutation fees for the subdivisions. On receipt of these papers I went to the villages at once, to learn whether the corrections of these statements was accepted by the raiyats. I understood that the raiyats accepted it, except in rare cases (wherein the necessary enquiry and references were made and the correct state of things recorded) but they were willing neither to give up present possession, nor to pay the mutation fees. So these statements were not accepted in their entirety, nor even regarding the main particulars; and under such circumstances I advised the sub-manager either to get the signatures of the raiyats on these statements, in evidence of their acceptance of them in the entirety, or to make an attempt to realize the mutation fees, and recognize the subdivisions; pointing out at the same time that the latter course was preferable, not only in interest of the progress of the settlement work, as thereby the khatians would not be required to be corrected in the case of a vast number of holdings, but for the continuance of present possession, which it was not advisable to disturb or rather to misrepresent in the settlement records, as it was most likely that actual possession would be continued, but it would not be recorded on the settlement record. Both the attempts were made by the sub-manager wherein I myself co-operated, but both failed. The settlement proceedings now threatened to come to a standstill. For though there had been agreements filed on general terms, there was no agreement as to particulars. At this stage I wrote to the Collector of Midnapore, my immediate official superior, representing these facts in my demi-official, dated the 13th June 1891, and not hearing in reply, I saw him in Midnapore on the subject. He thereupon submitted a report to you in his letter No. 1149W., dated the 7th October 1891, forwarded to me for guidance, wherein he instructed me "to proceed strictly according to the law." On my coming back to Sujamutha on the 20th October, I formally rejected rent statements for four villages (all that the landlord had hitherto filed) which contained objections to these transfers, and I demanded the objections to be filed individually for each raiyat, thinking thereby to counteract the landlord's determination to have the mutation fees. I, however, now virtually accepted such portions of these statements regarding which there was no objection, and regarding the rest examined such evidence as was necessary to arrive at the truth, and recorded them in the records of my own motion as a revenue officer, and then finally published these records. The landlord filed no further

statements till Mr. Finucane's return from privilege leave, when on the 7th December he called the Manager and me together in Calcutta, and the Manager now consented to forego the transfer fees, and I was directed to consider the objections jointly for each village, and to decide the disputes summarily by going to the villages with the sub-manager. The Manager undertook to file all his remaining statements in a month and-a-half at the latest, and it was arranged that the settlement thereby would be made to come to an end by the end of January or the middle of February. It will be seen that the same request to forego the mutation fees was made by me to the landlord, who would not then comply with it, and thus unnecessarily delayed the work till Mr. Finucane's return from privilege leave.

The settlement has since run on pretty smoothly, the landlord beginning to file the statements for the villages slowly again from December 1891, and completed the work as late as the 6th August 1892, which is much over the time of one-and-half month on which he promised to have filed all his statements. I was doing the mechanical work* of going over to the villages, reading or having read in my presence the *lotwari* rents to the *raiyats* and having the *khatians* corrected according to these statements, so far as they were admitted or found correct. It should be here remarked that along with these rent statements, which in themselves contained objections of all descriptions, the landlord filed separate objections under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, being objections to some lakhiraj entries made in the khatians at the time of attestation on my granting the lakhiraj claims (uncontested by him at the time), though after patient and careful enquiry. There are, so far as the settlement records show, about 8,000 bighas of lakhiraj lands in the pargana, consisting of nearly 2,000 distinct tenures, and all this land had been entered in the records as *mal* by the Survey Department. All these lakhiraj lands had to be separated from the *mal khatians* (and corrected for names and description of tenancy in the khasras), and it is not unreasonable to expect that there may have been some claims or some portions of claims wrongly granted by me, though it was found that the entries made were correct in the majority of the cases objected, in so far as possession of the lands as rent-free went, the landlord disputing the *title* of the holders to hold so much (*i.e.*, in excess of the amount of the original grant).

The time taken by the landlord in filing these statements was over a year, *i. e.*, from the 29th June 1891, when he was ordered by Mr. Finucane (the Commissioner of Burdwan agreeing) to file these rent statements, up to the 6th August 1892, when he filed the last of his statements.

During the half-year ending the 31st March 1892 the landlord filed the statements for the following villages:—

1. Ramchuk.
2. Srikantapur.
3. Mondharpur.
4. Barabari.
5. Maklasi.
6. Balaramchuk.
7. Doyalchuk.
8. Banka Boalia.
9. Totanala.
10. Ikhapatrika.
11. Iswarpur.
12. Shayamchuk.
13. Kutubuddipur.
14. Jogomohunpur.
15. Paschimchuk.
16. Boalia.
17. Dhusia.
18. Sukrallapur.
19. Kaptiabari.
20. Ashutya.
21. Bajkul.
22. Gourchak.
23. Nelua.
24. Dearibar.
25. Tethebari.
26. Madhabpur.
27. Chorabar.
28. Uttar Iswarpur.

During the half-year ending 30th September 1892 the landlord filed his (remaining) statements for the following villages:—

1. Mirzapur.
2. Bamunara.
3. Gomata.
4. Bibhesanpur.
5. Sarbere.
6. Kolhar.
7. Dalhar.
8. Narandari.
9. Henchengri.
10. Purba Radhapur.
11. Paschim Radhapur.
12. Bahadurpur.
13. Kalabere.
14. Porachengri.
15. Sankarpur.
16. Erasal.
17. Tola Garbari of the village Baikul Kismat.

Regarding the other five tolas of Bajkul kismat the rents had been settled by me in five different contested suits, and hence no rent statements were filed. These five tolas are:—

(*a*) Teorkhally.
(*b*) Kakariabari.
(*c*) Kheresbari.
(*d*) Purbachuk.
(*e*) Jhenukkhally.

* This was not mechanical work, but work which required the Settlement Officer's best ability and patience.

W. C. M.

Regarding the following nine villages the rents were settled according to the judgments of the Special Judge, who upset my judgments on the questions of excess area, deterioration, and remission of rents for fallow lands:—

(1) Madhakhally.
(2) Brindabanpur.
(3) Charabar.
(4) Bhawabichuk.
(5) Bamania.
(6) Garania.
(7) Kotalpur.
(8) Babuya.
(9) Dwarkachuk.

In the large village Madakhally the raiyats appealed against the judgment of the Special Judge to the High Court, who virtually upset the Judge's decisions and upheld mine, so far as the principle of the thing went, regarding the questions of excess area and deterioration, except that, whereas in connection with the former question, I granted the landlord increased rents for all excess of area over 33 per cent., the High Court seemed to rule that, under the circumstances and on the evidence, the landlord was not entitled to *any* increase of rent for the excess areas as discovered in the holdings of the raiyats at the present survey. It will be seen from my judgment that an almost exactly similar conclusion was arrived at by me regarding that question; and that I granted altered rents for alteration of areas over 33 per cent. on the original areas of holdings to cover certain cases of abnormal increase, as from 2 bighas to 22 bighas, which increases have been found to have been due to unrecognised addition to the holdings of portions of other holdings subdivided without the landlord's consent.

I found that though strictly speaking, on the evidence, the rents should not be altered for the nominal alteration of area as discovered by the present survey, the principle would be unjust if applied to practice in the case of Sujamutha, wherein areas of holding had actually and enormously altered, on account of unrecognized subdivisions of holdings wherein the landlord had not applied, objecting to the subdivisions, nor had adjusted rents according to these subdivisions in his papers, though rents were being actually realised according to the subdivisions in the names of the original holdings. Thus a tenant A is shown in the landlord's papers to hold 20 bighas for, say, Rs. 50. He has amalgamated with his holding portions of the holdings of B, C, D and E, and actually pays in addition to the Rs. 50 say Rs. 9, Rs. 8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 for those portions respectively, though in the receipts and the landlord's books B, C, D, E are shown to be the payers of rents Rs. 9, Rs. 8, Rs. 20, and Rs. 25 respectively, along with the rest of their respective rents for their original holdings, which latter alone they really pay. That is to say, A pays portion of the rents of B, C, D, E, though in their names respectively, and A is entered in the papers, or known to the gumáshtas only as a mere occupant of these portions.

The records of the case with the judgment of the High Court were not received in this office till the 14th September 1892.

The landlord has altogether filed the rent statements for 47 complete villages, and a *tola* of another village in the course of nearly a year and three months. The publication of the draft *khatians* was completed in the year 1891-92, ending the 31st March 1892. The khatians of the 47 villages and a *tola* of another village were finally published as soon after the filing of the statements thereof as possible, *i.e.*, immediately after the corrections of the *khatians*, according to those statements after enquiry about the correctness thereof on the spot in each case. It has been now remarked by you that a second publication of the draft *khatians* ought to have been made after the correction thereof according to the statements. It had struck me too that this might be an useful and a desirable thing to do. But it was not done for the following reasons:—(1) The law did not seem to me to require it or even to authorize it, unless the first one was cancelled for sufficient reasons; (2) Mr. Finucane did not appear to be inclined to the view that another publication of the draft *khatian* should be made after the correction of the *khatians*, according to the *lotwari* rent statements of the landlord. If he was, he certainly would not have omitted to order it when in his inspection note, dated the 1st and 2nd December, he remarks: "The draft records of 50 (villages) have been published * * * * * * * *

"Mr. D. L. Roy and the sub-manager are now again directed to go together at once into every one of the villages, as to which there are still any objections made on behalf of the Manager, and where the sub-manager wants any mutation made, the raiyats should be brought up and asked if they have any objection; if not, the mutations can be made, and there will be an end of the matter. If the raiyats have any objection, the question in dispute must be enquired into on the spot. A diary should be submitted to me weekly, showing the names and numbers of villages disposed of, and the number of mutations made.

"The final publication of the records should not be made till this work is completed."

If Mr. Finucane thought a second publication of the draft record necessary, he certainly would have ordered it when he remarks that the draft records of 50 have been published, and the evident meaning of the last paragraph quoted, seems to me to be that the final publication of the record should be made after the work of the nature described in paragraph 7 of his inspection note.

Thirdly, all parties concerned in the management of the settlement of the Sujamutha estate—Mr. Finucane and even the higher authorities—were so anxious to have the settlement of Sujamutha quickly completed, that my one object became to finish the work as soon as possible, rather than to consider the advisability of a course which meant additional time and cost, and to see that the absolutely necessary legal formalities were observed so long as I was myself satisfied about the general correctness of the record. The law provides that objections

can be heard under rule 33, and disputes decided under rule 32 of the Bengal Tenancy Act Rules after the publication of the draft records and before the final publication; and that the objections filed after the publication of the draft record resulted in the correction of a great number of entries in the khatians might make another publication of the draft record advisable, but it did not, so far as I understand the law, authorise it, and certainly did not necessitate it to make the proceedings legal. The landlord's rent statements were merely objections regarding whole villages grouped in single petitions, and there is the notice to the raiyats to object to these statements, if they liked, in their villages, and there is the order granting the objection of the landlord, with such modifications as were necessary. If the raiyats felt dissatisfied with the order they might appeal against it. As a matter of fact, now that the subdivisions were recognised by the landlord, they accepted the statement of rents in their entirety, or almost in their entirety, and their objections to any portions of them were decided summarily, as evidently it was Mr. Finucane's order that I should do, for suits could not be instituted regarding a portion of a petition concerning only one or more among several raiyats where the petition was concerning all. Herein I had ventured to differ from Mr. Finucane, and thought that rule 32 of the Bengal Government rules under the Tenancy Act required that the objections whenever contested should be heard as suits between the parties concerned, and hence had rejected three such petitions for misjoining separate objections to different entries regarding different raiyats. But herein I was over ruled by him in his order in his inspection note, dated the 1st and 2nd December 1891, and I had no option but to accept his ruling and act accordingly. Having done so I am at a loss to understand even now where the error lies.*

As to obtaining signatures of the raiyats as evidence of their acceptance of the statements, evidently this could not be done regarding all the raiyats, since all of them could not be found even in the pargana at all times, even if they were willing to sign. But in many cases many would not sign. As an instance of this I may mention the fact that the raiyats of the very large village Bamanara refused in a body to sign the statement of the Raj when asked by me to do so, in obedience to your order contained in your inspection note dated the 18th July 1892, though they verbally admitted the correctness thereof in the vast majority of cases. A similar attempt by the sub-manager to obtain the signatures of the raiyats of Uttarchak, Fakerchak, and Sadullyachak in his statements had failed previously, as stated above. The raiyats of Sujamutha are proverbially litigious and difficult to manage, as everybody about the pargana knows. They are slow to commit themselves in writing, and it has been in some cases difficult to make them sign their own depositions. All the raiyats of Sankarpur present at the time denied their signatures in the solenamas which the landlord filed before me regarding the settlement of their rents, and hence the solenamas were rejected. Many denied their signatures in the solenamas filed in the appellate court. I represented to Mr. Finucane before the Manager in Burdwan that many raiyats had, since the filing of the solenamas, come to me too late, saying that they had not filed any solenamas with the Raj at all, that they had not been aware of these solenamas till lately, and that they had not signed any solenamas. Such a set of people the Sujamutha raiyats are. Mr. Reilly knew how difficult he found it to manage them, and says in his demi-official letter of the 29th March 1890 :—"I all along knew I would have some difficulty at Sujamutha." Sujamutha is very unlike many parganas, and the raiyats unlike raiyats of other places.

I had no option but to treat the rent statements of the landlord, summarily filed as they were, in a summary manner, grouping together as they did objections of all sorts respecting different raiyats. The landlord knew it, and when he wanted a judicial finding against which he could appeal, he filed a separate petition with the necessary process-fee against each tenant along with these rent statements of a miscellaneous and heterogeneous character. And Mr. Finucane evidently meant, I thought, that I should do so when he said "if the raiyats have any objection, the question in dispute must be enquired into on the spot." I might have made the order on the rent statement more lengthy and explanatory in some cases, and this I had done in most cases before and in all cases after your inspection on the 18th July 1892.

The nature of the work done during the year ending the 30th September 1892, was as follows:—

(1) The correction of the khatians for *tauzi* and altered boundaries according to the corrections made by the Survey Department for sixty villages in the pargana.

(2) The publication of the draft records of 35 villages in the pargana after the above-mentioned corrections.

(3) The disposal of 1,202 applications filed and 291 suits raised before the final publication.

(4) Helping the landlord in the preparation of the rent statements with a part of my establishment.

(5) Attestation in the village of the rent statements of the landlord for 47 villages and a tola of another village, and correction of the records according to these statements for those villages.

* Mr. Roy is here deprecating the censure which I recorded on his work in my Inspection Notes of July 1892. After much correspondence with him on this subject, I retained the opinion that his work had been done in a slovenly manner, and that he had not made proper efforts to give every tenant an opportunity of learning what had been entered or was to be entered in the khatians before final publication. This was the essential matter, and it is of no consequence whether the measure indicated by me to Mr. Roy in July 1892 be called a second publication of the draft record or how it be described. W. C. M.

(6) Final publication of the khatians of all the 60 villages in the pargana.
(7) Preparation of the final tauzi and of the khatians of the 60 villages.
(8) The copying of the khatians of 50 villages and comparing of the copies of the khatians of 28 villages.

The amount of work done during the year under report will be now best understood. The mere correction of the khatians according to the corrections now made by the Survey Department for *tauzi* and altered boundaries of the villages just at the last moment involved an immense amount of work. Many plots in the majority of the 60 villages had to be re-written with their boundaries, areas, and other details, in transferring them from one village into others, and each khatian affected by these transfers had to be (1) re-totalled ; (2) the totals classified into the local classification of soil (according to which the rates are fixed) by consulting the khasras, the khatians only classifying lands into mere uplands and lowlands; and (3) each class of soil thus found out in each khatian had to be reduced anew into the local standard of measurement, the survey having measured the lands according to an arbitrary standard. This whole work was due to errors of survey, 1*st*, in not following the revenue survey boundaries of the villages, as it was their duty to do, at the time of the demarcation (whereas from the papers no demarcation seems to have been made in the pargana) ; 2*ndly*, in not dividing the lands into *tauzis* ; and 3*rdly*, in following an arbitrary standard of measurement and an arbitrary classification of soils, with no reference to local conditions. Then came the correction of the khatians *again* for the rent statements of the Raj. Either the ren's had to be adjusted acc rding to the distribution of lands on account of the subdivision of holdings, or the land had to be adjusted so as to make the holdings correspond with those entered in the zamindar's papers, both with the full consent of the raiyats. This process resulted in the correction in about 75 per cent. of the *khatians*. That the entries in the *khatians* were right according to possession and the rent of the holdings recorded in the *zamindari karchas*, and the raiyats' receipts had been correctly entered in the khatians, was not denied,; but either the lands or the rents had to be *adjusted* for each other. This has been due to the inconsiderate solehnamas of the landlord. Had the solehnamas, which had been recommended by Mr. Finucane in his inspection note dated the 19th, 20th, and the 21st March 1891, and by the Board in their letter to the Director of the Department of Land Records, No. 375A., dated the 13th April 1891, been followed, no such adjustments nor the preparation of *lotwari* papers would have been necessary. The landlord should not also have objected to the subdivision of holdings and demanded the mutation fees and thus unnecessarily delayed the proceedings for some months at a time of settlement and preparation of a correct set of records at his own request, when, too, he had practically sanctioned the subdivisions by having collected rents accordingly, though he had not recognised them in his papers. Then came the correction of the khatians for orders passed on his petitions objecting to the admission of lakhiraj claims just at the last moment. He did not object to the admission at the time of attestation or after when the claim had been admitted, and they had to be treated summarily at that time by examining such evidence as was deemed proper in summary proceedings; nor did he object to it when I wrote to him in my letter No. 106, dated the 2nd July 1890, and to the Collector in my letter No. 125, dated the 24th July 1890, to do so. He reserved all his objections till the last moment.

The cost of settlement up to the 31st March 1892 has been as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the Settlement Officer	9,960	7	7
Travelling allowance of the Settlement Officer ...	840	13	3
Establishment, including travelling allowance of ministerial officers	6,814	11	0
Contingencies	1,464	4	1
Copying fees	378	0	0
Total ...	19,458	3	11

The cost during *half*-year under report (1st April to 30th September 1892) was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the Settlement Officer	2,298	0	0
Travelling allowance of the Settlement Officer ...	128	11	2
Establishment, including the travelling allowances of ministerial officers	1,496	12	0
Contingencies	190	8	9
Copying fees	44	12	0
Total ...	4,157	11	11
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,615	15	10

	Rs.	A.	P.
From the above cost should be deducted the following :—			
Copying fees	422	12	0
Court fees	3,280	10	9
Total ...	3,703	6	9

The net total cost, therefore, up to the 30th September 1892 from the beginning of the operation is Rs. 19,912-9-1. The settlement will therefore be completed at an additional cost of Rs. 2,000 nearly, bringing the total to Rs. 22,000 (approximately), or at 12 annas per acre.

The total cost of settlement is therefore twice or thrice the usual cost. This high cost is to be regretted, but it was inevitable. The settlement of the Sujamutha estate has been done under the most trying and regrettable circumstances. A few of the causes of the high cost can only be enumerated here, and the details of the cost, with the necessary explanation, will be given in the final report, which will be submitted shortly. The following are in brief the chief causes of this high cost;—*First*, the general opposition of the raiyats to this settlement undertaken by the landlord at a time of distress among them, caused by five successive years' failure of crops; *secondly*, the most unaccountable vacillation and dilatoriness of the landlord from the commencement to the end of the operations; *thirdly*, the errors and omissions of the Survey Department—(*a*) in the demarcation of the villages, and (*b*) in the khanapuri work; *fourthly*, the arrest of the progress of the work of settlement on account of the Special Judge's wrongly upsetting my judgments in the settlement cases, resulting in the revision of the rent-roll of nearly the entire pargana; and *fifthly*, the want of the necessary help from the landlord and his spirit of opposition to the proceedings from the moment he perceived that I had taken an independent view (shown to be correct by the result of the settlement) regarding the question of the settlement of rents. It will be seen from the above remarks that the settlement had three distinct stages, wherein almost all rent-rolls prepared before had to be revised.

It must be further remarked that, whatever might be thought of the cost of settlement up to January 1891, I cannot be held responsible for the cost of settlement since then, the settlement being conducted under new arrangements, wherein the *settlement has been done practically by the landlord*, my work being simply the mechanical one of recording on the khatians the figures to be given me by the Survey Department and the sub-manager after the necessary enquiry. I have been made entirely dependent on the landlord for the progress of the work—a landlord, too, who had all along refused to work in harmony with me purely under a misapprehension that I was opposed to the landlord's interest. I have done my utmost to minimise the cost, as will be seen from the nature of my establishment and my repeated reports to you, to the Collector, and to the Commissioner, about the dilatoriness of the landlord in filing the statements and that of the Survey Department in sending me back the records after correction for tauzi. In my letter to you No. 65, dated the 1st June 1891, I even proposed a method by which the cost might be minimised, by employing me on the settlement of the other Burdwan Raj khas mahals simultaneously with the mechanical and unintelligent work here on which I was latterly employed, which work could be, I thought, done more economically, and perhaps more efficiently, by a Sub-Deputy Collector under me; and I humbly and respectfully submit that it would be very hard on me to make me responsible for errors and omissions shown above not to be mine, when my suggestions have been thrown aside, and when I have literally and faithfully carried out your orders, unmindful of trouble and hardships and my personal opinion as to the right procedure; when I have been made absolutely dependent on an inimical landlord, even a part of my establishment being employed under him, and have reported to you weekly the progress of the work and monthly the gradually increasing cost.

A.

Statement showing the Sujamutha Ward's Estate under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres—			Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer—		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost—						Rate per acre—		Increase of rent—		Remarks.
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.		Total.		On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Burdwan...	Midnapore	Sujamutha ...	60	28,864½ acres or 45·1 square miles.	Professional.	28,864½ acres or 45·1 square miles.	Nil.	28,864½ acres or 45·1 square miles.	60	Nil.*	28,864½ acres, or 45·1 square miles.	Rs. 1,07,000 (approximate).†	Rs. A. P. 14,795 11 7	Rs. A. P. 495 5 6	Rs. A. P. 8,820 4 3	Rs. A. P. 1,07,495 5 6†	Rs. A. P. 23,615 15 10	About 12 as.	About 12 as.	Nil	Nil	The original number of villages was 66. But one *tola* of a village and 6 *tolas* of another village had been formerly counted as separate villages, and hence the reduction of number.

* The records were, however, sent back to the Survey Department for correction for tauzi and received back during the year under report.
† This is for the survey of all the Burdwan khas-mahals of which no account has been received in this office, there having been no separate account of the Sujamutha survey kept by the Survey Department.
[In fact the share of the whole survey cost to be written against Sujamutha is about Rs. 16,000.] W. C. M.

B.

Statement showing progress made in the Sujamutha Ward's estate in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined—			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled—				Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	Midnapore	Sujamutha	60	...	60	9,900	*	9,900	9,900	Rs. A. P. 78,547 2 0	Rs. A. P. 84,489 0 0	Nil	Rs. A. P. 5,941 14 0	This is exclusive of 159 raiyats of Madakhally and 1,928 rent-free holders whose rents and status respectively have been recorded.

* This means that the work had to be redone mostly on account of the Judge's decisions and the solehnamas in the pargana.

E.

Disposition of Settlement Officer during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters—		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dejen Lala Roy ...	Sujamutha ...	Sujamutha ...	45·1	Kajlagarh	Wholly on settlement work.	79	41	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	Rs. 250	Rs. 100	Rs. 350	The columns 7 and 8 show also the number of days I was on tour within 5 miles of Kajlagarh. This circle was generally within 7 miles of my head-quarters, and what I did was to go to the villages, do the work, and come back under the verbal order of the Director, I having no tent for almost the entire tour of the year.

The 14th October 1892.

D. L. Roy,

Settlement Officer, Sujamutha.

APPENDIX J.

No. 23—IV, dated Camp Baliadi, the 22nd—24th April 1892.

From—Babu Jnan Sanker Sen, Settlement Officer, Talipabad Estate, Dacca,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I beg to submit a half-yearly report showing the result of work up to 31st March 1892 in survey and settlement of pargana Talipabad, district Dacca.

2. In submitting the report, I think it would be right to give a concise history of the estate, and a short note of the circumstances under which it came to be placed under the operations of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

3. *History of the Pargana.*—Very little is known of the early history of the pargana. The Buddhist Rajas, who were founders of the Pal dynasty of kings in Bengal, and who had for their capital at the junction of the rivers Buriganga and Dhaleswari—sites of their capital are still to be seen near Sabhar—had a descendant, Jeswant Pal by name, who resided at Madhavpore in pargana Talipabad. Madhavpore, is now in pargana Kasimpur. Local tradition ascribed Jeswant Pal's residence at Kotamoin (Booraibari), and there is a big tank with part of ruins of a building here. In Major Rennel's map of the last century Gorai (Atia pargana and close to Talipabad), Ganakpara (pargana Kasimpur and in close proximity) are places of interest, and they formed the fortified settlements of the Afghans, who after their defeat in the interior of Bengal retreated to these parts. But the Afghans finding the surrounding country very low down south, and the soil being ferruginous kankar, the country northwards rising into hilly ridges from about 10 to 40 feet high, and the greater portion towards north of the pargana being above the inundation level of adjacent rivers and jungly, left the tract and made for Dacca.

(*b*). At any rate, in the place of authenticated history traditions cannot be brought into play for want of any such. From the family history of the zamindars of the house of Baliadi, it appears that Hajrat Shaha Kutubuddin got this tract as jagir, and the descent of the family cannot be properly traced till the time of Majlish Hossein, the 11th ancestor of the present landlord, Raisuddin Chowdhry. Majlish Hossein was 16 annas owner of parganas Talipabad, Amirabad, and Chandraprotab. How Chandraprotab went out of the family it cannot be ascertained, but Amirabad went as dower of Mana Khatoon, 6th in descent from Majlish Hossein.

(*c*). The decennial settlement in Dacca district commenced in 1791, and was completed in 1794. When papers were filed for decennial purposes the zamindars appear to have been—

Hajrat Shadamuddin Hossein,
Nitye Chandra Shaha, and
Ali Newaj.

And the respective shares owned by them were—

As.	G.
5	1
3	11½
7	7½

And papers were filed accordingly, but later by an amicable arrangement the shares became as follows:—

	As.	G.
Hajrat Shahamuddin Hossein	6	10
Nitye Chandra Shaha	3	11½
Ali Newaj	5	18½

In pargana Talipabad, besides these hissahs there are 42 separate estates separately assessed at the decennial settlement paying revenue direct to Government known as kharija hujuri taluks.

(*d*). Things went on in this state until about the year 1854, when separate numbers were given to the estates, which up to this period were known by the respective hissas owned. But instead of three numbers being put four numbers were given and four distinct mahals made out. The original estate of 5 annas 1 ganda owned by Shamuddin got No. 276. To the amicably acquired share of 1 anna 9 gandas No. 274 was affixed, and to 3 annas 11½ gandas interest No. 275 was given, and to 5 annas 18½ gandas No. 273 was tacked.

(*e*). The present owners of the mahals are as follows :—

		As.	G.	K.
No. 273, hissa 5*a.* 18½*g.* ..	Karim Newaj	8	0	0
	Rahim Newaj	8	0	0
No. 274, hissa 1*a.* 9*g.* ...	Court of Wards—Raisuddin Chowdhry ...	13	14¼	0
	Karim Newaj	2	5¾	0
	Rahim Newaj			

		As.	G.	K.
No. 275, hissa 3*a.* 11½*g.* ...	Brojendra Kumar Roy Chowdhry ...	8	0	0
	Kisari Lal Rai Chowdhry ...	2	13¼	1
	Jasada Lal Rai Chowdhry for self ...	2	13¼	1
	And as executor of estate of Kanye Lal Rai Chowdhry	2	13¼	1
No. 276, hissa 5*a.* 1*g.* ...	Court of Wards— Raisuddin Chowdhry ...	13	14¼	0
	Rahim Newaj ... ... } Karim Newaj ... ... }	2	5¾	0

(*f*). The decennial and the subsequent thak papers show the pargana lands must have been nearly all jungle. As a matter of fact all the lands in the pargana are not held jointly by all the proprietors of the several estates. The proprietors of each estate have worked on their own account in settling raiyats, and have collected 16 annas rent from the raiyats settled by them. Now each estate severally claims to be in exclusive possession of specific lands in every village, but it would seem that the proportion of lands so claimed bears no particular relation to the share of the estate in the pargana, nor is the area of land so claimed any way fixed except from the accident of first seizure. In jungle tracts also leases have been given by proprietors without following any general rule.

(*g*). Such a system, as a matter of fact, has been at the root of all the disputes which has led to the present settlement proceedings. Every cultivator holds lands under two or more landlords, and the landlords hold interest in more than one estate, and the ease with which a raiyat may be made to turn over from one landlord to another lead to raiyats being reduced by oppression.

(*h*). During thak survey of 1857 all the estates were considered as joint; but, as a matter of fact, it has been held in Civil Courts that specific lands belong to each of the four estates, and the jungle and waste is held in common. In the thak mahalwar, where different share from that which appertained to each estate was claimed, there are notes in the remark column giving the shares found in possession of each of the estates. The proprietors are now also found to be in possession of lands in many villages, for which they did not originally undertake to pay revenue during the decennial settlement.

(*i*). The share question has, therefore, grown into one of considerable importance and confusion now. In making a record of rights, therefore, the fact of possession of every plot in dispute has to be determined upon. This state of things was apprehended long before by the Collector, Mr. Hare, who in recommending for a record of rights remarked that if a record of rights be prepared for the whole pargana, it is likely that the proprietors will come to an understanding on the subject of division of lands, and that it will be possible on the basis of a compromise to issue a record to which few objections will be urged, and that a Settlement Officer would be able to induce the parties to accept an arrangement satisfactory to all.

(*j*). Of the four estates, Nos. 274 and 276 are under the Court of Wards. At first on the application of the predecessor in interest of Rahim Newaj and Karim Newaj, the District Judge appointed a common manager, but when that officer failed to do what was desired, the Judge asked the Collector to take up the estate under the Court of Wards Act, and this was done with the sanction of the Board, and the estates came under the Collector in 1889. The two other estates, however, remained with the private proprietors. Under No. 1660, dated 27th—30th November 1889, the Collector of the district moved for a record of rights as a measure which was necessary for the proper management of the estate; but the Director of Land Records having raised objection that a record of rights under section 101 (2) (*a*) or (*c*) could not be directed, as all the proprietor, had not joined, and the Court of Wards, interest was small, the Collector as District Magistrate, on the suggestion of the Director of Land Records, applied for record of rights under section 101 (2) (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and sanction thereto was given under Government notification dated 8th January 1891.

4. *Beginning of work and progress thereof.*—I was nominated for the work in April 1891, and I joined on 1st November 1891. I found that no plans or programme of the manner of survey had been settled. A set of survey papers of the mahals were already in existence, as attempt to make butwara had been made in vain by the landlords. Upon notices being issued why those papers should not be adopted for purposes of present survey, objections were made by parties, and as the Collector representing the Court of Wards was unwilling to base settlement operations on those papers, a new survey was planned and organisation for work made. Local test of butwara survey papers showed that great changes had taken place in the feature of the land since the last survey of 1884-85. The proportion of uncultivated land owing to the jungly character of the tract, and sparseness of population which had been very large in 1884-85, was found in many places as recently reclaimed and brought under cultivation. A fresh survey was undertaken, and as Land Revenue Circular No. 23LR, dated 26th October 1891, had then been just issued, it was proposed by me that the exterior boundaries of the estates should be fixed by theodolite first of all, and then the interior surveyed by means of the plane table. The plan having been approved, indent for instruments was sent up, fresh estimates submitted, and suitable candidates were selected from amongst passed students of the Dacca Survey School for work. Indent for instruments were submitted on 24th November 1891, and it being apprehended that by the time instruments

arrived, a good portion of the field season would be over, I came to the field with borrowed instruments, and started work of traverse boundary by theodolite on 8th December.

(*b*). The pargana which consists of about 94 square miles of land was divided into two main circuits, one to the north of the Toorag, consisting of nearly 60 square miles, and the other to the south of the Toorag, consisting of nearly 35 square miles, and arrangements were made for making a boundary traverse by theodolite by two gangs of men. On finish of the outer boundary they would give such minor circuit as would lead to there being four or five theodolite stations on each village boundary.

(*c*). Work in the South Division began on 8th December, but on the North, as the surveyor appointed did not join, a fresh selection had to be made, and work began there on 22nd December 1891. The work was extremely difficult, and practically impossible without presence of the Settlement Officer and a large staff of officers and men. The jungle through which the line had to be drawn was intensely dense, and in the north circuit there was nothing but jungle without a single open space, and with unwilling coolies and recusant landlords a great deal of time was taken up. In this predicament the Collector was good enough to depute Mr. Growse to direct operations, and his presence for a few days accelerated jungle cutting.

(*d*). Besides the main circuits, four minor circuits have been given.

The instruments arrived at Dacca on 21st January 1892, and plane table work in the interior was started on 1st February, and up to 31st March there was 3,796 acres cadastral work amongst 20 sub-surveyors.

The work to 31st March 1892 is—

		Square miles.
Traverse main circuit	...	94·75
Minor circuit	...	17 95
		112·7 at a total cost of Rs. 1,464-7.

Cadastral work 3,796 acres, at a total cost of Rs. 1,589-11-4.
Settlement work 58 acres, at a total cost of Rs. 3,325-13-0.
For traverse the cost per acre is 3·9 pies.
For cadastral the cost is 6·6 annas per acre.

For settlement the cost appears excessive. But in November there was no work in field, and in January and February the only work was boundary disputes, and arrangement for carrying on work of traverse and inspection of such work. If the pay of the Settlement Officer and his staff for this period is added to the cost under head traverse, the cost will not appear to be considerable.

(*e*). When the survey is over and the accounts finally adjusted, it is hoped that under no head will the cost exceed the scale laid down in Director of Land Records' printed letter No. 151T, dated Darjeeling, the 3rd June 1889.

5. *Budget grant.*—The total budget grant is Rs. 17,482, allotted as follows :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1891-92	...	...	6,821	8	0
1892-93	...	...	10,660	8	0

During the period under report the total grant for 1891-92 have not been exceeded. But this year a further supplementary budget shall have to be applied for, and this will be done during recess after consideration what staff should be kept on. The supplementary budget is necessitated by the fact of omission of amount to be contributed by the kanungo and peshkar for pension and leave, they having been drawn from the regular staff, the excess grant of pay to coolies who worked under the greatest possible difficulty in the midst of jungle carrying their own drinking water from a great distance, the promotion of the Settlement Officer to the sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

It has to be pointed out here that the original estimates were drawn on a total area of 43,416 acres, but the present measurement gives the area to be 60,160 acres. Calculating 94 square miles as the area, the cost allowed would be Rs. 24,440.

6. *The staff.*—The staff consists of—

Settlement Officer	from	1st November 1891.
Kanungo	,,	30th January 1892.
Peshkar	,,	4th December 1891.
1 Muharrir	,,	23rd November 1891.
2nd Muharrirs	,,	1st January 1892.
Record-keeper	,,	15th December 1891.
1 Peon	,,	12th November 1891.
2 Peons	,,	13th ,, ,,
2 ,,	,,	24th ,, ,,
1 Peon	,,	1st February 1892.
1 Surveyor	,,	1st December 1891.
2nd Surveyors	,,	22nd December 1891.
5 Sub-Surveyors	,,	1st ,, ,,

133027

1 Sub-Surveyor	from	17th December 1891.
2 Sub-Surveyors	,,	4th January 1892.
5 ,,	,,	21st February 1892.
1 Sub-Surveyor	,,	1st ,, ,,
4 Sub-Surveyors	,,	14th ,, ,,
1 Sub-Surveyor	,,	29th ,, ,,
1 ,,	,,	1st March 1892.
25 Coolies	,,	1st December 1891.
45 Chainmen from different dates.		

During recess there will be vast reduction in survey staff, and one surveyor with a draughtsman may be retained.

Amongst sanctioned staff—

1 Draughtsman,
1 Orderly, and
2 Muharrirs have not yet been appointed.

7. Information required under Chapter XIII, Rule 9(*b*), is separately submitted in tabulated form.

(*b*). The Settlement Officer has arranged for work, selected staff, looked after jungle cutting, supervised and tested traverse work, settled disputes regarding boundaries and regarding plots, tested cadastral work and kanapuri, and attended to all miscellaneous work consequent on the survey operations.

(*c*). The peshkar has been always with the North Circuit party, rendering and obtaining help in cutting jungle, arranging for relays of coolies, doing all correspondence and other office work.

(*d*). The kanungo has assisted in making traverse tables, inspected and tested cadastral work, settled minor disputes, and made inquiries regarding possession in excess of village boundaries.

(*e*). One muharrir has demarcated village boundaries and issued notices required under the rules. The other has been in charge of accounts cash, and has copied all English correspondence, orders, &c. The other man has been record-keeper.

(*f*). The surveyors have worked in the laying down of traverse of the North and South Circuits, and then having given minor circuits. They have watched and tested the work of each batch of 10 sub-surveyors placed under each of them. They have worked at traverse tables also.

8. The head-quarters of the office is at Dacca, and between December 1891 to 31st March the Settlement Officer has been out 76 days out of 122 days, giving an average of 62 per cent.

9. *Progress of demarcation.*—There are 113 villages in the pargana. Of 35 of them demarcation is completed and 15 are in hand. The disputes regarding village boundaries were all amicably settled except in the case of Kalmegha, to settle which special powers are necessary, for which report was submitted on 1st March.

(*b*). *Progress of survey.*—By theodolite an area of 112 square miles have been traversed, and 3,796 acres have been cadastralled during the period under report. In 18 villages cadastral has been completed and in 11 it is in progress. Work has been tested.

(*c*). *Receipt of record from Survey Department.*—There is no regular Survey Department, the agency being non-professional doing under me. Records of nine villages have been received. In one there has been settlement, and eight are pending for being taken up on date of hearing fixed.

(*d*). *Khanapuri.*—In 14 villages khanapuri work is completed, and in four it is in progress. Khanapuri has been tested by me.

(*e*). *Fixation of rent.*—In one village the existing rent has been recorded.

10. *Training and utilisation of patwaris, &c.*—We have no such men to utilise. I have drawn the manager's attention to this, and he has expressed his willingness to place his tahsildars for such instructions.

11. About one-fifth of the survey work is expected to be finished this season, and for the rest about 48,000 acres, with a staff of 30 sub-surveyors, at the rate of 250 acres a month including record writing, the work is likely to be finished in six months of next working season.

12. A map showing progress has been submitted to the Collector with a cop of this report.

No. 153, dated Dacca, the 21st October 1892.

From—Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Settlement Officer, Talipabad Estate, Dacca,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
(through Collector of Dacca.)

I have the honour to submit the second half-yearly progress report of work from 1st April 1892 to 30th September 1892, and an annual report of work from 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1892, showing progress of settlement and survey operations in the Talipabad estate.

2. A brief history of the estate and the circumstances under which it came under settlement, together with a brief plan of work, has already been reported under this office letter No. 23, dated 23rd April 1892; hence they are not recapitulated here.

3. During the half-year under report, the following work has been done:—

Traverse	2·34	square miles.
Demarcation	16	villages.
Cadastral with khanapuri for 38 villages ...	9,364	acres.
Record of rights and rents with publication ...	25	villages.

Besides this there had been 169 objections under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, consisting of 707 plots, every one of which had been summarily disposed of after record of evidence and visit to the village. Forty-seven suits have been filed, of which five were disposed of, and the rest could not be decided, as the Settlement Officer being employed on general duty from 26th July 1892 at head-quarters, the suits could not be taken up and disposed locally. The field season for the survey staff extended from 1st April to 15th June—a period of 2½ months only. Work was stopped owing to the rise in water, and cannot possibly begin again before 15th November, when after subsidence of water the land is expected to be firm enough for work to be carried on.

4. During the recess the staff sanctioned under your office No. 1070TA, dated 9th July 1892, has worked at the preparation of records. The work this staff has done from middle of June to 24th September, the beginning of the Durga Puja holidays, is given below:—

Extraction of area	26,000
Check of area (twice)	52,000
Tracing and numbering	16,920
Milan khasra	19,849
Conversion of area to local measure	24,560
Khatian	19,849
Terij	19,849
Comparison	19,849

5. The actual field work season has extended, therefore, from 8th December 1891 to 15th June 1892, during which the total work done is—

(*a*) Traverse by theodolite (main and minor circuits) ...	114·34	square miles.
(*b*) Demarcation	51	mauzas.
(*c*) Cadastrally surveyed 47 villages	20·56	square miles.
(*d*) Settlement	25	villages.

The total area to be done being 94 square miles and 113 villages.

6. The total cost under each head is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Traverse	3,302	4	0
Demarcation and cadastral	8,127	8	7
Settlement	2,313	10	7
	13,743	7	2

It would appear that the area surveyed is 20·56 square miles, of which 3·78 square miles have been shown to have been settled at Rs. 2,313-10-7. For the remaining 16·78 square miles, a cost of Rs. 630 is estimated to be incurred for the settlement thereof, inasmuch as settlement notices for the above area have already been issued, and the settlement is expected to be completed as soon as the Settlement Officer is relieved from the general duties. Therefore Rs. 630 added to Rs. 2,313-10-7, the total cost of settlement comes to Rs. 2,943-10-7, which added to the survey cost Rs. 8,127-8-7, gives a total of Rs. 11,071-3-2. The above cost is taken for the survey and settlement of 13,160 acres. The cost per acre for survey is therefore 9·8 annas, and that of settlement 3·5 annas, making a total of 13·3 annas. The cost for traverse has been Rs. 3,302-4 for both main and minor circuits, but the actual area traversed is for 82 square miles, which give 1 anna per acre. Therefore the total cost for survey including traverse and settlement is 14 annas 3 pie per acre. Under rule 45, page 55 of the Settlement Manual, the cost for survey and settlement should have been 8 annas per acre; but on account of the following reasons, the survey cost has exceeded the prescribed rate:—

(*a*). That the Settlement Officer being appointed in November 1891 had to test the old butwara measurement with a view to ascertain whether a record of right might be based upon it; but when it was found it could not, then under Collector's orders a traverse survey was made, and cadastral began in February by 12 amins only out of 20 and 16 in March. This fact was reported to Mr. Finucane during his inspection on 11th April 1892.

(*b*). The cost for instruments, furniture, pillars, forms and stationery included in the survey and settlement cost will be reduced to a considerable extent when calculation will be based on the total cost on the completion of the work.

(*c*). The demarcation work, which should have been done by the Manager of the Court of Wards, had to be done from the survey and settlement grant.

(*d*). The cost of jungle cutting for traverse survey had also to be met from the grant in which no provision was made for it, and which was the duty of the parties concerned.

(*e*). The excess pay given to the chainmen owing to the unhealthiness of the tract of the country and jungle in which survey had to be carried on.

(*f*). The newness of carrying on work with men locally employed, who had only theoretical training and no practical experience.

(*g*). The tract of lands appertaining to four different estates; there had been disputes in respect of every plot of uncultivated land which had to be decided on the spot.

It is hoped that when the operation will be completed the cost will not exceed the prescribed rate of eight annas per acre.

7. The Director of Land Records, Mr. Finucane, visited and inspected the work of the office on the 11th April 1892, and he remarked as follows:—

"The maps and theodolite data should, however, be sent to me, so that they may be examined and checked in the Deputy Surveyor-General's office. The cadastral maps appear to be good;" and when the matter of cost was explained to him, he directed that during rains the Settlement Officer might revert to general work and then begin again in October. In accordance with this plan, the Settlement Officer has been employed on general duty at Dacca from 26th July 1892, and he does not go to field till the land is firm enough after subsidence of water for work to be carried on. This will be about the middle of November or beginning of December next.

8. On the maps, &c., being examined in the Deputy Surveyor-General's office, the Director of Land Records wrote in his No. 1078, dated 8th July 1892, "that the survey works have been well done, but the calculation not always carefully made." The mistakes related to errors in nine cases and to multiplication in five cases. They have been corrected in some cases, and calculations are being made afresh to enable further check before corrections are made. They were mostly clerical errors.

9. Under this office No. 127, dated 6th September 1892, fresh budgets were submitted. The reason for submission of the fresh budget is summarised below. Originally the estimates made by the Collector of Dacca and sanctioned by Government was Rs. 13,743, but before work was proceeded on with fresh budget was submitted for Rs. 17,500, and eventually Rs. 17,482 was sanctioned for the whole work. This estimate was made on supposition that 75 square miles of work would have to be done; but when it was discovered that 94 square miles of work shall have to be done in the worst part of the district of Dacca with extensive gajari jungles, fresh estimates for Rs. 13,445-8 over and above the sanctioned amount was submitted for completion of the work. It is not expected that the whole of the amount shall have to be spent, as some areas shall have to be left out owing to their belonging to other estates, the portion having been included for convenience of the survey.

10. It has to be noted here that the survey is not going on in a Ward's estate where the Settlement Officer and the Manager can work harmoniously together. There are other proprietors whose estates are also being surveyed along with the attached portion, and claim after claim has to be summarily inquired and decided before demarcation and cadastral work can proceed. Every point of dispute between the different landlords is being fought out.

11. During this half-year, the Settlement Officer was out during the field season of 2½ months for 62 days on transfer of the party to head-quarters for recess, and when he had regular work at head-quarters to do, he was out for 13 days, making a total of 75 days during the half-year.

The Settlement Officer has inspected work and watched progress of work by being at spot, has decided disputes and objections summarily, or by local visit has latterly supervised progress of work. The kanungo, Babu Durga Prasanna Ray, has done the following:—

Tested cadastral and khanapuri, settled minor disputes and made enquiries of possession in excess of village boundaries, made preliminary attestation of records for which records of right have been completed and made publication thereof, checked the records which have been prepared in recess.

The Surveyor, Babu Mahendra Chandra Das, has worked in laying down of traverse circuits, and then having given minor circuits, watched and tested the work of the sub-surveyors, has worked at traverse tables, checked cadastral and khanapuri, and also the records which have been prepared in recess, made preliminary attestations and publication of records.

A staff of 16 sub-surveyors, exclusive of one demarcation amin, two computors and one draftsman employed in the office, were on field work, and from 15th June a staff of 11 men have been at work of preparation of records. Their progress has been noted in the earlier part of this report.

12. (*a*). Out of 113 villages, demarcation is complete in 51—16 during the half-year under report, and the rest in the previous half-year.

(*b*). Survey— { Cadastral 9,364 acres. / Traverse 2·34 square miles.

(*c*). Professional agency not being employed, this paragraph needs no note.

(*d*). Khanapuri is complete in all the tract surveyed except in mauza Boali, where for rise in water this could not be done. Khanapuri has been tested by me and the kanungo and surveyors.

(*e*). Existing rents have been recorded in 25 villages.

13. Manager has placed one man for training and he is learning work. I have proposed to each of the proprietors to place one man of his to learn the elementary principles of surveying, and this will be carried out this season.

14. Forty-four pillars have been fixed at the trijunction points and important theodolite stations, and for their preservation ekrar taken from village mandals and headmen.

15. During the next working season a staff of men will be kept in the field and another in the office at Dacca. As soon as a village is surveyed and khanapuried, papers will be sent to head-quarters for area working and conversion to local pakhi, and then settlement taken up in hand. There being no quarters for any of the staff in the interior, it is difficult to get this work done there. Elephant will be needed in the upper tract during the work, and for this negotiations are going on with the different proprietors who have elephants. Camp equippage will be borrowed from the Collector as before.

16. The statements A, B, C, D and E and a map are herewith submitted.

No. $\frac{2217}{XXXI}$, dated Dacca Collectorate, the 7th November 1892.

Memo. by—T. L. JENKINS, Esq., Collector of Dacca.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information. The Settlement Officer has been working carefully, and the grounds for exceeding the prescribed rate are correct. I have reason to expect that the total rate at the conclusion of the operation will exceed by a very little. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Director's letter No. 523T, dated 13th October 1892, I beg to say that I have always considered it my duty to supervise the work of every settlement in progress in my district. If the Director is afraid that I do not, he can refer to Mr. Finucane.

A.

Statement showing the estates under Survey and Settlement in Pargana Talipabad, in Dacca district, during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of Estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres.			Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer.		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost.						Rate per acre.		Increase of rent.		Remarks.
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.		Total.		On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca	Dacca	No. 273. Romjan Bibi, hisha 5 annas 18¼ gandas. No. 274. Sahamuddeen Choudhury, hisha 1 anna 9 gandas. No. 275. Shib Prosad Shaha, hisha 3 annas 11½ gandas. No. 276. Abdul Kadir, hisha 5 annas 1 ganda. All in pargana Talipabad.	113	94 square miles or 60,160 acres.	Non-professional agency.	Nil.	20·56 square miles or 13,169 acres.	20·56 square miles or 13,160 acres.	Nil.	41.	2,420 acres or 3·78 square miles.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 11,431	Rs. 2,313	Rs. 11,431	Rs. 2,313	As. 10·8	As. 3·5	Nil.	Nil.	The details of cost have been given in the report.

B.

Statement showing progress made in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents in Pargana Talipabad during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record-of-rights has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined—			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled—				Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	No. 273. Ramjan Bibi, hisha 5 annas 18½ gandas. No. 274. Shahamuddin Choudhury, hisha 1 anna 9 gandas. No. 275. Shib Prosad Shaha, hisha 3 annas 11½ gandas. No. 276. Abdul Kadir, hisha 5 annas 1 ganda. All in pargana Talipabad ...	113	Nil ...	25	20,443	Nil	1,413	1,413	Rs. A. 7,083 10	Rs. A. 7,083 10	Nil.	Nil.	

E

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters—		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Babu Jnan Sanker Sen, Settlement Officer.	No. 273. Ramjan Bibi, hisha 5 annas 18¾ gandas. No. 274. Saha Muddin Choudhury, hisha 1 anna 9 gandas. No. 275. Shib Prosad Shaha, hisha 3 annas 11¼ gandas. No. 276. Abdu Kadir, hisha 5 annas 1 ganda. All in pargana Talipabad.	Talipabad	94 square miles.	Dacca ...	Employed wholly on settlement work from November 1891 to 25th July 1892 and 26th July to September on general duties.	151	75	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, 6th grade.	Rs. 300	Rs. 100	Rs. 400	

DACCA,
The 21st October 1892.

JNAN SANKER SEN,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX K.

No. 122, dated Comilla, the $\frac{15th}{16th}$ December 1892.

From—Babu Kali Sankar Sen, Settlement Officer, Pargana Sarail,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey and settlement of Sarail for the year and half-year ending the 30th September 1892.

2. The survey and settlement of the whole pargana has been already completed, and the final completion report will be submitted shortly; as such, this report has been purposely made brief, for all necessary information will be found embodied in the final report.

3. There was no survey work done during the year under report. It had been finished the year before. Of 299 villages under settlement the survey party had submitted the records of 280 villages covering an area of 128,324·12 acres in the previous year. The records of 19 villages covering an area of 48,821·37 acres were received by me during the year under report; the record last received reaching my office on the 20th October 1891.

4. The progress of settlement operations during the last two years and-a-half are compared below:—

	Number of villages in which settlement completed.	Area in square miles.	Number of objections.				Number of objections disposed of—			Number of objections pending.
			Pending from last year.	Section 105.	Section 106.	Total.	Section 105.	Section 106.	Total.	
For the year ending 30th September 1890.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the year ending 30th September 1891.	...	...	...	646	...	646	485	...	485	161
For the year ending 30th September 1892.	299	277	161	5,273	20	5,454	3,434	20	5,454	...

5. The above figures will show that the work of the settlement progressed very rapidly during the year under report. This was due to two reasons: (1) all my assistants had got some experience of the work in the year before, and (2) I exerted myself greatly to have the settlement finished within the estimated time.

6. The cost of settlement has been only 3 annas 3½ pies per acre, which compare very favourably with the figure in most previous settlements.

7. The net result has been an increase of Rs. 56,261 in the rent paid by raiyats, or 26 per cent. over the former rent. This has been chiefly due to the increase in the cultivated area under the raiyats' possession found by the survey. Only in a limited number of cases there has been an enhancement under the provisions of the Tenancy Act. Detailed figures have not been yet totalled, and so I am not in a position to supply them here. They will be given in the completion report.

8. I understand that a special establishment has been sanctioned for the maintenance of the survey and settlement records. The Sub-Manager of Sarail may be directed to take steps for the maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.

Statement showing the area in the Sarail Ward's Estate under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres— Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer— Up to 31st September 1891.	During the year under report.	Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost— Up to 30th September 1891. Survey.	Settlement.	During the year under report. Survey.	Settlement.	Total. Survey.	Settlement.	Rate per acre— On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Increase of rent— Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chittagong...	Tippera	Sarail ...	299	Estimated area ... 180,664 acres Found by actual measurement ... 177,145·49 acres, or 277 square miles.	By professional agency.	177,145·49	...	177,145·49	280	19	126,376·58	1,00,624 6 0	13,533 0 0	...	12,500 0 0	1,00,624 6 0	26,033 0 0	0 9 1	0 3 3½	56,261 15 5 15	...	Increase of revenue.

B.

Statement showing progress made in the Sarail Ward's Estate in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed— Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent has been recorded and status determined— Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled— According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chittagong... ..	Tippera	Sarail	299	137	162	84,166	20,864	38,136	59,000	2,68,954 14 2 9	2,12,692 14 8 14	56,261 15 5 15	...	

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances. Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Special settlement allowance, if any.	Pay and allowances. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Babu Kali Sankar Sen	Barail ...	1	277 square miles.	Brahmanbaria.	Employed wholly on settlement work.	132	42	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	Rs. 400	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	

KALI SANKAR SEN,
Settlement Officer, Kujang.

APPENDIX L.

No. 694, dated Kujang, the 19th—21st October 1892.

From—Babu Digambar Das, Sub-Manager, Kujang,
To—The Collector of Cuttack.

Agreeably to the order contained in your office No. 1098., dated the 11th instant, I have the honour to submit herewith, in duplicate, the statements A, B and E duly filled up.

2. The settlement of this estate (Kujang) was finished by the late Settlement Officer, Babu Chandronath Ghose, with the exception of one village, but according to the instructions received from the Director of Land Records for not reducing the old rents, he did not allow reduction of old rents in cases where the rents would have been reduced by allowing 20 dasti podika all over the estate. The Board, therefore, in their letter No 405A., dated the 31st March 1892, copy forwarded with your office No. 58S., dated 23rd—26th April 1892, to the Manager having directed revision of the settlement, the settlement is being revised.

3. The area shown in column 12 of the statement A represents the actual area of which the settlement has been revised, and if the rate per acre required to be shown in column 20 is calculated on the area shown in column 12, it will be very large and would not represent the actual fact. I have therefore left the column blank, and in column of remarks I have given the old figures and have also given the amount of cost which has been incurred since.

No. 112S., dated Cuttack Collectorate, the 25th—26th October 1892.

Memo. by—E. Warde-Jones, Esq., Deputy Collector, in charge.

Copy, with the statements, forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa Division for transmission to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, with reference to his No. $\frac{\text{O.S.}}{302}$, dated 24th September 1892.

The statements have been submitted direct to the Director of Agriculture's office by the Settlement Officer.

A.

Statement showing the Kujang Ward's Estate under survey and settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed (cadastrally) in square miles and acres.			Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer.		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost—						Rate per acre—		Increase of rent—		Remarks.
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.		During the year under report.		Total.		On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
											Wards' Estates.											
				A. D.		A. D.		A. D.			A. D.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Re. 0-5-3 on the total area of the estate, Re. 0-3-4 on area surveyed, and Re. 0-14-9 on cultivated area.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kujang	461	146,856 37	Professional.	146,856 37	...	146,856 37	461	...	22,356 82	50,648	21,272 1 8	...	6,710 4 1	50,648	27,982 5 9		(a)	414 11 5	2,500	Increase of revenue. (a) Rate per acre as given by the late Settlement Officer in his last return submitted by him is— Re. 0-1-9 on the total area, Re. 0-2-9 on the area surveyed, and Re. 0-5-1 on cultivated area. Cost incurred from 1st April to 30th September 1892 is Rs. 1,139-13-2, and this amount is included in figures given in column 16.

B.

Statement showing progress made in the Kujang Ward's Estate in record of rights and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of right has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined.			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled.				Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
						Wards' Estates.								
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kujang ...	461	...	248	36,104	...	7,907	7,907	39,551 9 8	39,136 14 3	414 11 5	...	

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers in the Kujang Estate during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowance.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Babu Chandranath Ghose, from 1st October 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Kujang ...	...	...	Marsaghai ...	Employed wholly on settlement work.		...	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate.	250	...	250	
Babu Digamber Das, from 1st April to 30th September 1892.	...	...		Tikri ...	On settlement in addition to the management of the estate.	33	33	Sub-Manager.	200	...	200	

Kujang Sub-Manager's Office,
Dated the 20th October 1892.

Digamber Das,
Sub-Manager.

APPENDIX M.

No. 130, dated Gaya, the 12th October 1892.

From—SAKHAWAT HOSSEIN, Esq., Settlement Officer of Kanika,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

IN accordance with instructions conveyed in your Circular No. 15TA., dated 12th September last, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of survey and settlement operations of the estate for the year ending with 30th September 1892.

2. The records of 577 out of 632 villages of the estate were received up to the beginning of the year under report, and those of 54 more were received during the year, making a total of 631. The only remaining village is a jungle one, and was surveyed on scale 4 inch to a mile, and hence no khasra was prepared. Thus no more records are due from the Survey Office.

3. The cost of survey work of the estate during the year under report was Rs. 206, and to end of the year Rs. 66,605, the average cost per acre cadastrally surveyed being six annas.

4. During the period under review out-door settlement work was commenced on 25th October 1891, as the season was not suitable before, and stopped after 16th June on account of rains. During the period 24th October 1891 to 16th June 1892 I was out for—

8	days in	October	1891.
28	„	November	„
31	„	December	„
31	„	January	1892.
27	„	February	„
30	„	March	„
28	„	April	„
16	„	May	„
and 16	„	June	„

making a total of 225 days, of which some were entirely devoted to management work. During the remainder of the year only office work was done at head-quarters. I was on privilege leave for two months from 25th July to 23rd September last, and during this period the Assistant Manager held charge of the Settlement Office.

5. In accordance with the instructions laid down in Board's letter No. 699A, dated 25th June 1891, rate statements for 511 villages were submitted with this office No. 116, dated 9th October 1891. In their letter No. 36A, dated 11th January 1892, copy of which was received with your endorsement No. 9T, dated 4th February, the Board observed that the rates proposed appeared to be too lenient to the raiyats, and accordingly directed me to revise the rates, and in accordance with this order the rates were revised for some villages where proposed average rates were lower than the existing ones, and revised rate statements submitted with this office No. 37, dated $\frac{17}{25}$th March 1892. The result of this revision was that the probable increase in the rental of the 511 villages included in the rate statements was raised from Rs. 10,470-7-9 to Rs. 11,858-9-9. The revised rate statements were sanctioned by the Board in their letter No. 630A, dated 26th May 1892, and this sanction was received by me only on the 30th June last.

6. The total length of boundary line under settlement was 82 miles, of which 20 miles were settled up to 30th September 1891 and 30 miles during the first part of the year under review, making a total of 50 miles. The river dispute with the Aul estate is the only one that has been pending since some time, and I have proposed to have it settled by arbitration, if possible, as it does not admit of settlement under the Survey Act, nor could any amicable arrangement be brought out. But all boundary disputes pending which village records remained incomplete were settled.

7. As sanction to the rates proposed by me was not received till 30th June last, no rent could be settled during the year under notice. I had therefore to confine myself to mere attestation, including record of rights and of existing rents, classification of uncultivated lands, recording areas held by under-tenants and mortgagees, and other miscellaneous work. A short account of work done during the year under review is given below:—

(1) Rights and status determined and final terij prepared of 25,454 tenants holding 126,128·68 acres comprised under 151,119 khasra numbers.

(2) Rights determined of 4,816 under-tenants and mortgagees holding 7,415·34 acres.

(3) Rajsarkar lands, *i.e.*, lands not held by raiyats nor by right belonging to them, classified. Area of such lands 25,623·09 acres.

(4) Lands held rent-free and at fixed rates identified with the old Bhosorian (measurement papers). Area of such lands 10,281·96 acres held by 3,300 tenure-holders.

(5) Lands recently brought under cultivation surveyed by settlement. Area of such lands 877·49 acres.

In course of attestation several budders, *i.e.*, attestations in the survey records, are necessitated, and these alterations are noted only in the terij. After settlement has been made, the corrections will be made in the survey records.

8. The procedure for, and work done during, attestation having already been fully described in this office letter No. 39, dated 31st March 1892, it is not necessary to repeat that description here The only serious difficulty that was felt in course of the work during

the year under report was due to the unusually unhealthy season this year. In November 1891 a severe storm accompanied with heavy rain passed over the estate, and the extreme unhealthiness of the year was due to that storm. During the months March, April, and May cholera raged furiously throughout the estate, and the heat was intense. One of the muharrirs died from cholera, and this gave a fright to others.

9. The Board in their letter No. 699A, dated 25th June 1891, directed that the final settlement of the villages should be kept in abeyance until they passed orders on the rate settlements called for from me in paragraph 4 of the letter. As Board's sanction to the rates proposed by me was not received till 30th June last, no rents could be settled during the period under report. During the next field season new rentals will be settled and raiyats' signatures obtained in token of their acceptance.

10. The office was inspected by the Collector of Cuttack on the 12th October 1891. I met the Director of Land Records, Bengal, at Chandbally on the 4th February 1892, and received some instructions from him for doing settlement work.

11. During the course of traverse survey, survey stations and trijunctions were marked with especially dressed stones, the size and shape of which were different for stations and trijunctions. The mustagirs of the estate will be required to see that these survey and boundary marks are maintained, and a condition making them responsible to report the fact of removal of any survey or boundary marks to the Manager has been inserted in the form of kabuliyat to be executed by them. The raiyats, too, will be directed to see that the survey and boundary stones are not removed, and with the help of the mustagirs and raiyats it is expected that the boundary marks will be maintained.

12. The present set of mustagirs of the estate are hardly fit for any but collection work, and this even they are not able to do satisfactorily. If the records are to be maintained with the greatest efficacy and with the least expense, it can be done only by the collecting agency; and as the collecting agency in this estate is unfit for this additional work, it should be remodelled in order that we might have better class of men, who would be able to maintain survey and settlement records. In spite of every attempt made to train up the present mustagirs in survey work, in order to fit them for the work of maintaining records, only 14 mustagirs and 103 relations of mustagirs learned survey, and about 100 of these will be able do the work. These 100 men, if appointed as mustagirs, are expected to be able to maintain the records accurately under the supervision of the Manager's office establishment, which will, in consequence, have to be strengthened, and on this subject especial report has been submitted through the Collector with my No. 120, dated 9th March 1891, and No. 336, dated 3rd September 1891.

13. The Assistant Manager has helped me in bringing about amicable settlement of some boundary disputes with several zamindars, and in attesting some villages made over to him close to the head-quarters.

14. In July 1891 I submitted an estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,995, for completion of the settlement work of the estate. Of this estimate Rs. 5,854-14-9 were spent up to the close of the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,140-1-3 available for completion of the work.

The total cost of settlement to end of the year under report amounts to Rs. 13,887-12-1, of which Rs. 8,032-13-4 were spent by Mr. Datta.

15. The following statements are appended to this report:—

(1) Forms A and B (in duplicate).
(2) Form E (ditto).
(3) Statement I, showing amount of work done up to 30th September 1892.
(4) Statement showing how Rajsarkar lands have been classified.

A.

Statement showing the Government Wards and Private Estates under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed cadastrally (in square miles and acres).			Number of villages of which records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer.		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost.						Rate per acre.		Increase of rent.		Remarks.
												Up to 30th September 1891.		During year under report.		Total.						
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 2.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
												Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kanika ...	631	441 square miles	Surveyed by professional agency.	278 square miles.	...	278 square miles.	577	54	...	66,399	8,965 12 2	206	4,921 15 11	66,605	13,887 12 1	6 0	...	...	12,000	Increase of revenue.

B.

Statement showing progress made in Government Ward's and Private Estates in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which records of rights have been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined—			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled—				Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Orissa...	Cuttack	Kanika	632	...	480	32,347	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters—		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, Settlement Officer.	Kanika ...	Kanika ...	441	Ganja	In addition to his duties as Manager of the Estate.	225	70	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, sixth grade.	Rs. 300	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	I have been in charge since 3rd July 1891.
								Deputation allowance.	50	...	350	
									350			

SAKHAWAT HOSSEIN,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX N.

No. 71, dated Mollarpore, the 22nd—25th October 1892.

From—Munshi Nandji, Settlement Officer, Mollarpore Estate,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In continuation of my half-yearly progress report No. 70, dated the 21st instant, I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey and settlement of the Mollarpore estate for the period from 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1892.

2. Pargana Mollarpore, tauzi No. 450, contains an area of 23,530 acres, or 36·76 square miles. It is a permanently-settled estate, and is owned by Mahant Gopal Das as a patnidar under the Maharaja of Burdwan.

3. The circumstances under which this estate was brought under survey and settlement were described in previous reports. It was notified for survey and settlement on the 5th November 1889 under section 101 (2), clause (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

4. I was placed in charge of the operations in addition to my duties as Settlement Officer of the Dubalhati estates in Rajshahi.

5. Of the 34 boundary disputes reported, 31 were disposed of before and three during the year under report. The Mahant filed some regular objections under section 106, contesting some of the orders passed in the boundary dispute cases. But as the disputes related between the Mahant and the neighbouring landlords, the estate of the latter not being under settlement, I had no authority to decide the disputes. I therefore rejected them.

6. Out of 1,076 disputes relating to occupancy of land, 818 were disposed of before and 258 during the year under report.

7. The total number of applications for settlement of fair rent was 145, of which 43 were decided before and 69 during the year under report. The remaining 33 cases belong to two huddas which are ready for disposal. They will be disposed of by end of this month.

8. The total number of objections under section 105 was 1,902, of which 1,601 were received during the last six months. Of these 1,902 objections, 517 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving 1,385 pending at the close of the year.

9. The number of disputes under section 106 was 178, of which 4 were disposed of before and 112 during the year under report.

10. The subjoined table shows clearly the different classes of disputes instituted, decided and pending:—

Class of disputes.	Instituted.		Decided.		Pending.	Remarks.
	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		
1. Boundary dispute ...	34	...	31	3	...	
2. Disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures.	1,076	...	818	258	...	
3. Application for settlement of fair rent under section 104.	133	12	43	69	33*	* These cases are ready for disposal.
4. Objections under section 105.	...	1,902	...	517	1,385	
5. Disputes under section 106.	...	178	4	112	62	
	1,243	2,092	896	959	1,480	

11. The difficulties that have been experienced in carrying on the survey and settlement of this estate may be briefly stated as follows:—

12. The attitude of the landlord and tenants was not on the whole favourable to the survey and settlement. It must be remembered that the survey in a manner had been forced upon them. Neither the landlord nor the tenants applied for them. The landlord viewed the work with distrust as likely to lessen his influence over the tenants. The raiyats at first regarded the survey with apathy, as they laboured under the impression that the survey was made at the instance of the Mahant to resume their rent-free lands and enhance their rent. They have, however, been now disabused of their wrong impression.

13. The actual charges of the survey have been 4 annas and 10 pie per acre. But the cost of settlement is likely to be higher than would appear to be desirable. This is due to a variety of causes.

In the first place the Mahant's men caused a large area of land of the neighbouring estate to be demarcated as belonging to the Mollarpore estate, which gave rise to several boundary disputes which had to be disposed of after local enquiry into each case.

In the second place in several villages detached lands of other estates are situated. These lands were demarcated at the instance of the Mahant and his friendly tenants as

belonging to the Mollarpore estate. But the proprietors of these estates subsequently contested the Mahant's claim, and the detached lands were excluded from the operations. In all these cases the Mahant's claim was disallowed, though the cost incidental to the demarcation and survey of those lands and to their exclusion after local enquiry had been incurred.

In the third place the attempt made by the Mahant to resume rent-free lands gave rise to numerous disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures. The Mahant's men would not admit the existence of any rent-free lands in the estate. They objected to every plot of land claimed by the tenants as rent-free. I rejected the Mahant's objection in almost all cases, as the tenants' lakheraj title was supported by long uninterrupted possession, and in several cases by good documentary evidence.

Then in numerous instances it was found that the raiyats cultivating lands in one village had got their rents entered in another. The zamindari papers do not show the area of each raiyati holding in each village, but the total area held by the raiyat in all the villages of the estate. Consequently much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining existing rent and in preparing jamabandi for settling fair rent.

14. Notwithstanding the above difficulties, I got through the work as speedily as possible, and as all disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures had been disposed of, and cases for settlement of land were almost ready for disposal, I expected that it would be possible to finish the work by July last, especially as I was given to understand by both landlord and tenants that the lakhiraj claims would not be fought out between them, except in isolated cases, on the publication of draft records under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. But since the publication of draft records, my office has been swamped with petitions of objections under section 105. The total number of objection received during the latter part of the period under report was 1,601 as stated above. Large proportion of these objections are merely revivals of cases which I had disposed of summarily under the rules. By far the large number of these objections have been filed on behalf of the Mahant.

15. The Mahant and his tenants have been fighting out their quarrel for the last 18 years, and they are so passionately fond of litigation that they are not satisfied without fighting out their dispute in Court to bitter end.

16. Both the landlord and tenants are under the impression that *summary* decisions of the Settlement Officer are open to a regular suit in the Civil Court, as they are not disputed entries within the meaning of section 109 (*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Disputed entries are those which have been disputed under section 106 and decided after trial under section 107 (see Rule 10 of Appendix D of the Settlement Manual). In a recent ruling the High Court has held that an order passed by a Revenue Officer after trial under section 106 is final and *res judicata* between the same parties, and that a regular suit impeaching the correctness of such order will not be in the Civil Court. The parties seemingly wish to take advantage of the ruling by contesting all summary orders under section 106 to avoid the heavier cost of litigation in the Civil Court.

17. A party applying to the Settlement Officer for settlement of rent under section 104, or for a declaration of his title to any land under section 106, is not required to pay institution fee according to the value of the subject-matter in dispute, though he is compelled to pay that fee when he goes to seek that very remedy at the hands of the Civil Court. No wonder therefore, if in a difficult estate like Mollarpore, the parties take to contesting summary orders of the Settlement Officer under section 106. Intelligent as the landlord and the majority of the tenants, are they understand very well that the cost of the present operation, even if it amount to one rupee per *bigha*, will be far less than what they will have to pay for that very remedy in the Civil Court.

18. The only way out of the difficulty which I could see was to induce the parties to settle as many of their objections amicably as possible. Babu Saroda Prosad Basu Mullick, the present Manager of the Mahant, who has been doing his best to restore good feeling between the Mahant and his tenants, and for whom the tenants themselves have great respect, has already come to terms with the tenants in several cases.

19. I have already stated in one of my previous reports that the difficulties attending on the settlement of a private estate like Dubulhati or Mollarpore scarcely present themselves in the settlement of a Government estate or a Court of Ward's estate, and that completeness of the work is of even more importance than its early termination at 8 annas per acre, the average worked up to in some of the recent settlements.

20. The result of fair rent settled up to the 30th September 1892 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Number of raiyats whose rent has been settled.	Total amount of existing rent.	Total amount of fair rent settled.	Increase.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,495	33,684	35,754	2,070	

The total increase in existing rent amounts to Rs. 2,070 or 6 per cent. This has not been arrived at by any increase in the rates, but is the natural result of the measurement. It is worthy of remark here that out of 3,997 tenants in the estate whose rents were recorded and status determined, only 2,957 hold immediately under the landlord Mahant, whose rents are being settled. Of the remaining 1,040 tenants some hold under the tenure-holders, and others are under-raiyats, whose rents have not been settled. Rents of 2,495 raiyats holding immediately under the Mahant were settled up to 30th September 1892, and those of the remaining 462 are being settled.

21. The draft records of eight villages were published during the first-half, and those of the remaining 37 villages during the second-half of the year under report. Both the landlord and tenants have filed numerous objections under section 105 as stated above.

22. The total expenditure from the commencement of the operation to the 30th September 1892 has been Rs. 20,134-9-9, as detailed in the statement below:—

	Salary of Settlement Officer.	Travelling allowance of Settlement Officer.	Salary of establishment.	Travelling allowance of establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cost from commencement up to 30th September 1892.	8,101 7 9	1,634 0 0	9,294 15 9	104 0 3	1,000 2 9	20,134 9 9

23. A sum of Rs. 3,880 has already been realised on account of process fees, court-fees and copying fees, and a further sum of Rs. 400 is expected to be realised on these accounts before the completion of the work, making a total of Rs. 4,280, which must be deducted from the total cost of the proceeding to be recovered under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

24. Deducting Rs. 4,280 from the total costs of Rs. 23,138-14-3, the cost per acre is reduced to 12 annas 9 pies; but if, in the light of the present orders of Government as contained in paragraph 6 of its Resolution, dated the 31st May 1892, on my final report of the survey and settlement of the Dubulhati estates, only process fees (not court-fees or other stamps) be deducted from the gross cost of settlement, the average cost per acre stands at 14 annas 5 pies, which is nearly the same as that incurred in the survey and settlement of Dubulhati estates, and less than that already incurred in the survey and settlement of the khas mahal of Burdwan Raj in Birbhum and Midnapore and Sarail estates in Tippera (see Appendix A of Director's annual report for the year ending 30th September 1891).

25. During the year under report my time was divided in winding up the operations of the Dubulhati estates in Rajshahi, in carrying on the settlement of the Mollarpore estate in Birbhum, and in supervising the survey and preparing a record of rights, and settling fair rents of the four villages belonging to the Hardia factory in Champaran. The length of time devoted to work in each district is mentioned below:—

	Number of days.
Mollarpore estate in Birbhum	212
Villages of Hardia factory in Champaran	86
Dubulhati estate in Rajshahi	35
On leave	33
	366

26. No permanent marks have been erected on the boundary of the villages. Only temporary marks were made by mud pillars and in some villages by bamboo pegs. As the villages of the estate form a compact block, the landlord is not disposed to incur the expenses of permanently marking boundaries. The raiyats also are indifferent on the subject.

27. It is never possible to say exactly how long a work of this kind will take. But it only remains to dispose of the numerous objections under section 105 and finally frame the record. These objections are being disposed of with all possible speed, and as a large number of them are likely to be amicably settled, I may now confidently hope that my final report of this estate will be submitted by end of February next.

28. The Mahant has got men in his staff who know surveying well enough. They will be able to maintain records after the completion of the present survey and settlement procedings.

29. Statements A, B, C, D, and E have already been submitted in duplicate with the half-yearly report, No. 70, dated the 21st instant.

A.

Statement showing the Private Estate Mollarpore under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed cadastrally (in square miles and acres).			Number of villages of which the records have been handed over by the Survey to the Settlement Officer.		Area (in acres and square miles) actually settled.	Total cost.						Rate per acre.		Increase of rent.		Remarks.
						Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.		During the half-year under report.		Total.		On area surveyed.	On area actually settled (column 12).	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition to amount entered in column 20.	
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Burdwan...	Birbhum ...	Mollarpore ...	45	36·43 square miles, or 23,321 acres.	Non-professional.	36·76 square miles, or 23,530 acres.	...	36·76 square miles, or 23,530 acres.	45	Private estate.	36·2 square miles, or 19,328 acres,	Rs. 7,125	Rs. 9 3 5,863	...	Rs. 0 6 7,146	Rs. 7,125	Rs. 9 9 13,009	As. P. 4 10	As. P. 10 8	Rs. 2,070	Rs. 930	Increase of revenue.

B.

Statement showing Progress made in the Private Estate Mollarpore in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which record of rights has been completed—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	Number of raiyats whose rent had been recorded and status determined—			Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled—				Remarks.
				Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan ...	Birbhum ...	Mollarpore	45	45	...	3,997	3,997	...	3,997	Rs. 35,754	Rs. 33,684	Rs. 2,070	...	

E.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters—		Substantive appointment and grade.	Pay and allowances.			Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		Pay and acting allowance, if any.	Special settlement allowance, if any.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munshi Nundjee, Settlement Officer.	Mollarpore district, Birbhum.	...	36·76 square miles.	Rampore Hát.	Wholly on settlement.	207	89	Substantive, 5th grade.	Rs. 400	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	I was also employed on settlement work in Champaran, for which a separate report will follow.

The 21st October 1892.

NUNDJEE,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX O.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters during the year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED TRACTS.					
Mr. H. R. Reily, Settlement Officer.	The whole of the temporarily-settled estates in Orissa, excluding Khurda and Banki.	.....	...	Cuttack	Wholly on settlement work.	...	Officiating 2nd grade Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
,, E. H. C. Walsh, Assistant Settlement Officer.		Rahang and Karmala.	320·68	Puri	Ditto ...	156	Joint-Magistrate and Collector, officiating 1st grade.	
,, Ambica Charan Sen ...		Tangi	129·70	Tangi	Ditto ...	253	Joint-Magistrate.	
,, R. Nathan		Pipli	182·75	Pipli	Ditto ...	169	Joint-Magistrate, officiating 1st grade.	
,, Baroda Charan Mittra ...		Kot Rahang ...	60·52	Daud Makundpur	Ditto ...	100	Joint-Magistrate.	
,, C. A. Radice		Lembai	83·53	Kanti	Ditto ...	98	Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
,, Tahiruddin Ahmed ...		Karmala and Pipli	...	Karmala	Ditto ...	...	Deputy Magistrate.	
Babu Chandranath Ghose ...		Jagatsingpur and revision area.	191·53	Jagatsingpur ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Haris Chandra Rai ...		Revision area ...	...	Kendupatna ...	Ditto ...	310	Ditto.	
Mr. James Taylor		Jajpur on khanapuri.	...	Jajpur	Ditto ...	...	Tahsildar, 4th grade, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Special Deputy Collector from 11th June 1892.	
Babu Chaku Lal Sircar ...		Kodhar, Gope and Silo.	527·88	Nataharan ...	Ditto ...	327	Special Deputy Collector.	
,, Mohendranath Seal ...		Revision area ...	...	Pipli	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ditto.	
,, Prosanna Kumar Banerji		Rahang	...	Puri	Ditto ...	...	Sub-Deputy Collector, 3rd grade.	
,, Grish Chunder Dutt ...		Rahang and revision area under Babu Haris Chandra Rai.	...	Do.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto, 4th grade.	
,, Amrita Lall Gupta ...		Tangi and Silo ...	...	Tangi	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Aukhoy Kumar Sen ...		Kot Rahang, Lembai and Pipli.	...	Daud Makundpur	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Nisi Kanta Chatterji ...		Silo	...	Nataharan ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Narendra Kumar Choudhry.		Gope	...	Gope	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Suresh Chunder Sircar ...		Revision area ...	...	Jagatsingpur ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Jotendra Mohan Singh ...			...	Jajpur	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
,, Brajendranath Roy ...		Jajpur on khanapuri work.	...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Reverted to regular line in the middle of July.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters during the year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED TRACTS—*concluded.*					
Mr. F. A. Slack, Settlement Officer.		Chittagong ...	...	Chittagong.	Officiated as District and Sessions Judge from 1st July to 10th October 1891.	192	Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.	
,, C. G. H. Allen, Officiating, Settlement Officer, from 1st to 10th October 1891. Settlement officer from 30th July 1892.		Do. ...	...		In addition to district work.	153	Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade (Sub. *pro. tem*).	
Babu Durga Charan Ghose...		Belgaon ...	117·02		(4)	328	Special Deputy Collector.	(4) Was employed as Deputy Magistrate and Collector from 1st July to 10th October 1891.
,, Romesh Chandra Das	Chittagong district	North Satkania ...	115·04		Wholly on settlement work.	313	Ditto ...	
,, Sarat Chandra Das ..		South ditto ...	95·05		Joined 15th November 1891.	307	Ditto ...	
,, Jogendra Nath Chakravarti.		Anwarrah ...	37·07		Joined 21st November 1891.	147	Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.	Took leave from 9th May 1892.
,, Behari Lal Ghosal ...		Do. ...	37·07		Joined 25th May 1892.	20	Kanungo, 2nd grade.	Ditto 26th June 1892.
,, Kanti Chandra Mukerji.		West Patiya ...	74·07		Joined 13th December 1891.	211	Deputy Collector, 6th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Worked under the Collector from 15th July 1892.
,, Hari Pada Ghose ...		East do. ...	61·02		Joined 14th April 1892.	110	Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.	Worked under the Collector from 1st August 1892.
,, Jogendra Kumar Bose		Ramu	245·9		Wholly on settlement work.	360	Special Deputy Collector.	
Mr. D. Sunder, Settlement Officer.		.....	...	.....		201	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	
Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer.		Pargana Moraghat	...	Salbari, Altagram, Godairkuti.		173	Income-tax assessor.	
Babu Jadab Chunder Mozamdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.		Ditto ...	...	Salbari, Joteswar Ghargharia.		216	Offg. Kanungo.	
Babu Hari Lal Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.		Ditto ...	...	Dhupguri, Altagram.		84	Clerk in the Commissioner's office.	
Maulvi Fazlar Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Western Duars ...	Colonel Hedayat Ali's estate in pargana Lakhipur and West Madari and Bhatibari.	81·97	Joteswar, Koyakhata.	Wholly on settlement work.	103	Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade.	
Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji, Assistant Settlement Officer.		Pargana Bhatibari	21·26	Bhatibari ...		46	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer.		.....	...	.....		...	.....	

Babu Rajendra Nath Roy	Bhetia	.....	10·47	Midnapore ...	Wholly on settlement work.	75	Ditto, 4th grade ...	Also in charge of private estates.
„ Annada Prosad Sen up to 15th January 1892.	Khosalpur	.....	1·0	Krishnagar ...	In addition to district work.	10	Ditto, 5th grade.	
„ Chandi Charan Chatterji, from 16th January 1892.						5	Ditto, 7th grade.	
„ Sriram Ganguli, from 11th May 1891 to 3rd January 1892.						12	Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, 4th grade.	
„ Hem Chundra Mitter, from 4th January 1892.						7	Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.	
„ Chandra Bhusan Chakravarti.	Jowar Joy Mangal ..	.....	1·86	Dacca Sadar ...	Ditto ...	22	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	The Settlement Officer was in charge of four other private estates.
Mr. Dwija Das Datta ...	Backergunge, 17 chur estates.	.....	(5)82·73	Barisal	Wholly on settlement work.	168	Ditto, 7th grade	(5) This is exclusive of the three churs under Babu Pyari Mohan Basu and one under the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhola.
Babu Shashi Bhusan Dutt ...	Maizurdi and 15 others.	.....	5·30	Comilla	Ditto ...	149	Ditto, do. ...	Babu Rajoni Kumar Dutt was partly employed on some of these estates.
„ Jamini Mohan Das, from 1st October 1891 to 13th January 1892.	Chur Pirbux ...	.....	23·71	Noakhali ...	In addition to district work.	33	Ditto, do.	
„ Promotha Nath Dutt rom 14th January 1892 to end of the year under report.	„ Gazi ...					174		
	„ Fakira ...							
Maulvi Syed Shere Ali	Shahabad, two petty estates. (Boxar fort and stud land.)	.....	3·10	Arrah	Ditto ...	...	Ditto, 5th grade.	
				WARDS ESTATES.				
Babu Sukumar Haldar ...	Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals.	.....	96½	Burdwan ...	Wholly on settlement work.	120	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	Exclusive of the estates in Bankura, the area of which is not known.
Mr. Dijen Lala Roy ...	Sujamutha	.....	45·1	Kajlagarh in Midnapore.	Wholly on settlement.	79	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
„ Jnan Sanker Sen ...	Talipabad ...	.....	94	Dacca ...	In addition to district work.	151	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 6th grade.	
„ Pyari Mohan Basu ...	Dakhin Shabazpur	.....	149·16	Daulatkhan in Backergunge.	Wholly on settlement work.	218	Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
„ Kali Sankar Sen ...	Serail	.....	277	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto ...	134	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	
Maulvi Syed Shere Ali ..	Atmi, Pargana Bhojpur.	.....	0·5	Arrah	In addition to district work.	290	Ditto ditto.	
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, from 6th October 1891 to 31st March 1892; and Babu Digambar Dass, from 1st April to 30th September 1892.	Kujang	.....	229½	Kujang ...	Wholly on settlement work.	98	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
					In addition to management.	33	Sub-Manager.	
Mr. Sakhawat Hossein ...	Kanika	.....	441	Ganja in Cuttack	In addition as Manager of the estate in Cuttack.	225	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 6th grade.	

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Estate on which employed.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters during the year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9
				PRIVATE ESTATES.				
Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh ...	Lot Syamdaspur ...	.....	0·13	Vishnupur, in Bankura.	In addition to district work.	3	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	
,, Rajendra Nath Roy, from 1st October 1891 to 11th April 1892.	Kesiari	.....	8		.....	...	.....	
	Changraehak ...	.....	0·93		Wholly on settlement work.	...	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 4th grade.	
,, Kali Prasanna Sarkar, from 12th April to 18th May 1892.	Nemuck Mahal ...	.....	6·41		.....	...	.....	
	Srikanta Kalaganda	.....	0·25	Midnapore ...	In addition to district work.	...	Ditto, 3rd grade.	
	Maguri	.....	2·94		.....	...	.....	
	Benagalasia ...	.....	0·50		In addition to district work.	6	Ditto, 4th grade.	
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Kadir, from 19th May to 30th September 1892.	Belabaria	.....	1·28		.....	...	.....	
	Lot Jamita	.....	3·31		.....	...	.....	
	Sadhuapota	.....	1·23		.....	...	.....	
Munshi Nundji	Mollarpur	.....	36·76	Rampur Hât in Birbhum.	Wholly on settlement work.	207	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	
Babu Jnanendra Nath Chowdhury.	Sidhipasha	.....	6·79	Jessore	In addition to district work.	...	Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
Ditto, ditto ...	Ghatiswara and 7 others, in the 24-Parganas.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	No details have been received.
Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakravati.	Seven petty estates in Dacca.	.....	13·14	Dacca	In addition to regular district work.	22	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	The number of days on tour on this and the Government estate in Dacca is not shown separately.
,, Sachhidananda Mukerji.	Sambhu Nath Nag	.....	·068	Faridpur ...	Ditto ...	5	Ditto, 7th grade.	Ditto, in Backergunge.
Mr. Dwija Das Datta	Ulania Taluks ...	.....	17	Barisal	Wholly on settlement work.	...	Offg. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
Babu Srinath Chatterjee ...	Seven petty estates in Mymensingh.	.....	22·31	Mymensingh ...	In addition to district work.	10	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
Munshi Nundji	Ruksol, &c. ...	.....	6·77	Motihari	Wholly on settlement work.	63	Ditto, 5th grade.	

E. J. H. & others—Reg. No. 4157J—1,000—27-3-93.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH MAY 1893.

RESOLUTION No. 2306.

READ—

Report of the Director of Bengal Surveys for the year ending 30th September 1892.

Read also—

Board's No. 386A., dated the 19th April 1893, submitting the Report of the Director of Land Records on settlements during the same year.

Submission of reports; charge and inspection.

The date originally fixed for the submission of these two Reports was the 15th November, but the Report of the Director of Surveys was not submitted till the 16th March 1893, while the Report of the Director of Land Records reached Government through the Board on the 20th April 1893. In Colonel Sandeman's case, his absence on leave during the recess prevented the report from being commenced at the proper time, and in Mr. Macpherson's case the pressure of urgent work in connection with the commencement of settlement operations in Bihar and Tippera, and the necessity for inspecting the work in progress in Orissa, Chittagong, and elsewhere, compelled him to postpone the less essential work of report-writing. The Director of Land Records points out that the present arrangement does not leave him sufficient time to print, read, consider, abstract, and comment upon the local officers' reports. Separate orders will be issued after further consultation, but it is very desirable that the task of writing the report should be completed before the active work of the cold season is entered upon. Colonel Sandeman, who submits the report on surveys, was appointed to be the Director of Bengal Surveys from the 1st April 1892, but was placed on special duty from the 27th January preceding for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the Bihar Survey, and assumed charge of the survey parties working in Bengal from the 8th March 1892. He went on furlough for six months on the 15th April 1892, making over charge to Colonel Strahan. Mr. Maude was in charge of the Department of Land Records from the 1st October 1891 to the 3rd November, and Mr. Finucane from the latter date to the 3rd May 1892, when he went on leave, being relieved by Mr. Macpherson, who remained in charge for the rest of the year. The Report of the Director of Land Records follows the order laid down by Government, giving precedence to the three important settlements of Orissa, Chittagong, and the Western Duars. The Director of Bengal Surveys deals first with the Bihar Survey, which is the most important work under his supervision, but which is not dealt with by the Director of Land Records, as settlement work did not commence in Bihar during the year of report. Colonel Sandeman as well as Messrs. Finucane and Macpherson were active in inspection and made a number of useful tours. The several Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers of Orissa and Chittagong were generally out in camp for the greater part of their respective terms of employment during the year, and much good work was done. In Jalpaiguri and Chittagong the staff and establishment suffered much from sikness.

General results.

2. Surveys and settlements are now in progress over the whole of the regulation portion of the Orissa Division, and in portions of all the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the Bengal Tenancy Act is not at present in force. The

advisability of extending portions of the Act to this Division, under the provisions of Act XIV of 1874, for the purpose of a general survey and record of rights, in order to allay agrarian disturbances and to facilitate the commutation of predial services, has long engaged the attention of Government, but no final decision has been arrived at pending the receipt of a report by the Board on certain subsidiary questions. The outturn of survey work by professional agency amounted during the year to 4,712 square miles of traverse survey, 2,290 square miles of cadastral survey, 327½ square miles of forest survey, and 556 square miles of topographical survey, including 194 square miles of hill sketching in Chittagong, besides 187 square miles of skeleton boundary survey of tea grants and jungle, and 17 square miles of detail survey of tea lands. With the exception of the forest survey, the Bhutan boundary survey, the Rajapur drainage survey, and the survey of the Town of Calcutta, all the surveys in progress have for their object the settlement of revenue or rent. It is true that the main purpose of the Bihar Survey is to record rather than to settle rents; still the former process tends almost inevitably to lead to the latter, as under the law it is open to either landlord or tenant to apply for the settlement of a fair rent. The total area in which the settlement of revenue or rents was being carried on during the year was 6,600 square miles of temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates, 1,337 square miles of wards' estates, and 121 square miles of private estates. The cost of surveys and settlements incurred by Government in temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates (chiefly in Orissa, Chittagong, and the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri) since the commencement of the operations up to 30th September 1892 was Rs. 20,46,408; but the increase of revenue which these operations will yield has not yet been realised, nor can its amount be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The costs incurred by wards' estates for the same period amounted to Rs. 4,10,083; the increase of rent actually obtained is Rs. 61,728, and the additional increase expected Rs. 18,500, or altogether 15 per cent. on the outlay; the corresponding figures for private estates are Rs. 59,364, Rs. 7,239, and Rs. 1,213, which show an increase amounting to 12·2 per cent. on the outlay. Regarded therefore purely from the landlord's point of view, the process of survey and settlement brings in a sufficient return to recommend it on financial grounds; while the tenants obtain an adequate set-off for the increase in their rent by having their status recorded and by being protected against further enhancement for a period of fifteen years. An examination of the record shows, moreover, that the greater part of the increased rental brought out by settlement operations is not due to enhancement properly so called, but to the fact that the tenants have been found to be in possession of land materially in excess of the area for which they were paying rent.

Principles of Procedure.

3. A notable feature of the year's work has been the attempt to draw up a more uniform procedure for conducting survey and settlement operations throughout Bengal. In most of the other provinces of India the conditions governing settlement work are tolerably constant over the whole area affected; the same village systems prevail, the same agency is available, and consequently there is no great difficulty in laying down a standard procedure from which there will be only occasional departures. This, however, is not the case in Bengal. In different parts of the country very diverse conditions have to be considered and dealt with: the agency available for survey, the nature of the tenures, the extent of sub-infeudation, and the character of the people themselves, vary materially in the areas under settlement. For these reasons, in the operations undertaken during the last few years, it has been impossible to adhere closely to the procedure laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manuals, and in practice the standard system has been constantly modified with reference to local peculiarities and the views of the Settlement Officers in charge. Efforts are now being made to work on more uniform lines. The leading principle is that the officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments should be treated, while engaged in writing the records, as a single staff working with the common object of producing a correct record of the actual facts. With this end in view, rules for the writing of the record in Bihar, Orissa, and Tippera have been drawn up by the Directors of Surveys and Land Records, so as to adapt the general system laid down in

the Manuals to the varying local requirements. These rules have been translated into the vernacular for the use of the survey amins and inspectors. The great advantage of combining the two establishments for the purpose of making the record is that the revenne officers employed on settlement work proper are constantly checking and supervising the khanapuri work or writing of the khasra (field index) and khatian (tenant-roll) drawn up by the survey officers, and the double test which is thus applied at all stages of the work will, it is believed, result in producing a correct record at the lowest possible cost compatible with requisite accuracy.

The Chittagong system.

4. In illustration of the differences between the old and the new methods, it is only necessary to compare the procedure under which the Chittagong Survey has been completed, with that which is now being carried out in Orissa, Bihar, and all other settlements in these provinces in which a professional survey is made. In Chittagong the survey amins were strangers, who could not understand the language of the country. They surveyed precisely what they saw, and entered on the map in pencil the boundaries of every sub-division of a field, a number of which sub-divisions, locally designated *kotas*, forms an integral field. The areas originally marked off as villages in the Revenue Survey, though generally too large for a single sheet of the map, were treated as units for the purpose of the settlement, instead of being divided into convenient unit blocks, so that there are on the average five sheets to a village. Traces of these maps were made for the Settlement Department, and settlement amins (local men) were sent to draw up the khasra and khatian, leaving the area columns blank. Their first business was to eliminate the *kotas* and find out which were the actual fields occupied by a separate tenant, and to give serial numbers to those fields; but as each amin worked on a separate sheet, this method brought out five separate series of preliminary numbers to each village. When the traces thus numbered were returned, the Survey Department re-numbered the true fields in one consecutive series for the whole village, worked out the areas, and made over the area lists to the Settlement Department. From the area lists prepared in the Survey Office, the Settlement Office muharrirs copied the areas into the khasras and khatians after correcting the numbers originally given in pencil to the fields in these records. The extra labour involved in this system, and the additional risk of error, are obvious, but the work was too nearly completed, when Colonel Sandeman took charge, to make it worth while for him to attempt to introduce the better system which he has devised.

The Bihar and Orissa system.

5. Under that improved system, as now followed in Orissa and Bihar, the survey amins are required to survey the boundaries of fields only, inking them at the same time without putting down the numbers. The maps are sent to the survey office for scrutiny and testing, after which khanapuri is commenced by the survey amins. If the amin who prepares the maps is an up-country man, as in Orissa he generally is a local man, who has been taught survey, is deputed from the Survey Office to do khanapuri. Experience has shown that the local amins work too slowly and too inaccurately to be employed on surveying. For the purpose of khanapuri the local amin is supplied with a map sheet, blank sheets of the khasra, khatian, and khewat forms, and jamabandi papers previously obtained from the landlords. A second amin is at the same time employed to prepare the khatian simultaneously with the khasra. All the entries in the khasra and khatian, except such as require the interference of the Settlement Officer, are made by the survey amins, and are read out and explained to the landlords and tenants daily, *parchas*, or slips containing the relevant entries, being given to the tenants, which they can get read and explained to them in the village at leisure, and so feel confidence in the correctness of the entries, or else state clearly what precise entry they object to. Entries which are the subject of dispute are made in red ink or are underlined in red; and disputes are entered in a separate list for the Settlement Officer's decision. The amins who write the records are under the supervision and control of the revenue officers as well as of the survey staff; in so far as the survey and measurements are concerned, they are under the supervision of the Survey Department alone. When the map and records have been prepared in the above manner, they are sent to the

Survey office in order that areas may be extracted. After areas have been extracted and entered in the records, all the papers, including the map, or a trace of the map, are made over to the revenue officers for final attestation.

Advantages of new system.

6. It will be seen that, as was stated above, the prominent feature of the new procedure is the amalgamation of the Survey and Settlement Departments as parts of one establishment working jointly towards a common end. Each cadastral camp is thus *de facto* the Settlement office, and the Survey Inspectors and amins or patwaries here become the Settlement Officers' establishments for purposes for which separate establishments had hitherto to be employed in the field. The unit of survey is no longer the *kitta*, or *kota*, or *kairi*, which is a mere cultivating division of the field, and in many places liable to constant change, but it is the true field of the cultivator. Another radical change introduced is that demarcation, which was formerly carried out under the orders of the Settlement Officer by a separate staff, is now effected by the survey officials, who issue notices under the Survey Act to the proprietors to put up boundary marks. All these improvements appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be excellent. The Chittagong procedure involves—(i) risk of unfair manipulation of boundaries by settlement amins; (ii) unnecessary survey of innumerable plots of *kotas*; (iii) unnecessary numbering which leads to error and confusion; (iv) want of supervision by the Survey Department over the record-writing amins. Under the Orissa procedure, on the other hand, which has been further improved in Bihar, the records are written simultaneously under the joint control and supervision of the Survey and Settlement Departments. This ensures greater despatch, precision and cheapness. In Chittagong the cost of survey, exclusive of record-writing, but including only the following processes, viz., traverse, detailed survey, completion of maps, area extraction, inking of maps after elimination of *kotas*, and entering of numbers, amounted in the year to Rs. 269-1 per square mile; in Orissa the whole cost of survey, inclusive of record-writing, was Rs. 179 per square mile in 1890-91, and Rs. 157 in 1891-92.

Training of local surveyors.

7. Another satisfactory feature of the year's work is the progress made in training local men in survey work. The employment of local agency on survey and settlements not only materially reduces the cost, but provides an efficient means of maintaining the maps and records when the work is complete. During the season under notice the following local establishments were put through a course of instruction and will be utilized as far as possible:—

In the Champaran district, 180 patwaris and their relatives.

In the Muzaffarpur district, 270 patwaris and their relatives and other local men (80 more were under training).

In Tippera, 300 local men (Bengalies).

In the coparcenary villages in Bihar, it is possible that some difficulty may be experienced in arranging for a patwari or other resident of the village to do the survey and record-writing, but it is hoped that this difficulty may not be insurmountable. Section 5 of Regulation I of 1819 empowers the Collector, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, to appoint patwaris in such villages with or without reference to the proprietors, and if it is found that the latter cannot agree among themselves to nominate a joint patwari, it may be necessary to take action under this section.

In the Western Duars no local agency has been trained, nor are any local patwaries available. In Chittagong a few local men were trained when the operations first commenced, but they have not been utilized to any appreciable extent.

Petty settlements.

8. The distinct advance which has thus to be recorded in the system of conducting the larger survey and settlements is due to the enlightened experience of Colonel Sandeman, and to the unwearied supervision exercised by him and by Mr. Macpherson. It is not to be wondered at if the management of petty settlements shows as yet no corresponding improvement. It must freely be admitted that the conduct of these settlements by Collectors in the past has been very often unsatisfactory. The procedure has been slow and

hesitating, and the work dilatory and expensive. In consequence of large additions to the duties of the Director of Land Records in connection with the more important surveys and settlements, Government has found it necessary to relieve him of the supervision of this class of work. It is possible that in some cases arrangements may be made to include the survey, the khanapuri and the record-writing of such settlements in the professional survey programme, leaving the attestation to be done under the supervision of the local officers. But as a general rule the petty settlements must be carried out by District Officers in direct subordination to the Commissioner of the Division, and as they will no longer submit progress reports to the Director of Land Records, it becomes all the more essential for the Board to take the matter in hand, and to issue simple rules to ensure correct procedure and steady progress. What seems to be generally wanting is a correct understanding of the procedure and an intelligent forecast of the rate at which the work ought to be done. District Officers have often not the experience which is required to tell them how much an amin should be able to survey in a month and how large a staff is required to be put in the field so as to carry the field work through the cold weather, leaving the hot weather for attestation and case work and not allowing the business to drag. The worst instances mentioned in the Director's Report are those in which the progress has been unreasonably slow, and unnecessary cost has been incurred and irritation caused. Thus, Khosalpur is a Government estate in Nadia with an area of 425 acres, contained in 13 villages, of which the survey began as far back as April 1889. A re-measurement appears to have been made in the year 1891-92. The survey should have been completed by two amins in a month. Out of 3,525 acres comprised in the Atmi Ward's estate in Shahabad, 1,250 acres were surveyed during the year, but no khanapuri or attestation appears to have been done. Lot Syamdaspur is a patni tenure in the Bankura district, having an area of 82 acres, the survey and settlement of which was sanctioned by the Commissioner of Burdwan on the application of the tenure-holder in March 1890. An amin was appointed to measure the estate in July 1891. He worked under the orders of the Settlement Officer, the Sub-divisional Officer of Bishenpur, and submitted his map and measurement papers in February 1892. The raiyats disputed the correctness of the measurement, and a fresh measurement was ordered at the expense of the tenants, which was completed in April 1892. The settlement was still pending at the end of September 1892. Such delay in disposing of a petty case is lamentable and must discourage proprietors from making applications under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. In the case of the survey and settlement of nine petty private estates in Midnapore, the settlement cost on the average about ten times as much as the survey—a proportion which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor most unreasonably high.

Standard procedure to be drawn up.

9. As a first step towards effecting an improvement in this branch of a District Officer's work, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Board may with advantage prepare a plain manual stating the procedure to be adopted for an estate of a given size, and specifying how many amins should be employed, when they should begin the work, and how long they should take over it, what system should be adopted for writing the khasras and khatians and giving out parchas while the survey is going on, how supervision should be exercised, how attestation should be effected after the khatians have been finished, and so on through the various stages of the work up to the publication of the record. Having before him these particulars worked out for a standard estate, a Collector ought to find little difficulty in adapting the model scale to any estate which he has to deal with, and he will thus be in a position to exact from his settlement subordinates a definite rate of progress. One factor no doubt is variable. The number of entries disputed will differ in different parts of the country according to the bitterness of party feeling, the nature of the holdings, or the character of the people, and this may make a material difference in the duration of the settlement. It may be expected, however, that even under this head experience will render it possible to work out average rates of progress for different areas which will afford some guidance in judging whether a particular settlement is being unduly delayed.

Progress of Work—Bihar Survey.

10. The following paragraphs show the progress made in the larger survey-settlements. The Bihar survey was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 2135—112, dated the 18th September 1891. A notification under the Bengal Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875, dated the 17th November 1891, was accordingly published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the survey of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran. The preliminary arrangements for the traverse survey in Muzaffarpur and in Champaran were made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Bihar in the early part of November 1891, with the advice of Mr. Finucane, immediately before the survey party took the field. Work actually commenced on the 19th December 1891, as there was some delay in issuing notices under the Survey Act on landholders and others, but it was not till about the 10th January 1892 that the survey party mustered in full strength. During the experimental survey under the Tenancy Act of the Muzaffarpur district in 1885-86, Colonel Barron had traversed 803 square miles, of which 414 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. Out of the 389 square miles remaining to be surveyed in 1891-92, village trijunction points were found marked by stones in 301 square miles, and this was the first area taken in hand during the season. The survey party worked till 17th June 1892, when it went into recess. The area traversed during this period was 1,247 square miles covered by 2,144 villages in Muzaffarpur, and 363 square miles covered by 238 villages in Champaran, or a total of 1,610 square miles, which is only 90 square miles less than the season's estimate. Including the 301 square miles of Colonel Barron's survey, over 1,900 square miles were made ready for cadastral work during the season 1892-93.

Employment of patwaris.

11. In March 1892, Colonel Sandeman was present at a meeting at Muzaffarpur presided over by the Commissioner of the Division. The Maharaja of Darbhanga and about 30 representative planters and zamindars attended. The object of the meeting was to explain to the parties interested the financial and other advantages of utilizing the village patwari for the purposes of the survey. The meeting unanimously approved the principles of employing local agency, but with the qualification that before the patwari was trained and employed at the zamindar's expense, he should be released from Government control. Mr. Gibbon, Manager of the Bettia estate, alone engaged to place the services of 250 patwaries at the disposal of the Survey Department by way of experiment. Subsequent to the meeting, Babu Ramdhari Shahai, the Secretary of the Landholders' Association, and Mr. (now Sir W.) Hudson asked permission to send their patwaries for training. The Maharaja of Darbhanga also requested the Director of Bengal Surveys to give some of his patwaries a professional training in order to save him the cost of employing amins to make yearly corrections in the maps of his estate. Sir Charles Elliott notes with satisfaction the favourable attitude of the zamindars with regard to the training of a local agency; and trusts that they will give further support to the operations as they become more assured of the care and accuracy with which the records are being framed. His Honour desires especially to place on record his acknowledgments to Mr. Gibbon for the support which he has given to the Survey and Settlement Officers.

Boundary pillars.

12. With regard to boundary pillars, the Director of Surveys reports that the stones used for marking trijunctions and certain other intermediate traverse stations were all of one pattern, viz., blocks of standstone 2 feet long, rough hewn to 4½ inches from the end, which was cut into a triangular prism of three sides. These were obtained from the Bengal Stone Company at Mirzapur. The Director of Surveys has made arrangements for the future with Messrs. Burn and Company for new kinds of marks made of Raniganj pottery; those meant for ordinary traverse stations being only glazed pipes, 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, costing 2 annas each, and those for trijunction points being cylindrical cones marked S↑I, measuring 2½ feet long and 8 inches diameter, and costing 12 annas each. These when filled with clay will answer the same purpose as stones, and will be much cheaper.

Orissa.

13. The following statements show the area to be dealt with in Orissa, the survey work done previous to the season 1891-92, and that done during the season:—

District.	Permanently settled area.	Temporarily-settled area.	Area under revenue settlement.	Permanently-settled or revenue-free area under settlement of rents.	Total of columns 4 and 5	Work done before 1891-92.		Work done in 1891-92.		Remarks.
						Traverse.	Cadastral.	Traverse.	Cadastral.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack ..	S. miles. 1,503	S. miles. 2,189	S. miles. 2,073	S. miles. 254	S. miles. 2,327	S. miles. 711	S. miles. 321	S. miles. 1,252	S. miles. 1,459(a)	(a) Includes 364 square miles canal irrigated land previously surveyed and now revised.
Puri ...	191	1,784	976(b)	194	1,170	856	716	167	307	(b) Excluding Khurda.
Balasore ...	372	1,697	1,697	Nil	1,697	Nil	Nil	588	Nil	
Total ...	2,066	5,670	4,746	448	5,194	1,567	1,037	2,007	1,766	

It appears that the survey work remaining to be done in the three districts at the end of September 1892 was as follows:—

	Traverse.	Cadastral.
Cuttack	Nil	320
Balasore	1,100	1,697

Floods in Cuttack.

14. Heavy floods interfered to a serious extent with the work in the Cuttack district. There was heavy rain on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June, and on the 11th the survey camps stationed on the banks of the Byturni river were swamped. So great was the rise of the floods that boats of 500 maunds capacity were rowed into the camp for the rescue of the survey records. It was due to the presence of mind and energy of Mr. Smart that the whole of the records of the season's work were not destroyed. The 1,459 square miles shown as cadastrally surveyed in Cuttack included 364 square miles of canal irrigated lands, in which the work consisted of bringing up to date the maps of 1878-79, and doing the khanapuri. This turned out unavoidably to be little less arduous than entirely fresh work.

Causes of delay.

15. The report of the Director of Surveys demonstrates clearly the fact that the work of record-writing was retarded owing to the want of precise rules. No less than four different forms of khasra and three different forms of khatian were introduced during the season. The Lieutenant-Governor does not underrate the difficulties which had to be contended with in adapting the standard forms to local conditions, and he is prepared to admit that the form to be finally adopted cannot be expected to be arrived at on the first attempt. But the amount of change in the Orissa forms was clearly excessive. It is also a matter for regret that precise instructions for the record-writing were not translated into the vernacular and placed in the hand of the amins until June 1892. As already noted, however, a definite plan of procedure was laid down during the year in consultation between the Survey and Settlement Departments. This plan was revised in December 1892, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor, in certain points of detail. It is hoped that no large changes will in future be necessary, and that the experience acquired in Orissa and Bihar will materially facilitate the preparation of final forms for all other settlements.

The report of the Director of Surveys shows that record-writing was done during the year in 1,145 square miles of Cuttack and 307 square miles of Puri. The Director of Land Records states that the record of rights and of rents had been attested in only 1,425 square miles up to the end of the year. The area of attestation given in square miles shows that attestation is considerably behind the record-writing. Twenty-three per cent. of the khasra entries in Cuttack, and thirty-two per cent. in Puri, were checked jointly by Europeans of the Survey Department, by Assistant Settlement Officers, and Native Inspectors; the superior officers of the Survey and Settlement Department only checked 5 per cent. of these, which seems to be hardly enough.

16. The rates paid by the Survey Department for the various descriptions of work done in the division, as compared with the previous season, were as follows, per square mile :—

Cost of work.

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Traverse survey	34	4	9	29	9	7
Cadastral „	72	4	9	63	9	7
Khanapuri	27	0	0	34	0	0
Completion of records	45	7	2	29	12	0
Total ...	179	0	8	157	0	0

The figures show a saving of Rs. 22 per square mile, though the decrease in the rate for cadastral work is perhaps to a certain extent due to the inclusion in it of the 364 square miles of revision survey of canal irrigated lands in Cuttack. The rate for survey for the season under review was not quite 4 annas per acre, and must be considered satisfactory, having regard specially to the disadvantages already referred to, under which khanapuri work had to be done, and to the drawback to the full employment of local agency presented by the constitutional laziness and clumsiness of the Uriya amin. The improvements since effected in the procedure may be trusted to show a further reduction in the rates. The figures for khanapuri and completion of records are satisfactory.

Assessment work did not begin, nor was there any settlement of fair rents in Orissa in 1892-93. Soil maps constructed with the object of facilitating assessment have been prepared for 1,038 villages in Cattack and 633 in Puri.

17. The survey work done during the year consisted of 167 square miles of traverse, and 462 square miles of cadastral survey in the head-quarters sub-division, and 130 square miles of traverse, and 26 square miles of cadastral work in Cox's Bazar. The work remaining to be done at the end of the year comprised some 500 square miles of traverse survey in Chakaria, Moheskhal, and Teknaaf, and a cadastral survey of 110 to 120 square miles out of this area.

Chittagong.

The total number of villages under survey and settlement is 933 in the head-quarters sub-division and 147 in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, including Ramu. Up to the end of the year the khasras of 825 villages of the head-quarters sub-division had been written by the khanapuri amins, but khatians had been completed, and the area columns in the khasras filled up for only 655 villages, in only 355 of which had attestation been done. Khanapuri work of thana Ramu was completed in 1890. No khanapuri had been done up to September 1892 for the rest of the Cox's Bazar sub-division. The slow progress of khanapuri work in Chittagong is due to the cumbrous procedure already explained. Existing rents were recorded and status determined for 119,871 raiyats and 70,393 other tenants in the Sadar sub-division during the year. Fair rents had been settled for a small number of tenants only down to the end of the year.

18. The outturn of survey work for the year was 22·74 square miles of cadastral survey of jotes scattered over the whole tract, which had been omitted in previous seasons for various reasons, 327·53 square miles of forest survey on the 4″ scale, 337·17 square miles of waste land survey on the 2″ scale, and 17·52 square miles comprised in two blocks of tea land, which the Settlement Officer had in the previous season decided to reserve against tea. Survey work in the Western Duars came to a close in the year.

Western Duars.

The unit of the map in the Duars is a cluster of jotes. There are no villages in the survey sense of the word, the territorial divisions being parganas or taluks, which are too large for units. Altogether 10,303 jotes and khas blocks have been under survey and settlement. Attestation of all the jotes, with the exception of 946, had been completed up to the end of the year. Settlement of rent and revenue had been completed only in 4,170 jotes comprising the Mainaguri tahsil. In this tahsil the revenue has been raised by the settlement from about Rs. 1,28,000 to Rs. 2,09,000, and the Lieutenant-Governor has learned with satisfaction that the new revenue has been collected for the first year without any difficulty.

19. Arrangements have been made for the survey by a professional party during 1892-93 of the Jaipur khas mahal in the Bogra district, covering an area, in a fairly compact block, of 44 square miles, and of the Pataspur estates in Midnapore, with an area of 56½ square miles. The smaller Government estates under settlement were the following. In all of these the survey was non-professional, with the exception of some of the estates of Backergunge:—

The smaller Government estates.

Burdwan Division.—There was only one small estate Bhetia in Midnapore. The completion of the settlement awaits a decision on the position of the aymadars, which is stated to be analogous to that of the itmamdars of Chittagong.

Presidency Division.—The only estate under settlement under the Tenancy Act was a petty one named Khosalpur in the Nadia district. Though the settlement is reported to have been concluded in October last, the final report has not yet been submitted. The extraordinary delay in completing this little settlement has already been noticed.

Dacca Division.—One estate named Jowar Joymongal in the Dacca district, 14 small estates called the Kalkini estates in Faridpur, and 21 Government estates with an aggregate area of nearly 95 square miles in Backergunge, were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The inordinate delay in the case of the first-named estate has been already mentioned. The settlement of the Kalkini estates was originally taken up in 1889 under the Regulations, but in 1891 the proceedings were brought under the Bengal Tenancy Act. After some correspondence it was decided that no new settlement would be required if the survey previously made proved to be correct after testing 10 per cent. of the field measurements. The settlement of these estates has proceeded very slowly, and it has been found necessary, since the close of the year, to appoint a special Settlement Officer for them.

The settlement of 17 of the Backergunge estates, with an area of 52,590 acres, was in charge of Mr. Dwija Das Dutt. Babu Peary Mohan Basu, settlement Officer of the Dakhin Shabazpur Ward's Estate, was in charge of three with an area of 6,520 acres, while the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhola was in charge of the remaining one, the area of which is 1,062 acres. The description of the work done during the year, given in the report of the Director of Land Records, shows the work done, but does not show how much remained to be done, at the end of the year.

Chittagong Division.—Sixteen small estates in Tippera and three in Noakhali were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. In the case of six of the Tippera estates all proceedings from demarcation to confirmation were concluded within the year. This is satisfactory, and should be the usual rule in all such settlements. The settlement of these six estates resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,068 over the previous rental of Rs. 2,023. In the case of seven other estates in this district the proceedings were originally started under the Regulations, but eventually the Bengal Tenancy Act had to be applied. The settlement of these estates was also completed within the year, though copies of khatians remained to be distributed. The settlement of another estate, Maizurdi, standing over from the previous year, was also completed, while fair progress had been made in the settlement of the remaining two. In the Noakhali district there were three estates, the settlement of only one of which was completed during the year and awaited the final sanction of the Board; in the case of the other two, settlements of fair rents have been made, but the proceedings have not yet been completed. In one of these the amins' papers were prepared very badly and took an unduly long time to examine and attest.

Patna Division.—Only two small estates with an area of 2,014 acres were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The settlement of both was concluded during the year, but it is not stated when it was commenced. The rent-roll of the two estates was increased from Rs. 2,721 to Rs. 3,437 in the case of one, and from Rs. 4,848 to Rs. 5,565 in the case of the other. The cost incurred was only Rs. 268 in the former and Rs. 235 in the latter, which is satisfactory.

20. The Wards' estates under survey and settlement were portions of the Burdwan Raj estate situated in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, containing an aggregate area of 141 square miles (exclusive, however, of Bankura), and Kujang

Wards' estates.

with an area of over 226 square miles in Cuttack; the Talipabad estate in Dacca, containing an area of 94 square miles; the Dakhin Shabazpur estate in Backergunge, containing 149 square miles; the Serail estate in Dacca, containing nearly 277 square miles; the Kanika estate in Cuttack, containing 441 square miles; and a small estate named Atmi in Shahabad.

The Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate reported that he had been enabled to recover possession of some missing villages by the help of the survey work of previous seasons; and by his request further survey operations were undertaken in the Bankura district under Government Notifications under the Tenancy and Survey Acts, dated November and December 1891. The work allotted for professional survey during the year was the traverse survey of 650 square miles in Bankura, and the cadastral survey of 62½ square miles scattered over Burdwan and Bankura districts. The records of the Burdwan Raj regarding lands in Bankura were found to be very incomplete and misleading, and out of 62½ square miles claimed, the Raj officials could only point out an aggregate area of 13 square miles as actually held by the Raj. The outturn of work in these two districts was 621 miles of traverse survey, and 13 square miles of cadastral work, while the cost, owing partly to the defective state of the Raj records, and partly to obstruction on the part of the tenants, was nearly double of what it would have been under more favourable circumstances. The settlement of the Sujamutha estate in Midnapore, appertaining to the Raj, was completed during the year by Mr. Dejen Lala Roy, except with regard to the records of one village. The cost of work was ten annas for survey and fifteen annas for settlement. The report is awaited. The survey of the Kujang estate in Cuttack, belonging to the Burdwan Raj, which began in 1889, had been completed by professional agency before the beginning of the year under review. The settlement work ended in April 1892.

Much progress does not appear to have been made in the survey and settlement of the Talipabad estate in Dacca; the process of framing the records has been slow and expensive, and the best efforts of the Settlement Officer are required to bring the operations to a satisfactory conclusion within reasonable limits of expenditure. The survey of the Dakhin Shabazpur Ward's Estate was completed during the year; fair progress was also made in the settlement of this and of the Serail Ward's Estate. The completion report for the latter settlement is awaited.

Private estates.

21. The most important survey of a private estate undertaken under the Tenancy Act during the year was that of Chakla Roshnabad in Tippera belonging to the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. The area of the Maharaja's estates in British territory is 572 square miles, of which about 16 square miles are in the Sylhet district of Assam. The survey and settlement have been undertaken on the application of the Maharaja and at his cost. He has deposited one lakh of rupees to meet the cost. A small section of the Chittagong survey party was despatched to Tippera for this work towards the middle of April, and completed the traverse survey of 150 square miles. The Maharaja had expressed a wish that the operations should be spread over at least two seasons in order to give him time to protect his own interests. The attitude of the tenants was obstructive at the outset, but matters mended when the Collector, Mr. Greer, visited the Survey camp in May and explained to the talukdars the objects of the survey. Owing to the complicated nature of the tenures, the minute subinfeudation, the litigious character of the tenants, and the number of long-standing disputes between them and their landlord, it seems probable that the settlement of these estates will be attended with special difficulties and a rapid rate of progress cannot be looked for.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the admirable work done during the year by Colonel Sandeman and Mr. Macpherson in connexion with the introduction of a more uniform system of Survey and Settlement into Bengal. Both of these officers have had great difficulties to contend with, and their duties, which have been exceptionally heavy, have been performed with the highest zeal and ability. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to Messrs. Slack and Allen for the progress made in the Chittagong Settlement, and Mr. D. Sunder for that in the Western Duars. Lieutenant Crichton also deserves credit for the ability with which he has conducted the extensive and

difficult survey operations in Orissa. Mr. H. R. Reily, the Settlement Officer of Orissa, died of an accident shortly after the close of the year under report. Munshi Nandji has already been commended for his excellent report on the settlement of the Dubalhati Estate.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 360T.R.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Surveys, Bengal, for information.

No. 361T.R.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, for the information of the Board, and for communication to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. McINTOSH,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta;
Revenue Dept.—*Land Revenue,*
The 29th May 1893.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 2570C—1,000—20-7-93

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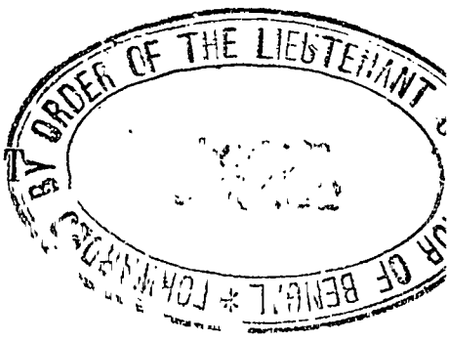

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

ON

SETTLEMENTS,

FOR

The year ending 30th September 1893.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BEAGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS,
1894.

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CORRIGENDA

TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

Strike out "Sonthal Parganas" with all the entries against it from Appendix I (Private Estates), pages 2 and 3.

Make the following corrections against heading "Total Private Estates" in the same appendix :—

	For	*Substitute*
Column 4.—	5,069 square miles, or 3,244,043 acres	4,677·869 miles, or 2,993,675 acres.
Column 5.—	8,439	7,891.
Column 7.—	1,641·18 square miles, or 1,050,369 acres	1,249·98 square miles, or 800,001 acres.
Column 8.—	1,682·25 square miles, or 1,076,653 acres	1,291·05 square miles, or 826,295 acres.
Column 10.—	1,837	1289.
Column 12.—	950	412.
Column 14.—	940	422.
Column 16.—	525	7.
Column 17.—	853.682	823,505.
Column 19.—	29,805	328.
Column 20.—	29,805	328.
Column 23.—	Rs. 4,72,812-11-9	Rs. 3,98,861-11-9.

C. A. P.—Reg. No. 4505(o)J—628—31-3-94.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, ON SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

No. 1006*S.*

FROM W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ.,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

LOWER PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on Settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1893. This is the third report of this Department which has been submitted for the surveys and settlement year, which ends on the 30th September. A brief report on settlements for the financial year ending 31st March 1893 was submitted with my letter No. 1617T.A., dated 27th June 1893, and was the eighth report of this Department submitted for the financial year. The orders of Government and the Board, which are in force, with regard to submission of the two annual reports of this Department for the financial and administrative year, are noted on the margin.

Board's letter No. 1143A., dated 1st September 1893, covering Government letter No. 525T.R., dated the 23rd June 1893.

2. In Government orders No. 415, dated 25th January 1893, it was decided that the Director of Land Records should be relieved of the charge of supervision of the smaller settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in order that he may have more time at his disposal for the larger operations. Accordingly, after correspondence ending with the Board's orders No. 561A., dated 25th April 1893, the supervision of 66 small settlements with an aggregate area of 117,767 acres in various stages of progress in 12 districts was transferred from the Director to Commissioners of Divisions. The Director continues to receive and to submit to the Board the budget estimate for all districts for petty settlements, whether to be conducted under the Regulations or under the Tenancy Act; and proposals for initiating all surveys and records of rights under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act are sent to him in the first instance for report.

Scope of this report and of the Director's duties in connection with settlement work.

Operations in connection with the following settlements of revenue and rents, which are under the supervision of the Director, were in progress during the year under report:—

Settlements under the Director's control in the year 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893.

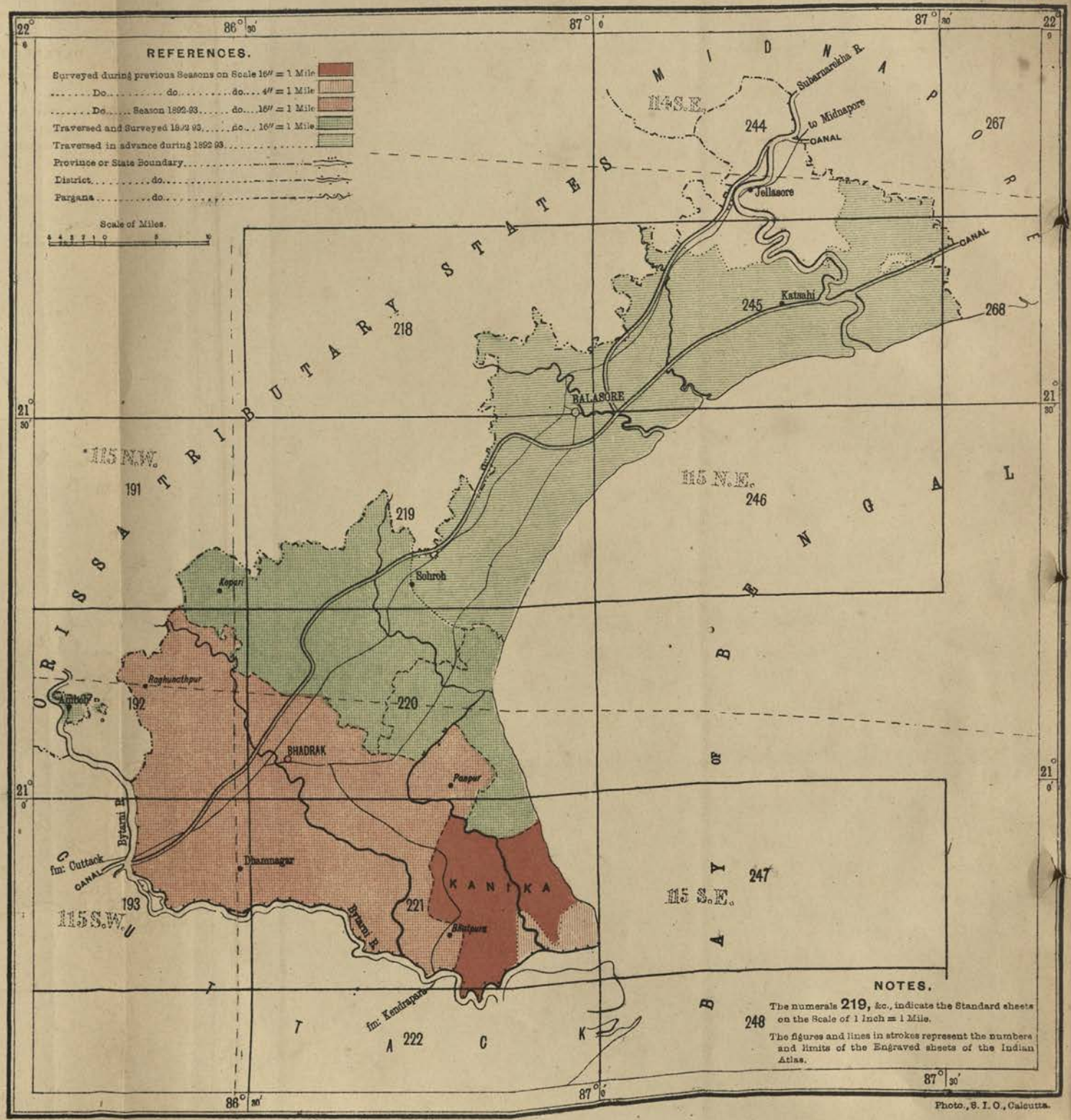
Name of settlement.	District in which situated.	Area under settlement.	Remarks.
Settlements of revenue in Temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates. [The areas stated in the case of Orissa and Chittagong include permanently-settled estates included in the survey operations.]		Sq. miles.	Petty settlements transferred to Commissioners of Divisions under the Board's orders No. 561A, dated 25th April 1893, are omitted.
Orissa	Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore.	5,007·90	
Chittagong, including Ramu.	Chittagong	2,491·93	
Western Duars	Jalpaiguri	766·93	
Seventeen char estates ...	Backergunge	82·73	
Char Gazi	Noakhali	12·37	
Char Fakira	Noakhali	4·33	
Pataspur	Midnapore	56·81	
Jaipur estates	Bogra	44·09	
Palamau estate	Palamau	428	
	Total ...	8,895·09	
Survey and record of rights in Private estates.			
Mollarpur	Birbhum	36·57	
Ulania taluks	Backergunge	17·00	
Pargana Roshnabad (Maharaja's estates).	Tippera and Noakhali ...	553·77	
Palpara estates	Tippera	3·46	
North Bihar	Muzaffarpur	500*	
	Champaran	500*	
Ruksol and other villages	Champaran	6·77	
	Total ...	1,617·57	
Survey and record of rights in Wards' estates.			
Burdwan Raj khas mahals.†	Burdwan	62·83	† Hukumapur estate in Birbhum is not included because the settlement was completed before the beginning of the year under report.
	Hooghly	8·95	
	Bankura	236	
	Sujamutha in Midnapore.	42·89	

* Programme of work during the season.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DIST. BALASORE.

No. 8 PARTY.



NOTES.

The numerals 219, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

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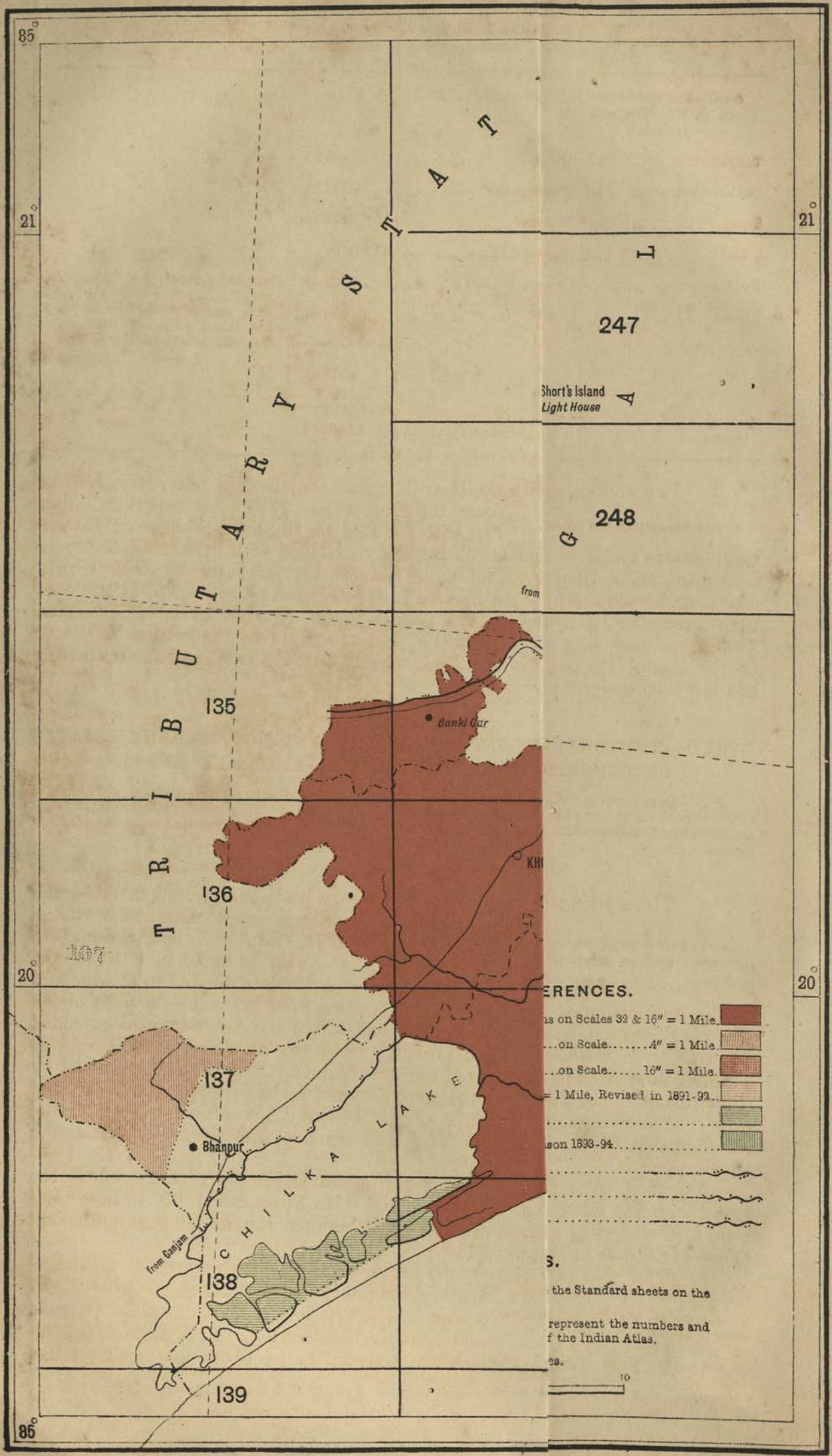
The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Reg. No. 681, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,352.



Reg. No. 579, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,362

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Name of settlement.	District in which situated.	Area under settlement.	Remarks.
Survey and record of rights in Wards' estates —concld.			
Talipabad	Dacca	95·93	
Dakhin Shahbazpur ...	Backergunge	146·58	
Serail	Tippera	276·78	
Tikari	Gaya and Patna	About 600	
Kujong	Cuttack	229·46	Completion report for Kujong has been submitted; but the rents have been revised under orders of the Board conveyed with letter No. 305, dated 31st March 1892.
Kanika	Do.	278·00	
	Total ...	1,977·42	
	Grand Total ...	12,490·08	

Arrangement of the report.

3. In accordance with the Board's orders contained in letter No. 1100A., dated the 22nd August 1893, this report will deal first with the Temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates under settlement during the year; next with Private estates under settlement under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act; and thirdly with Wards' estates under settlement. As directed in Government letter No. 456T.R., dated 24th September 1891, and in the Board's letter No. 567A., dated 25th April 1893, a summary of a report for the year submitted by the Settlement Officer of the Santal Parganas is included, without criticism by me, as the settlement has not been under my supervision.

PART I.—TEMPORARILY-SETTLED TRACTS AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES UNDER SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE AND RENTS.

N.B.—In the case of Orissa and Chittagong this summary includes permanently-settled lands brought under survey and record of rights in connection with the operations for settlement of revenue of the temporarily-settled estates because the lands are interspersed with the temporarily-settled estates or for other reason.

Orissa.

Law and rules under which the settlement work in Orissa is proceeding.

4. The settlement proceedings in Orissa were begun in 1889-90 under the Regulations. By Government notification of the 10th September 1891, Chapter X, and sections 3 to 5, 19 to 26, 41 to 49, 53 to 73, and 191 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, and by the notification of 27th June 1892, sections 27 to 38 and section 80 of the Act were also extended. Sections 189 and 190 of the Act were also extended to Orissa by a Notification No. 115L.R., dated the 5th January 1893, and by a Notification No. 292L.R., dated the 18th January 1893, the rules framed by Government under those sections were declared to be in force in Orissa. The subject of extension of the whole of the Tenancy Act to Orissa is under the consideration of Government. The land revenue will be assessed under the Regulations.

Amended rules for the record-writing in Orissa were submitted to the Board with my letter No. 2012TA, dated 15th November 1892. Those rules were further revised after conferences held between the Survey and Settlement Officers in Orissa in February 1893.

Area under survey and settlement in Orissa.

5. The area in Orissa under survey, and for which a record of existing rents and rights is being framed, comprises 5,007 square miles, viz., 985 in Puri, 2,325 in Cuttack, and 1,697 in Balasore. The Ekrajat lands belonging to the Puri Temple, which are believed to be about 100 square miles,

will have to be added to the area under survey and record of rights in the district of Puri if the necessary funds for the operations are deposited by the Manager of the Temple. The area above stated for Cuttack includes the permanently-settled estates of Madhupur, Darpan, Aul and Cheddra. Altogether it is understood that the area under settlement of revenue is as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
Puri	985
Cuttack	2,116
Balasore	1,697
Total ...	4,798

The existing settlement of the land revenue in Orissa will expire at the end of the Amli year 1304, *i.e.*, in September 1897.

Survey and initial record-writing or khanapuri.

6. The survey of Orissa has been made chiefly by Hindustani amins. The record-writing has been done by Uriyas. In Puri the survey and record-writing had been completed before the beginning of the year under report except the Ekrajat Temple lands which may have to be surveyed. A test survey of ten square miles of the Temple lands was made during the year. The Survey Department has estimated the cost of survey and khanapuri of the Temple lands, and the Settlement Officer has been requested, after adding to this estimate the sum which he thinks may suffice for settlement charges, to require the Superintendent of the Temple to make an immediate deposit at least of the cost of survey and khanapuri, failing which the survey of the Ekrajat lands will not be made. Field maps have been made and records have been written and delivered by the Survey Department for 986 square miles, comprised in 1,960 villages and containing about 14½ lakhs of plots in the Puri district.

In Cuttack, according to a statement furnished by the Survey Department, field maps have been made since the beginning of the operations for an area of 2,277 square miles, comprised in 4,862 villages and containing 40½ lakhs of plots. The field survey and record-writing (khanapuri) had been completed by the end of the year in the Cuttack district, except in parganas Aul (81 square miles) and Darpan (31 square miles remaining). In the case of Aul it remained to be ascertained what temporarily-settled lands there are in this pargana. In Darpan it has to be ascertained whether the Raja is willing to make a deposit to meet the cost of the survey, &c., of that part of the pargana which is not adjacent to the High Level Canal, and has not already been surveyed. The Settlement Officer has reported that an area of 2,325 square miles, comprised in 4,979 villages and containing 42 lakhs and 91,000 plots, has to be dealt with in Cuttack district. Out of this area 474 square miles were surveyed during the year under report, making with the area before surveyed 2,254 square miles in all. The Settlement Officer has apparently omitted the 4 square miles of the Cuttack town which were surveyed during the year. Down to the end of September 1893 the Survey Department had prepared for attestation records for 4,869 villages.

In Balasore the Settlement Officer shows that the total area to be dealt with is 1,697 square miles, comprising 2,580 villages and 32 lakhs and 58,000 plots. The cadastral survey and record-writing began in this district during the year under report. The Survey Department's figures (which are taken instead of the Settlement Officer's figures) show that field maps have been made during the year under report for an area of 1,093 square miles, and that records have been prepared for attestation for 2,042 villages, or for 1,078 square miles.

The Survey Officers in Orissa left the field at the end of May after completing the cadastral survey in all of 1,581 square miles, making a total of 4,394 square miles cadastrally surveyed from the beginning (including 364 square miles of revision survey), and after preparing records including arrears of the preceding season for 3,656 villages with an area of 1,873 square miles, making a total number of 8,868 villages for which records have been written from the beginning.*

* There is some disagreement between the figures returned by the Settlement Officer and those in the possession of the Director of Surveys, as would appear from examination of an advance copy of the Survey Report kindly furnished to me by the Director. The discrepancy will be reconciled hereafter. I have sometimes followed the Settlement Officer's figures and have sometimes adopted those furnished by the Director of Surveys.

7. The amount of attestation work done in the year ending 30th September 1893 and from the beginning is shown by the Settlement Officer in the following statement:—

Attestation.

Orissa Progress Report of Attestation for the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Name of Circle.	Name of Officer.	How long employed.	Amount of Attestation done. Villages. Up to end of last year.	Villages. During the year under report.	Villages. Total.	Plots. Up to end of last year.	Plots. During the year under report.	Plots. Total.
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Cuttack.								
Alti	Babus Chandra Nath Ghose and Upendra Chandra Mukherji.	From the beginning of the field season till the beginning of May.	Nil	(a)194	194	Nil	129,304	129,304
Gandito	Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen	Ditto ditto ...	Nil	79	79	Nil	104,657	104,657
Jajpur	,, Jamini Mohun Das	Ditto ditto ...	Nil	148	148	Nil	101,779	101,779
Balubisi	Babus Harrish Chandra Ray and Jotindra Mohan Singh.	Ditto ditto ...	401	289	690	287,053	221,055	508,108
Bakhrabad ...	Babus Nisikant Chatterjee and Amrita Lal Gupta.	Ditto ditto ...	207	151	358	175,604	123,104	298,708
Shergarh	Mr. A. C. Sen and Mr. James Taylor.	Ditto ditto ...	Nil	25	25	Nil	18,274	18,274
Darpan	Mr. James Taylor	Mr. Taylor resumed settlement work at the end of August.	Nil	15	15	Nil	6,736	6,736
	Total for Cuttack ...	.....	608	901	1,509	462,657	704,909	1,167,566
District Puri.	Babu Mohendra Nath Seal ...	All through the season	Nil	62	62	Nil	117,216	117,216
	Total for Cuttack and Puri ...	.....	608	963	1,571	462,657	822,125	1,284,782
District Balasore.								
Eastern Bhadrak	Mr. C. A. Radice and Babu Giris Chandra Dutt.	Mr. Radice till September. Babu C. C. Dutt all through the season.	Nil	167	167	Nil	63,470	63,470
Western Bhadrak	Mr. S. L. Maddox, Babus Chaku Lal Sirkar and Prasanna Kumar Banerjee.	Mr. Maddox till 29th May. The other officers through the field season, but Babu Prosonna Kumar Banerji went on leave on 17th August.	Nil	344	344	Nil	145,581	145,581
	Total for Balasore ...	.....	Nil	511	511	Nil	209,051	209,051
	Grand Total ...	.....	608	1,474	2,082	462,657	1,031,176	1,493,833

Name of Circle.	Name of Officer.	How long employed.	Amount of Attestation done. Tenants. Up to end of last year.	Tenants. During the year under report.	Tenants. Total.	Area in acres. Up to end of last year.	Area in acres. During the year under report.	Area in acres. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	2A	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Cuttack.									
Alti	Babus Chandra Nath Ghose and Upendra Chandra Mukerji.	From the beginning of the field season till the beginning of May.	Nil	29,398	29,398	Nil	45,628·28	45,628·08	
Gandito	Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen	Ditto ditto ...	Nil	18,221	18,221	Nil	31,141·13	31,141·13	
Jajpur	,, Jamini Mohan Das	Ditto ditto ...	Nil	25,978	25,978	Nil	30,201·60	30,201·60	
Balubisi	Babus Harish Chandra Ray and Jotindra Mohan Singh.	Ditto ditto ...	82,014	58,023	140,037	87,680·00	66,560·00	154,240·00	
Bakhrabad ...	Babus Nisikant Chatterjee and Amrita Lal Gupta.	Ditto ditto ...	47,779	27,466	75,245	74,630·86	71,662·38	146,293·24	
Shergarh	Mr. A. C. Sen and Mr. James Taylor.	Ditto ditto ...	Nil	Not given.	Nil	Nil	3,840·00	3,840·00	
Darpan	Mr. James Taylor	Mr. Taylor resumed settlement work at the end of August.	Nil	1,216	1,216	Nil	1,709·78	1,709·78	
	Total for Cuttack ...	.....	129,793	160,302	290,095	162,310·86	250,742·97	413,053·83	
District Puri.	Babu Mohendro Nath Seal ...	All through the season	Nil	20,482	20,482	Nil	31,973·20	31,973·20	
	Total for Cuttack and Puri ...	.....	129,793	180,784	310,577	162,310·86	282,716·17	445,027·03	
District Balasore.									
Eastern Bhadrak...	Mr. C. A. Radice and Babu Giris Chandra Dutt.	Mr. Radice till September. Babu C. C. Dutt all through the season,	Nil	15,267	15,267	Nil	27,705·42	27,705·42	
Western Bhadrak	Mr. S. L. Maddox, Babus Chhaku Lal Sircar and Prosonno Kumar Banerjee.	Mr. Maddox till 29th May. The other officers through the field season, but Babu Prosonna Kumar Banerji went on leave on 17th August.	Nil	35,456	35,456	Nil	53,994·14	53,994·14	
	Total for Balasore ...	.....	Nil	50,723	50,723	Nil	81,699·56	81,699·56	
	Grand Total ...	.....	129,793	231,507	361,300	162,310·86	364,415·73	526,726·59	

(a) Besides this Babu Chandra Nath Ghose attested during the year 62 villages of revision area A and Jajatsingpur circles, containing 14,264 tenants holding 69,774 plots, having an area of 25,195·21 acres.

The preceding statement does not give complete figures for Cuttack and Puri for former seasons; and the Settlement Officer has furnished separate figures showing that the total outturn of attestation work done to the end of September 1893 was as follows:—

	Villages.	Square miles.	Plots.
In Puri	1,956	983·00	1,469,511
„ Cuttack	2,132	852·35	1,679,147
„ Balasore	511	136·71	209,251
Total ...	4,599	1,972·06	3,357,909

Attestation work was closed in all circles in Cuttack except Alti at the beginning of May; the Alti circle work was stopped on the 16th May.

From June to September attestation work was continued in Puri by Babu Mohendra Nath Sil, and in the West Bhadrak Circle in Balasore by Babu Chaku Lal Sircar and Babu Prosanna Kumar Banerji. Attestation work was begun in June in the East Bhadrak Circle by Mr. C. A. Radice, who was assisted by Babu Girish Chandra Dutta. Mr. Radice was transferred from settlement work in September. But Babu Girish Chandra Dutta continued working in the field till the end of September. Mr. James Taylor, who reverted to general duty in May, returned to settlement work at the end of August to take up the attestation of killa Darpan, and was in the field till the end of September.

Publication of records.

8. No final or draft records have yet been published under section 105 of the Tenancy Act in Orissa.

Settlement of rents and revenue.

9. During the year ending 30th September, Mr. R. Nathan completed the preparation of soil maps for 354 villages of the Kotdesh pargana in Puri (242 maps in the year under report and 112 in the preceding year). He prepared assessment sheets for 312 of these villages, and worked out fair rents experimentally for 23 villages. Mr. Nathan was assisted by Babu Abhoy Prashad Das, Sub-Deputy Collector. Mr. Nathan also submitted a report containing a complete account of existing rights and rentals in 24 villages of this pargana, and submitted his proposals for settlement of rents and assessment of revenue. This report was submitted to the Board with my letter No. 68T.S., dated 28th October 1893. It will be understood that no fair rents have yet been fixed in Orissa, and that Mr. Nathan's assessment sheets show rentals proposed for the consideration of higher authority. No applications for settlement of fair rents have yet been made in Orissa.

Case-work.

10. Five hundred and fifty-five boundary disputes were decided under the Survey Act, and 203 cases were tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act during the year. The cases under section 106 of the Tenancy Act were tried by Mr. Barada Charan Mitra. It did not appear to me to be clear that civil suits can properly be initiated under section 106 of the Tenancy Act before publication of draft records, and the instructions of the Board of Revenue have been taken on this point. The Board have stated in reply that they see no necessity to amend the Government rules under the Tenancy Act which relate to trial of cases under section 106 of the Act and to draft publication. No objection to the procedure followed in Orissa in this respect has been made before the Special Judge, to whom 23 appeals were preferred against the case officer's decisions. In 12 of the cases appealed to the Special Judge the case officer's decisions were upheld, in 2 they were modified and in 2 reversed; 3 cases were dismissed in default and 4 cases were pending at the end of the year.

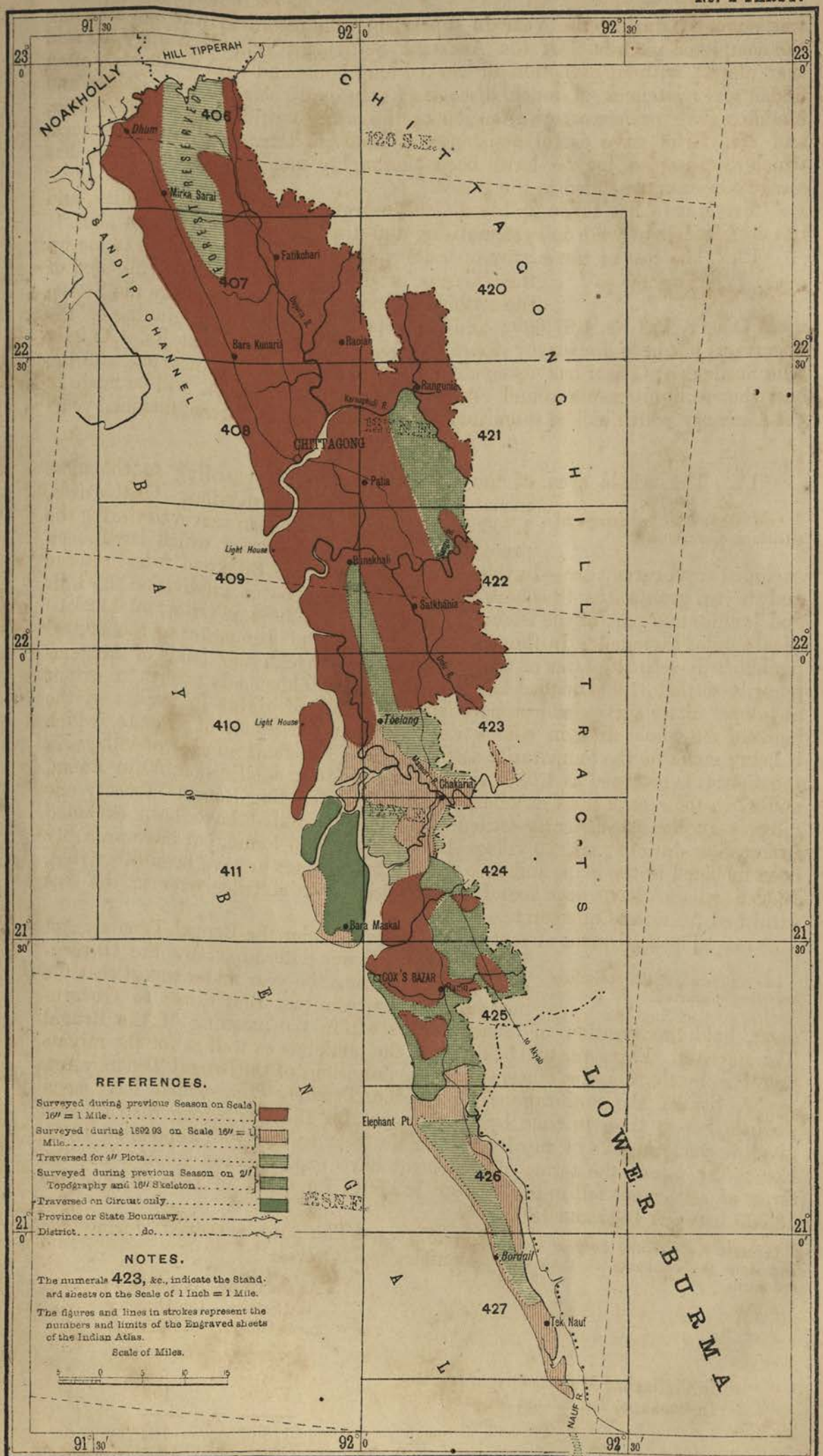
Staff.

11. The settlement was in charge of Mr. H. R. Reily until his death on the 9th October 1892 from the results of an accident. Mr. E. H. Walsh held charge from the 10th October to the 1st November (when he left the settlement for district work). Mr. R. Nathan from the 2nd to the 10th November, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Maude, who held charge for the rest of the year. The work done by the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers has been shown in the preceding paragraphs. Briefly it may be said that the whole staff of Assistant Settlement Officers, except Messrs. Nathan and Mitra and Babu Abhoy Parshad Das,

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. CHITTAGONG.

No. 2 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

- Surveyed during previous Season on Scale 16″ = 1 Mile
- Surveyed during 1892-93 on Scale 16″ = 1 Mile
- Traversed for 4″ Plots
- Surveyed during previous Season on 2″ Topography and 16″ Skeleton
- Traversed on Circuit only
- Province or State Boundary
- District ..... do.

NOTES.

The numerals **423**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

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Reg. No. 618, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,353.

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was engaged during the year in supervising the record-writing and attesting the completed records. Of the Assistant Settlement Officers it may be said that almost without exception all worked long hours and with much zeal, often under circumstances of much discomfort. In particular, Messrs. Radice and Maddox gave praiseworthy attention to the record-writing and to attestation, and Mr. Mitra gave useful assistance at head-quarters. Mr. Nathan's work, which appears to me to have been thoroughly and ably thought out, has already been commended to the Board.

Mr. Maude has taken up his difficult charge with energy and ability, and has done excellent work in systematising and directing the efforts of his staff.

Cost.

12. The cost of the survey operations during the year, as stated to me by the Director of Surveys, was Rs. 3,13,750, and of the settlement operations, as reported by the Settlement Officer, was Rs. 1,87,609; and the total cost since the beginning of the operations has been for survey Rs. 8,28,355, and for settlement Rs. 4,41,240. The Settlement Officer has not made a comparison of the cost incurred with the cost shown in programmes and estimates. Such a comparison will be made in the summary which will be submitted to the Board for the current financial year.

Chittagong.

Area included in the survey and settlement operations.

13. The whole area of the Chittagong district according to the most recent figures is 2,491·9 square miles. Of this area, 1,866·74 square miles have been surveyed during the present operations. The areas which have been excluded from survey are—In the Sadar subdivision the Sitakund forest reserve and the tea grants, 184·48 square miles; in the Cox's Bazar subdivision the hills and jungles and part of the island of Moiskhal, 440·68 square miles; total 625·16 square miles excluded. In the area surveyed the lands belonging to the 29,000 permanently-settled estates or tarafs are intermixed with the lands of the temporarily-settled 31,000 noabad taluks and the 11,000 khas jots to such an extent as to necessitate survey and preparation of a record of rights in respect of the lands of the whole area in connection with the resettlement of revenue, which is being made for the temporarily-settled lands. The total number of villages in the district is returned as 1,080 (viz. 933 in the Sadar subdivision, 50 in Ramu, and 97 in the rest of the Cox's Bazar subdivision excluding Ramu). Twenty-one villages in the permanently-settled portion of Moiskhal have been excluded from the operations; and 29 villages have not yet been found, but have probably been included in the maps and records of other villages or have been diluviated. Eleven villages have been found to have been entered twice over in the lists furnished from the Collectorate.

Law under which the operations are being conducted.

14. The settlement of rents is being made under the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885. It was determined by the Government of India during the year under report that the noabad talukdars, who pay rent direct to Government, hold the position of tenure-holders within the meaning of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Fair rents will be fixed for the talukdars as well as for the raiyats therefore by the Revenue officers under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

A list of the notifications under the Tenancy Act, which have been published from time to time by Government for the Chittagong district, was given in paragraph 28 of my Report for the year ending 30th September 1892. For 2,521 taluks the terms of settlement have expired; for 4,359 taluks the terms of settlement fall in in the year 1893-94; for 6,501 in 1894-95, and for 18,335 between 1895 and 1899.

Progress made during the year and from the beginning of the operations.

15. *Survey.*—The area surveyed during the the year under report was—

	As shewn by the Settlement Officer.	As shewn by the Director of Surveys.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
In Chittagong Municipality ...	3·52	3
In Chakaria, Teknaf and Moiskhal ...	174·55	159
Total ...	178·07	162

This, with 1,688·67 square miles surveyed in previous years, completed the survey of the district, the area which does not need survey being 625·16 square miles.

Record-writing.—Khasra-writing in the field had been completed for 875 villages in previous years, and was completed for 155 more villages in the year under report, making a total of 1,030 villages completed.

Khatians had been written and records completed in office for 676 villages in previous years, and was completed for the remaining 354 villages during the year under report.

As was anticipated in Mr. Allen's programme for the year, therefore, the work of initial record-writing was completed during the year.

The area included in the survey and settlement operations contains a little more than 27 lakhs of fields, *i.e.*, khasra numbers.

Attestation.—In his account of progress in attestation work, the Settlement Officer shows the total number of villages in the area dealt with as 1,048, including apparently 18 villages not yet separately identified, as explained in paragraph 13 above. For these 1,048 villages 839,738 khatians or separate records of tenancies have been prepared. Down to the beginning of the year under report, khatians for 393 villages had been attested. During the year under report over five lakhs of khatians for 532 villages, comprising 15 lakhs and 31 thousand fields, were attested. At the end of the year there remained to be attested 68,664 khatians, containing 323,731 plots in 123 villages to complete the attestation work for the whole district.

The whole outturn of attestation work fell short by about one lakh and sixty thousand fields of the Settlement Officer's programme.

Soil maps—Were prepared for 428 villages with an area of 411 square miles during the year.

Fair rents—Were settled for 1,041 tenure-holders, mostly itmamdars, in Ramu, for 703 tenants of all degrees in Jaldi circle, and for 79 tenants in Belgaon.

Case-work.—The return of cases shows the following work done during the year:—792 "boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Tenancy Act" (apparently the Bengal Survey Act is meant), 43,981 objection cases decided under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1,059 cases for settlement of fair rents decided, and 627 disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act. This represents a very large amount of cutchery work in addition to the attestation work. Twenty-three appeals preferred to the Special Judge were disposed of during the year, making 162 appeal cases in all disposed of by the Special Judge since the beginning of the settlement operations. In 115 of these appeal cases the revenue officers' orders have been upheld, in 13 cases their orders have been modified, and in 34 cases their orders have been reversed.

Staff.

16. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, C.S., was in charge of the settlement throughout the year. He spent 167 days on tour, of which 39 days were given to inspection of khanapuri in the field and 68 to assessment work in the Jaldi Circle. The case-work return shows that Mr. Allen also disposed of a large number of summary cases. Mr. Allen had seven Assistants, viz., throughout the year Babu Romesh Chandra Das, Officiating Deputy Collector, Babu Haripada Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Babu Behari Lal Ghosal, kanungo; also for the greater part of the year Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose. These officers between them attested the records for 532 villages, containing over 15 lakhs of fields, and disposed of a large number of summary cases and civil suits. The Settlement Officer writes that Babu Durga Charan Ghose and Babu Sarat Chandra Das did the best work during the year under report. The other officers also got through a large amount of work creditably.

Mr. Allen has performed his duties with ability, and has grappled with thoroughness with the difficult questions relating to the record writing and assessment which have presented themselves.

Cost.

17. The cost incurred during the year was on survey including 159 square miles of cadastral survey and 464 square miles of skeleton boundary survey on the 4″ scale, as shown by the Director of Surveys, Rs. 82,201, and on settlement Rs. 1,54,863,

making a total expenditure from the beginning of the operations of Rs. 5,21,766 on survey and Rs. 3,85,055 on settlement. In paragraphs 10 to 13 of his report, which is printed as an Appendix to this Report, Mr. Allen compares the actual expenditure with the estimates which have been submitted and sanctioned from time to time. The expenditure will be separately examined.

Western Duars, Jalpaiguri.

Area under settlement.

18. The area under settlement in the Western Duars is shown below:—

On the east of the Tista river.

	Sq. miles.
Mainaguri Tahsil, consisting of parganas Chengamari and north and south Mainaguri with an area of	291·71
Falakata Tahsil, consisting of parganas Moraghat, Lakhipur and West Madari	268·56
Alipur Tahsil, consisting of parganas East Madari, Chakwakheti, Basea and Bhitibari	155·65
Bhalka Tahsil, consisting of pargana Bhalka	35·64

On the west of the Tista river.

Ambari Falakata	15·37
	766·93

Within this area have been settled 9,324 revenue-paying jots. The Settlement Officer has also dealt with 389 jots in this area belonging to the grant made to the late Colonel Hidayet Ali Khan, and with 1,000 blocks of khas land.

The settlement is being conducted under Act XVI of 1869, the Bhutan Duars Act.

Progress of work.

19. All the records made by the Survey Department had been handed over to the Settlement Officer by June 1892. Settlement work began on 28th November 1890 in Mainaguri Tahsil.

The attestation work in connection with 1,433 jots was done during the year. The attestation for 7,891 jots had been previously completed.

Rate reports were submitted by the Settlement Officer during the year for pargana Bhalka, parganas East Madari, Chakwakheti, Baxa and Bhatibari of Alipur Tahsil, Ambari Falakata, for 16 taluks of pargana Moraghat, 7 taluks of pargana Lakhipur, and for West Madari during the year; and the Government orders were obtained on the rate reports between December 1892 and April 1893. From 23rd November to the end of the year the Settlement Officer was engaged in issuing new leases of the jots and in taking kabuliyats.

During the year the new jamabandi was published for 9,268 jots out of the 9,324 revenue-paying jots as required under the Bhutan Duars Act XVI of 1869. Publication remained to be made at the end of the year for pargana Ambari Falakata (56 jotes); and there were 63 leases still to be issued in Mainaguri, 430 in Falakata, and 28 in Alipur Tahsil.

The total number of tenants in the jots settled is 63,369, of whom 22,802 are adhiars or under-tenants who pay rent in kind.

Case-work.

All boundary disputes had been disposed of in the previous year. There were 86 applications during the year under report for settling fair rents which were disposed of. There were 799 appeals to the Commissioner pending from the previous year, and 20 more were instituted during the year. All but three were disposed of within the year, and in all these 816 cases the decision of the Settlement Officer was upheld.

Staff.

20. The following officers were employed during the year in Western Duars settlement operations:—

Name of officer and designation.	Period employed.	No. of days on tour.	No. of jots attested.	No. of fields attested	Remarks.
Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer.	Throughout the year	247	143	5,223	Issued 8,747 new leases in different tahsils.
Babu Sashi Bhusan Datta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	Employed at headquarters in supervision of the writing of the jamabandis and leases.
Munshi Panchkauri Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	159	...	...	Worked with Settlement Officer; assisted him in distribution of leases.
Munshi Fazlur Rahman ...	Up to 21st February 1893.	82	575	30,611	
Babu Jadab Chandra Majumdar.	Up to 20th February 1893.	31	257	4,598	

I am glad to add an expression of my concurrence in the Commissioner's commendation of the zealous and successful work done by the Settlement Officer Mr. Sunder. Mr. Sunder speaks highly of the work of his staff and establishment, who suffered severely from the unhealthy climate of the Duars, but worked willingly throughout the year. Mr. Sunder specially mentions the good work done by Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt and Munshi Panchkauri Biswas.

Work remaining.

21. The work which remained to be done at the end of the year, besides the publication of the records in Ambari Falakata and the issue of the remaining leases, consisted chiefly of comparison, correction, arrangement and deposit of records and maps, completion of the register of leases and the preparation of crop statements and other statistical statements, and the writing of the completion report.

The Settlement Officer expects to finish all work by the 31st March 1894, excepting his final report.

Results of the settlement.

22. The increase of revenue secured by the present settlement is shown below according to the figures as they stand at the end of the year:—

Name of tahsil.	Revenue by last settlement.	Revenue by new settlement.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mainaguri	1,26,627	2,09,037	82,410	65·08
Falakata	64,960	99,735	34,775	53·53
Alipur	24,099	30,531	6,432	26·68
Bhalka	7,830	10,170	2,340	29·88
Total ...	2,23,516	3,49,473	1,25,957	56·35
Ambari Falakata	10,483	Not yet settled.	...	...

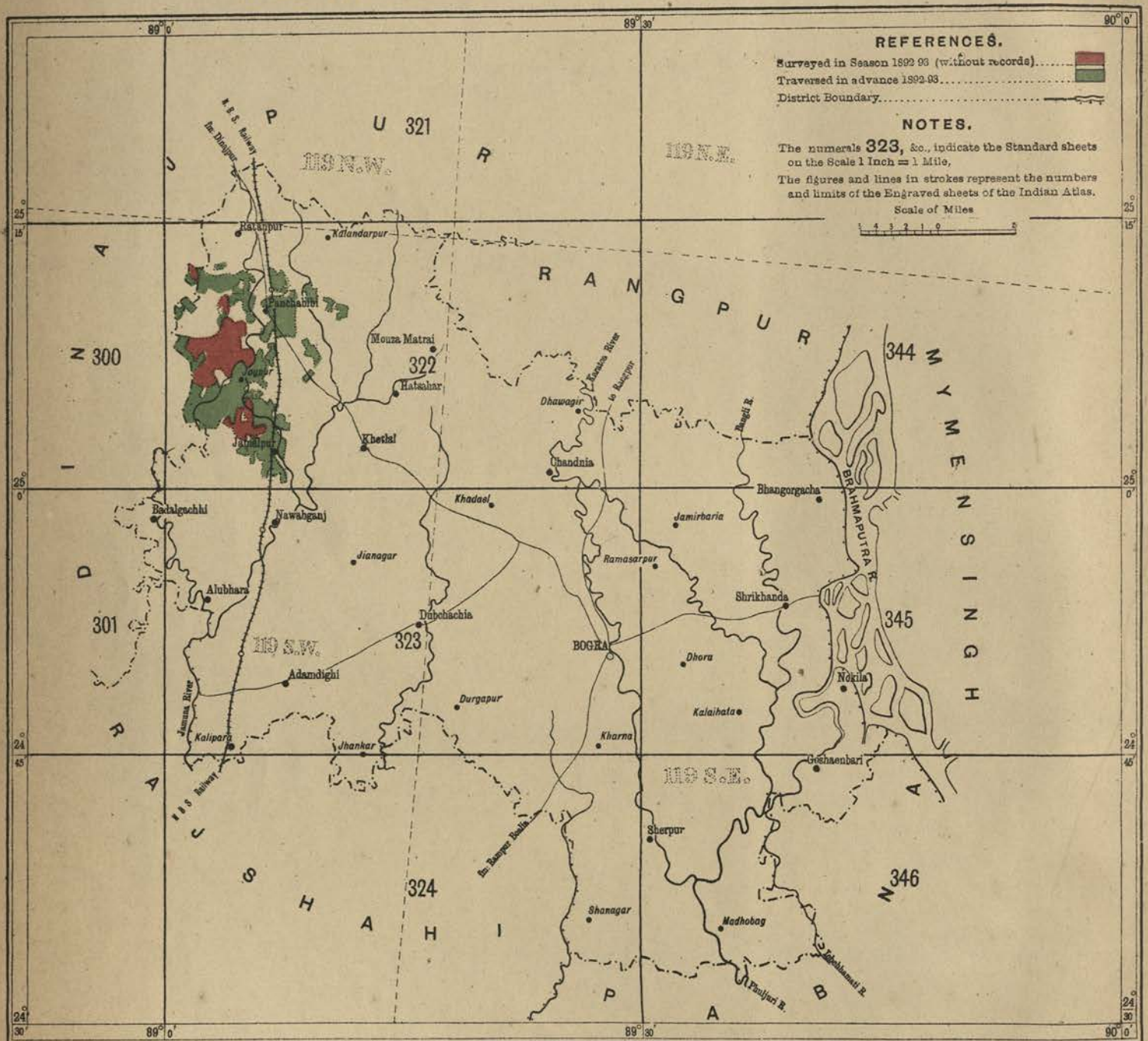
The increase is in great part due to the extension of cultivation which has occurred in recent years in the Duars, by which the number of jots has been increased from 6,953 in the past settlement to 9,324 in the present settlement.

The new assessments have now been generally introduced in place of the settlement which expired in 1891. In Mainaguri Tahsil the new rates came into effect from the kist of October 1892; in the other tahsils, except Ambari Falakata, the new rates came into effect from April 1893. The collections are reported to be satisfactory, and appear to show, as the Commissioner remarks, that the settlement rates, though productive of a large increase to Government, are not excessive.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT BOGRA.

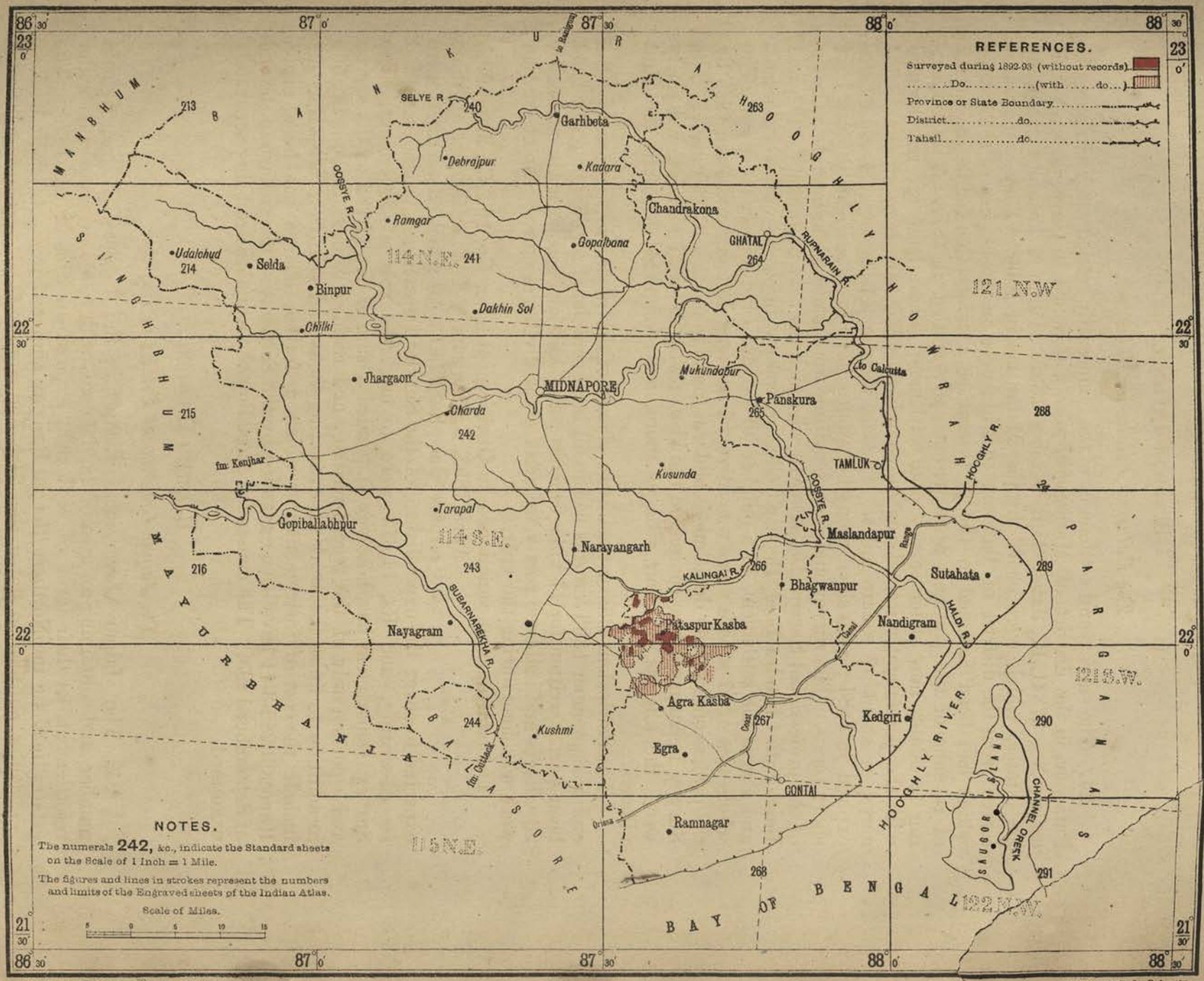
No. 2 PARTY.



BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

No. 2 PARTY.



23. The cost of settlement to the end of September 1893, including Rs. 37,783 expended during the year, was Rs. 1,36,854, or a little over 4 annas per acre. The cost of survey from the beginning to the end of March 1893 was shewn in a statement furnished to me by the Director of Surveys as Rs. 3,75,105, or at the rate of 12 annas an acre. The report of the Director of Surveys shews that Rs. 2,335 were spent on cadastral maps and Rs. 8,790 on preparation of one-inch sheets; total Rs. 11,125 during the year ending 30th September 1893. Probably therefore something must be added to the sum of Rs. 3,75,105 just stated.

Cost.

Burdwan Division.

The Pataspur Estates in Midnapore.

24. The survey and settlement of the temporarily-settled estates in pargana Pataspur, in the district of Midnapore, were sanctioned in Government Notification No. 3734L.R., dated 25th October 1892. Pargana Pataspur comprises 24 estates, which were ceded by the Mahrattas in 1803. They were transferred from the district of Balasore to Midnapore in 1825. Six of the estates which had been assigned to the proprietor as remuneration for the collection of revenue of the pargana were permanently settled in 1874. The remaining 18 estates now under survey and settlement, whose lands are interspersed with the permanently-settled estates, contain 92 villages with an area of 36,364 acres, or about 57 square miles. The last regular settlement of these estates expired in 1884; and since then the estates have been summarily settled for short terms. The survey and record-writing were undertaken by a detachment of the professional Survey Department, who took the field in January 1893, and Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector, was put in charge of this settlement, and also of the settlement of a number of private estates in this district. The whole area of 57 square miles was surveyed between January and June 1893 by the professional survey detachment and was found to contain 97,000 fields. The Survey Department also completed the khasra-writing for 17 villages, and partly wrote the khasras for four villages more, and completed khatians for eight villages.

The Settlement Officer then took charge of the record-writing, and by the end of September 1893 khasras had in all been completed for 38 villages and had been partly written for 17 villages more; and khatians had been completed for 23 villages and had been partly written for three villages more. No attestation work was done during the year.

The total amount sanctioned in Government letter No. 16T.R., dated 29th April 1893, for the survey and settlement of these estates was Rs. 22,313, of which Rs. 11,000 were expected to cover the expenditure of the Survey Department, including initial record-writing, and Rs. 11,313 were to meet the cost of settlement. The Survey Department has, however, expended a sum of Rs. 11,138 on the survey and a portion only of the record-writing, and requires a sum of about Rs. 500 in addition to finish the work of extracting areas and statistics. This does not include the cost of instruments for which a further charge has been made. Rupees 3,282-3-11 have been expended by the Settlement Officer down to the end of September 1893. The causes for exceeding the estimate are being separately examined.

Cost.

Rajshahi Division.

The Jaipur Government Estates in Bogra.

25. The Jaipur Government Estates in the district of Bogra, eight in number, and containing an area of 28,223 acres with 5,906 raiyats, came under resettlement, as their term of settlement expired on 31st March 1893. The estates lie along the Northern Bengal Railway and contain much jungle land.

By a notification dated the 24th January 1893, it was ordered that a survey should be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of the lands of these estates under chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

The survey operations are being conducted by a detachment of the professional Survey Department under a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who took the field in February 1893 and left it in July. Traverse

survey was completed during the year for an area of 60·41 square miles, and cadastral survey for an area of 13·15 square miles, comprising 22 villages with 14,000 fields. Settlement work has not commenced and no Settlement Officer has yet been appointed.

The original estimate for survey was Rs. 6,900, and the total estimate for survey and settlement was Rs. 11,659. The actual expenditure on survey, however, has been :—

		Rs.	
In the financial year 1892-93	...	2,362	actual expenditure.
In ditto 1893-94	...	3,827	ditto.
		3,106	estimated for remaining portion of the year.
Required for 1894-95	...	2,827	
Total	...	12,122	or 6 annas 10 pies per acre.

In the year ending 30th September 1893 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,436.

The causes of the survey cost being in excess of the estimate are explained by the Director of Surveys as follows :—

(1) Difficulty in getting an establishment.
(2) Instrumental equipment delayed on the way from Chittagong to Bogra.
(3) Exceptionally inclement weather interrupting work.
(4) Scarcity of labour.

No settlement work had been done down to the end of the year.

Dacca Division.

Government Estates in Backergunge.

26. On the 1st October 1892, 17 Government estates in Backergunge district, comprising an area of 52,949 acres or 82·73 square miles, were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The names and areas of these estates are given in the margin. The work is in charge of a special officer, Mr. Dwija Das Datta, Deputy Collector. The work done during the year was as follows :—

(1) Char Joynagur, 8,396 acres.
(2) Lamchipata, 1,300 acres.
(3) Lamchi Koralmara, 630 acres.
(4) Bhoshan Lapta Madanpura, 80 acres.
(5) Lalmohon, 10,933 acres.
(6) Char Umed, 9,438 acres.
(7) Bairagya, 4,638 acres.
(8) Madhupura, 2,218 acres.
(9) Ganeshpura, 2,854 acres.
(10) Koralmara, 1,730 acres.
(11) Char Lakhi, 2,398 acres.
(12) Char Kali, 831 acres.
(13) Lord Hardinge, 2,446 acres.
(14) Char Fasson, 1,503 acres.
(15) Char Kisto Proshad, 1,700 acres.
(16) Char Jangla, 422 acres.
(17) Surplus accretion to Thák Lákhi *alias* Padmá Manasha, 1,431 acres.

Revised kabuliyats were taken from the raiyats of Char Umed, and pattas were granted. Mr. Datta has explained that this formality was necessary in addition to the record made in the khatians, because the raiyats had to be newly settled and rights had to be given to them before they could be recorded in khatians.

All disputes on all estates instituted under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, 21 in number, were settled.

Fair rents were fixed for the howladars of Padma Manasha.

Records were finally published for estates Lalmohan, Bairagya, Madhapura, Ganeshpara, Char Jangla, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha.

Copies of khatians were prepared and distributed to tenants, and final reports were submitted for estates numbered (1), (2), (6), (9), (14), (16) in the above list. Final reports had been previously submitted for estates numbered (3), (4), (11), (12), (13) and (15). Since the close of the year the final report has been submitted by the Settlement Officer for estate No. (17), and the only estates for which reports are still due from him are those numbered (5), (7), (8) and (10).

Records of all the estates except Bairagya, Madhapura, Lalmohun, Koralmara, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha, were made over to the Collectorate.

Sanction of higher authorities was obtained to the settlement of Lamchi Koralmara, Lord Hardinge, Char Lakhi, Char Kali, Char Fasson, Char Kisto Proshad, Bhoshan Lapta Madanpura, Char Umed, Joynagore, and Lamchipata.

The result of the settlement in the seventeen estates is that the former rental of all classes of tenants has been raised from Rs. 1,30,933 to Rs. 2,02,194, or by 54·42 per cent., and the former revenue of Rs. 49,808 has been raised to Rs. 1,00,887. The increase of rental and revenue is chiefly due (1) to increased

cultivation and (2) to more accurate record of the assets; but the increase of revenue is also due (3) to some estates being taken under khas management which were before let in farm. A larger percentage has been allowed in some estates to the tenure-holders than was nominally allowed at the last settlement. Thus in Joynagar at the last settlement only 20 per cent. of the assets was nominally allowed to the tenure-holders. Really something like 40 per cent. is said to have been enjoyed by them at the expiry of the settlement. The Settlement Officer has now left to them 28 per cent., and his judgment has been upheld by the Special Judge.

Forty-nine appeals have been preferred to the Special Judge against the Settlement Officer's proceedings since the beginning. In 23 of these cases the Settlement Officer's decision has been upheld, in 3 cases modified, and in 12 cases reversed. Eleven cases are pending.

The cost incurred during the year on settlement was Rs. 1,767, and the whole cost incurred on survey and settlement operations on these estates from the beginning to the 30th September 1893 amounted to Rs. 45,320. Assuming that the cost still to be incurred will be Rs. 2,611, the total cost will be Rs. 47,931, or at the rate of 14½ annas an acre.

Chittagong Division.

Government Estates in Noakhali.

27. Under Government notification, dated 16th July 1891, Char Gazi and Char Fakira in the district of Noakhali are being settled under the Tenancy Act. The survey of both the estates was conducted by non-professional agency under the supervision of Babu Jamini Mohan Das, Deputy Collector, and afterwards of Babu Promotha Nath Dutta, Deputy Collector, who was in charge of both the settlements up to 16th November 1892, when he was transferred to another district. Babu Suresh Chandra Sinha, Deputy Collector, has since been in charge of the settlements. All these officers belonged to the regular staff and worked under the immediate supervision of the Collector of the district.

Char Gazi.—The estate has, according to the latest figures, an area of 7,921 acres, and the number of tenants is 1,188. The survey was completed in 1891, and attestation and settlement of fair rents completed in September 1892. The last settlement being in 1884-85, the tenants appealed to the Special Judge on the ground that their rents could not be legally enhanced within 15 years. The appeals were dismissed in May 1893. Draft publication of records was made in December 1892; 29 objections were filed by the tenants after the draft publication. Disposal of these objections was deferred pending the decision of the appeals. One only has since been decided. The final publication of records will take place after the rest of the objections have been decided.

The rates fixed by the Deputy Collector, Babu Promotha Nath Dutta, having been upheld by the Special Judge, the settlement will result in a nominal increase of Rs. 1,881 on the former rental of Rs. 9,583, but about 500 rupees will have to be written off from the rent-roll on account of lands which have diluviated since the survey.

Char Fakira.—This estate has an area of about 2,772 acres and 384 tenants. Survey and settlement of this estate have been carried on simultaneously with those of Char Gazi, and proceedings were in the same stage as in Char Gazi at the beginning of the year under report. The draft records were published on the 4th January 1893; 19 objections were filed under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, all of which have been decided since the disposal of the appeals by the Special Judge. The estate being subject to rapid diluvion, a considerable quantity of land has been washed away since the survey. This necessitated a diluvion inquiry, after which necessary corrections were made in the khatians. Final publication of the records has been made since the end of the year under report. The gross rental recorded is Rs. 3,637-9-3. Deducting 30 per cent. for *malikana* and farming allowances, the net Government revenue would be Rs. 2,616 as against a former revenue of Rs. 2,229.

Chota Nagpur Division.

Government Estates in Palamau.

The Palamau Government estate has an area of 273,635 acres, or 428 square miles, of which about 65,000 or 66,000 acres are estimated to be cultivated.

The estate, which is comprised in 383 villages, was cadastrally surveyed in 1864 and a settlement was made with thikadars for most of the villages in 1872, which will expire on 31st March 1894. In certain tappas, however, the term of the original settlement expired long ago, and the villages of those tappas, and also of other tappas of which the thikadars threw up their leases, were for a time managed khas. After a trial of some years the system of khas management was abolished owing to mismanagement and irregularities on the part of the tahsildari establishment; and in 1880-81 a farming settlement was made of the khas villages which will also expire in March 1894. At the present time only two of the 383 villages are managed khas; all the rest are let to thikadars.

Since the last settlement was made there has been an increase of area under cultivation, which the Deputy Commissioner estimates at 50 per cent., *i.e.*, he estimates that the area of 44,000 acres under cultivation at the time of the last settlement has increased to 65,000 or 66,000 acres.

Proposals made by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau for resettlement of the Palamau estate were forwarded by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur in May 1892, and were submitted to the Board with my letter No. 1420T.A., dated 23rd August 1892. It was at first ordered that the resettlement should be postponed in view of the large amount of survey and settlement work in progress, and that the existing settlement should be allowed to continue from year to year till a new settlement could be undertaken (Government Order No. 728T.R., dated the 6th October 1892). After further consideration, however, Government directed in order No. 1024, dated 1st March 1893, that the survey of the Palamau estate should be forthwith taken up. In Government Notification No. 2725L.R., dated 1st August 1893, it was directed that a survey of all lands comprised within the boundaries of the Government khalsa mauzas of Palamau Government estate should be made. The traverse survey was begun under the direction of Mr. Berkeley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey. During the year ending 30th September 1893, 38 square miles of traverse survey were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,001. The arrangements to be made for the survey and settlement were discussed by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau and the Directors of Surveys and Land Records in conference in July last and were approved by the Board.

To train amins for the field survey and record-writing, a survey school was opened at Daltonganj in August 1893, and in the present field season (1893-94) Mr. Berkeley took the field with 65 surveyors who were all locally trained.

The Settlement law applicable is Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879.

PART II.—PRIVATE ESTATES UNDER SETTLEMENT UNDER THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

Burdwan Division.

Mollarpur estate in Birbhum.

29. Mollarpur pargana in the Birbhum district is a single permanently-settled estate, and comprises 38 villages with an area of 35·25 square miles, or 22,561 acres according to the recent survey. The zamindari right in the pargana belongs to the Maharaja of Burdwan, from whom Mohant Gopal Das holds in patni and darpatni. The survey and settlement of the estate were ordered by Government in November 1889, in order to put a stop to disputes between the Mohant and his raiyats. The operations have been conducted by Munshi Nandji who, during the period December 1889, also had charge of the settlement of the Dubalhati estate in Rajshahi; of four villages belonging to the Hardia factory in Champaran; and has also been employed on settlement work in the Muzaffarpur district. His final report for Mollarpur is dated 23rd November 1893. The number of days devoted by Munshi Nandji during the period December 1889 to November 1893 to the Mollarpur settlement is shown by him to have been 675, including 212 days of the year ending 30th September 1893.

The estate was at first said to contain 45 villages comprising an area of 25,530 acres, but by survey and exclusion of the detached portions of other

estates which the patnidar's servants had erroneously caused to be demarcated, the area which came under settlement was found to be 22,561 acres comprised in 38 revenue survey villages. Seven tolas of villages which have been hitherto shown as villages make up the number of 45 villages shown in previous reports.

The survey was carried out by Munshi Nandji during the years 1890 and 1891; records were written in 1891 and were attested before September 1892. Draft of records had been published for eight villages by September 1892, and were published in the remaining 30 villages during the year under report. Final publication of records was made for six villages during the year under report, and has been completed since the year ended. The estimated number of tenants is 4,378. In 149 cases instituted under section 104 of the Tenancy Act, fair rents were settled for 3,108 of these tenants. Of these cases 112 were disposed of before the year under report and 37 during the year under report. Other case-work in connection with the settlement has been as follows:—41 boundary disputes were settled in the preceding years. The total number of objections was 2,128; of these 517 were disposed of in the preceding year, 1,543 in the year under report, and 68 were pending at the end of the year. There were altogether 876 disputes tried under section 106 of the Tenancy Act; of these 116 were disposed of in the preceding year, 743 in the year under report, and 17 were pending at the end of the year. There were altogether 21 appeals to the Special Judge. The Settlement Officer's orders were upheld in 14, modified in 3, and reversed in 2 cases; two cases were pending at the end of the year. In the case of the 3,108 raiyats for whom fair rents have been settled, the former rents, amounting to Rs. 39,447, were raised to Rs. 43,478, or by 10·21 per cent. The Settlement Officer writes that this increase has not been obtained by any increase in rates, but is the result of assessment of excess lands found in possession of the tenants.

The cost of survey and settlement has been Rs. 30,493, of which sum Rs. 5,219 were spent in the year under report on settlement. This expenditure gives a rate of Re. 1-5 an acre settled. The results of this settlement, which has been characterised by protracted litigation between the Mohant and his tenants, will be reviewed at greater length when the completion report is submitted to the Board.

Dacca Division.

Ulania taluks in Backergunge.

30. The Ulania taluks were brought under survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act on the application of the patnidars and darpatnidars by Government Notification dated 29th February 1892. The taluks contain 32 villages; but it is proposed on the application of the landlords (the tenants not objecting) to exclude one village from the operations. This will leave 31 villages containing 10,900 acres, or about 17 square miles, to be dealt with. The number of tenants in these villages is 2,981, including 425 under-raiyats. The operations are in charge of Mr. Dwija Das Datta, Officiating Deputy Collector, who is also in charge of the settlement of Government estates in Backergunge. The survey work began in April 1892 under the supervision of the Settlement Officer. By the 30th September 1892, the traverse and cadastral survey of 10 villages and the traverse of two more villages had been finished, and the khasras and khatians had been written for 10 villages. There are 18,859 field numbers. During the year under report the survey and initial record-writing for the remaining 21 villages was finished, and the following progress was also made:—

Attestation, including record of rights and rents, and the determination of status, was completed for 20 villages.

Two hundred and seven objections under section 105 of the Tenancy Act in respect of those 20 villages were settled.

One dispute under section 106 was disposed of, and 14 boundary disputes were dealt with under the Survey Act.

The final publication of the records of one village was also made.

In the case of the 10 villages first dealt with by the Settlement Officer, the superior landlords applied for settlement of fair rents in the case of every

tenant paying direct to them. No applications were received from the tenure-holders subordinate to the superior landlords for settlement of the rents of their inferior tenants. In the case of the 13 villages next taken up by the Settlement Officer, no applications have been made by the superior landlords for settlement of fair rents, probably for the reason that their resources are coming to an end, and they are unwilling to continue the struggle with their tenants throughout all the villages. The leaders of the league of the tenants reside chiefly in the ten villages first taken up. Altogether 259 applications for settlement of fair rents were received, of which 108 were disposed of during the year. In the case of 151 tenants for whom fair rents were settled in those 108 cases during the year, the existing rents were raised from Rs. 2,281 to Rs. 3,051, or by about 33 per cent.

The cost of survey and settlement operations during the year under report was Rs. 6,178, and from the beginning of the operations was Rs. 8,361. The estimated cost of completion of the operations is Rs. 15,940.* The amount realised in court-fees and process-fees up to the middle of October 1893, when the office closed for the vacation, was Rs. 1,041.

The cost of the operations is estimated very high; but looking to the strained relations between the landlords and the tenants, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. The Settlement Officer hopes to bring the operations to a conclusion by the end of March 1894 if no more applications for settlement of fair rents be brought.

Chittagong Division.

Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali districts.

31. The survey and record of rights in respect of the lands of these estates was sanctioned on the application of His Highness the Maharaja in Government order No. 136T.R., dated 12th May 1892. In a letter No. 4T., dated 19th August 1892, from Rai Uma Kanto Dass Bahadur, Minister of the Tippera State, the Maharaja signified his wishes that the survey operations should be prolonged over at least two seasons in order that his servants may have more time to protect his interests against fraudulent claims. The total area of the estates to be brought under survey is estimated to be 554 square miles, as follows:—

		Area in square miles.
Northern or Mogra Division in Tippera	...	202·02
Central or Comilla Division in Tippera	...	223·83
Southern or Fenny Division in Noakhali	...	127·92
		553·77

Area to be dealt with, and notifications published.

Notifications dated 18th April 1892 and 13th December 1892 have been published for these areas under the Survey Act; and in respect of lands lying north of the Nayanpur river, a notification dated 29th November 1892 has been published under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Tenancy Act. Babu Kali Sunker Sen, Deputy Collector, was appointed to be Revenue officer and Settlement officer for these estates under a notification dated 31st January 1893.

Progress.

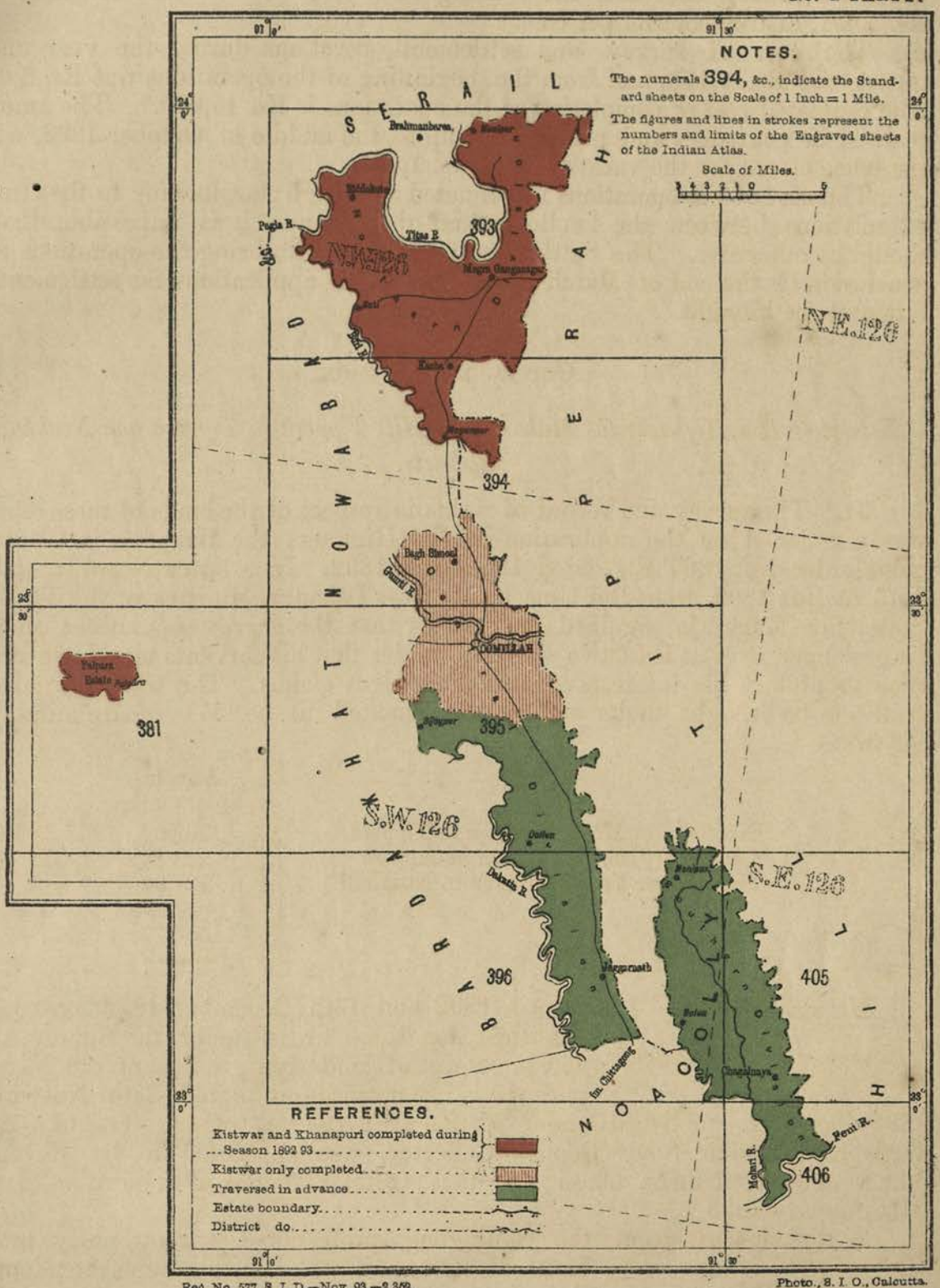
A detachment from the Chittagong professional survey party under Mr. J. MacHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey, took the field at the end of April in pargana Nurnagar in the northern division of the estates, and began the preliminary traversing. Progress was at first very slow, as the talukdars refused to point out boundaries. At the end of May the Collector, Mr. R. T. Greer, visited the survey camp and explained the objects of the survey to the talukdars, and work afterwards proceeded more smoothly. Rainy weather also hindered the operations. The Survey officers stayed in the field till the 11th July 1892, by which date an area of 150 square miles, comprising 351 villages in the northern

* These figures are under discussion and are subject to revision.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF CHAKLA ROSHNABAD, DISTRICT TIPPERA.

No. 2 PARTY.



Reg. No. 577, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,362.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

division, had been traversed. In order to train local men for the cadastral survey, a school was opened at Comilla on the 10th April, and by the end of September 1892 two hundred men had been trained, and one hundred more were under instruction.

Arrangements for the cadastral survey and record-writing were made at Comilla on the 6th or 7th December by the Director of Surveys and myself, in consultation with the Collector, the Maharaja's Manager, and the Settlement and Survey officers. Those arrangements were approved in the Board's order No. 60A., dated 12th January 1893. The field survey began at the beginning of December and the record-writing in the middle of January 1893. By the end of March 1893 the field survey of 176 square miles had been completed, and records had been written for 131 villages. No attestation work had been done. The Settlement Officer joined his appointment from 8th December 1892, and was engaged till the end of the year in checking the record-writing, which, on account of the extensive subinfeudation of the taluks and on account of the want of knowledge of the taluks in the Maharaja's office, is of a very intricate and difficult character. On account of the difficulties encountered, progress has been very slow. At the end of March I again visited Tippera district in company with the Director of Surveys, and met the Collector and the Maharaja's Manager, Mr. McMinn, in camp at Mogra. We drew up additional rules for the record-writing, and passed orders with a view to expedite progress.

The whole outturn of survey work during the year ending 30th September 1893 was as follows:—

District.	Division of the Estate.	Traverse, square miles.	Cadastral, square miles
Tippera ...	Northern	52·02	202·02
	Central	223·83	87·00
Noakhali ...	Southern	127·92	...
		403·77	289·02

Including the 150 square miles of traverse done in the preceding year, the whole property has now been traverse surveyed, and the cadastral survey of the whole of the Northern Division and of part of the Central Division has been finished. The record-writing continued till the middle of June 1893. Records were written for an area of 205 square miles containing 248,258 fields. The work remaining at the end of the year to be done by the Survey Department was 265 square miles of cadastral survey, and record-writing for 348 square miles. No attestation work had been done down to the end of the year, as the Settlement Officer's whole time was occupied during the field season in supervising the record-writing and settling disputes as stated above. Looking to the difficulty of the record-writing, I consider that the Settlement Officer's time was better employed in looking after it than in beginning attestation. The Settlement Officer Babu Kali Sankar Sen went on three months' privilege leave from 23rd July 1893. During the field season and during the Settlement Officer's absence, Kanungo Babu Kailash Chandra Biswas did useful work in checking the record-writing.

Cost.

The cost incurred in survey during the year ending 30th September 1893 was Rs. 94,923, and from the beginning Rs. 1,09,498. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 11,645, making a total expenditure on survey and settlement from the beginning to the 30th September of Rs. 1,11,162.* To meet this expenditure, the Maharaja's Manager has deposited a sum of Rs. 1,25,000; and a further deposit of Rs. 25,000 has been promised.

The Palpara Estate in Tippera.

32. Survey and record of rights in this estate were sanctioned by Government notification dated 26th July 1892, under section 101 (2) (6), on the application of the District Magistrate, in order to settle a serious dispute between the landlords and the tenants. The estate comprises 11 villages and has an area of 2,213 acres.

* The survey expenditure appears, however, to include the expenditure in the Palpara estate shewn in the next paragraph. The expenditure on Palpara will accordingly be deducted in future accounts.

The survey and initial records were made during the year under report by the detachment of the Survey of India who are surveying the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera; and the settlement will be made by the Settlement Officer in charge of the operations on the Maharaja's estates. No attestation was done during the year. Attestation work will be taken up during the present field season, and the records will be finally published as soon as possible.

The cost incurred during the year was for survey and initial record-writing Rs. 960, and for settlement, including a portion of the Settlement Officer's pay and cost of forms, Rs. 247.

Patna Division.

North Bihar Survey and Settlement operations.

33. The survey and settlement operations in North Bihar, which were begun experimentally in Muzaffarpur in 1885-87, were resumed at the end of 1891 with the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The objects and intentions of Government in carrying out this undertaking were explained in Bengal Government Resolution No. 1243L.R., dated 9th November 1891. In a Notification dated 17th November 1891, under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, a survey of the whole of the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran and Champaran districts was ordered. The traverse survey party accordingly took the field in November 1891 in Muzaffarpur, where it was decided that traverse survey work should be resumed in continuation of the work abandoned in 1886. Subsequently traverse work was begun in the Bettiah subdivision of Champaran district. In January 1893 the traverse survey was taken into Saran district under the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 177L.R., dated 13th January 1893. The following is a summary of the work done in each district :—

Progress in Survey and Record of Rights in Muzaffarpur.

34. The programme of work for the season in Muzaffarpur was to make the field survey and write records for an area of 500 square miles included in Pargana Hajipur and Chakla Cirjaul in Pargana Bisara which were notified under section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in Government notification dated 13th December 1892. The work was done by an establishment of amins chiefly recruited in the North-West Provinces.

Programme and agency employed.

Survey and Record-writing.—The traverse survey of the Muzaffarpur district was completed in the field season of 1892-93, in which an area of 997 square miles was traversed. The field survey of 529 square miles comprising 1,153 villages with 731,277 fields, and the initial record-writing for 1,052 of these villages, or 466 square miles comprising 641,277 plots, were completed during the season. The survey party went into recess in June 1893.

Progress made.

Down to the end of September 1893, records for 643 villages comprising an area of nearly 165 square miles had been made over to the Settlement Officer for attestation. Inspections of the records enable me to speak in high terms of the general correctness of the record-writing done last season.

Attestation.—Attestation work began in Muzaffarpur district on 20th February 1893, and by the end of September 1893 records had been attested for an area of 66·17 square miles comprising 320 villages with 35,799 tenants.

Publication of records.—Draft records were published during the year for 311 villages containing an area of 59·23 square miles. No records were finally published.

Case-work.—Two hundred and ninety-eight boundary cases were instituted, and of these 280 were decided under the Survey Act. Eighty-five applications for settlement of fair rents affecting 1,015 tenants were preferred, and 66 affecting 713 tenants were decided. The former rental of these 713 raiyats was Rs. 5,138, and their rental as settled amounts to Rs. 5,527, giving an increase of 7·57 per cent. Almost the whole of this increase was given in cases in which the raiyats acknowledged that they had taken up new lands in excess of those settled with them, and agreed to pay a small increase of rent. Three

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. MUZAFFARPUR.

Nos. 4 & 5 PARTY.

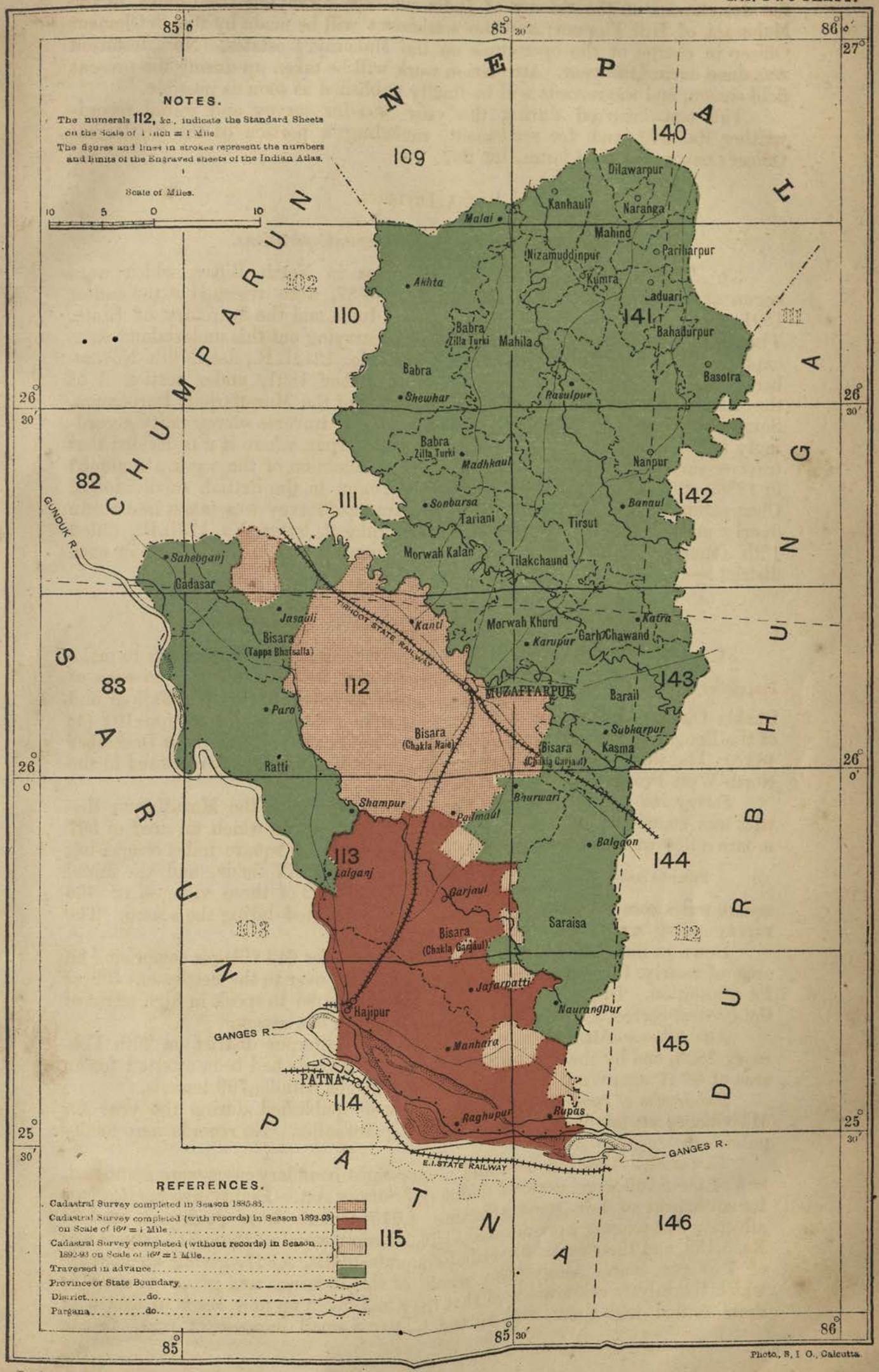


Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Reg. No. 678 S. I. D.—Jan. 94.—2,302.

No. 210-S. 94.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. SARUN.

No. 4 & 5 PARTY.

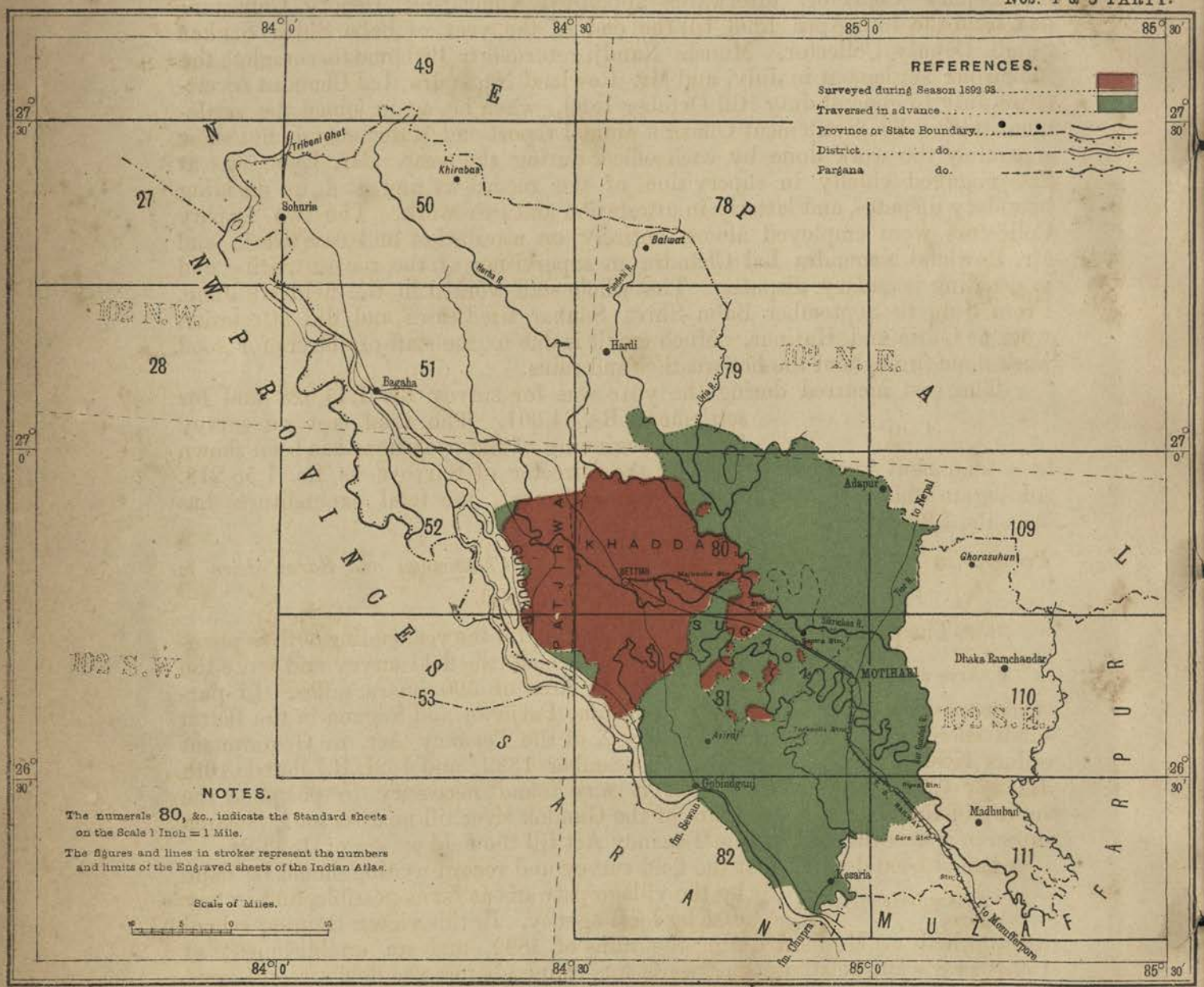
Reg. No. 610, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,352.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Nos. 4 & 5 PARTY.



Reg. No. 580, S. I D.—Nov 93.—2,353.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

hundred and sixty-three cases were instituted under section 106, and of these 187 were decided. Nine hundred and twenty-six objections were preferred after publication of the draft records, and of these 868 were decided. Three appeals were preferred to the Special Judge, which were all pending at the end of the year. In 18 boundary dispute cases appeal was made to the Collector; in four of these cases the Collector had upheld, and in one case reversed, the Settlement Officers' decisions down to the end of the year.

Staff.—The Settlement Officer, Mr. P. C. Lyon, took charge of his duties from the 16th October 1892. From the 15th February 1893 till the 26th June, he had the assistance of Munshi Nandji, Deputy Collector; from the 18th October 1892 to 5th July 1893, of Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra, Sub-Deputy Collector, afterwards appointed Officiating Deputy Collector; and from the 16th April 1893 till the end of the year, of Babu Shiva Sankar Singh, Deputy Collector. Munshi Nandji returned to Birbhum to complete the Mollarpur settlement in July, and Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra reverted in July to general duty till October 1893, when he again joined the settlement staff. The Settlement Officer's annual report and statements do not show separately the work done by each officer during the year. Mr. Lyon was at first engaged chiefly in supervision of the record-writing and in deciding boundary disputes, and latterly in attestation and case work. The two Deputy Collectors were employed almost entirely on attestation and case work, and Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra in supervision of the record-writing and in deciding boundary disputes. The whole staff worked in the field till June. From July to September Babu Shiva Sankar tried cases and did attestation work at Guria and Hajipur. Much credit is due to the staff of officers for good work done throughout the hot weather and rains.

Cost.

The cost incurred during the year was for survey Rs. 1,14,928 and for settlement Rs. 34,301. The total cost on survey from the beginning of the operations has been shewn in a statement furnished to me by the Director of Surveys as Rs. 1,58,218. Adding to this the cost incurred on settlement, the total expenditure has been Rs. 1,92,519.

Progress in the Survey and Record of Rights in Champaran and Saran down to the end of November 1893.

Area dealt with.

35. The programme of work in Champaran for the year ending 30th September 1893 was to make the field survey and write the records for an area of 500 square miles. In pursuance of this programme tappas Khadda, Patjirwa and Sugaon in the Bettia subdivision were notified under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, in Government orders Nos. 4291L.R., dated 13th December 1892, and 132L.R., dated 10th January 1893. Later in the season it was found necessary to postpone the survey of the villages in the diara of the Gandak river till next season. No area in Saran was notified under the Tenancy Act till the field season of 1893-94.

Agency employed.

It had been decided that the field survey and record-writing should be done by the village patwaris as far as possible, and in any case by local agency. In this view a training school was opened at Motihari during the rains of 1892, and an establishment of 152 patwaris and relatives of patwaris was trained before the field season began. After the field survey began 160 more local men were trained, but no registered patwari was included in this second batch of trained men. At an examination made at the end of March 1893, it was ascertained that in fact only 27 out of 312 men working were patwaris registered in the Collectorate. The rest of the establishment was made up of 125 relatives of patwaris and 160 local men belonging to Bihar, but having generally no connection with the particular villages for which they made the field maps and records. In paragraphs 7 to 11 of his report for the year, which is printed as an Appendix to this Report, the Settlement Officer has given an account of the difficulties encountered in working this establishment.

Progress made.

Field Survey and Record-writing.—The amount of traverse survey done during the year was in Champaran 1,103 square miles, and in Saran 894 square miles. The field survey of 416 square miles with 359,644 field numbers was completed and records were written

for 320 square miles containing 274,979 field numbers. Mr. Colvin has fully stated the reasons for the outturn falling short of the programme. The reasons briefly were—(1) the insufficiency and inexperience of the establishment; (2) the want at first of proper control and of a satisfactory system of remuneration of an establishment which was not a permanent establishment.

Attestation.—Attestation of records by the settlement staff began from the 27th March 1893. Mr. Colvin in ten days attested records for eight villages containing 3,166 khasra numbers. Babu Raj Kishor Narain Singh in 65 days attested records for 64 villages containing 31,174 khasra numbers: altogether records were attested for an area of 41 square miles.

Settlement of fair rents.—In the area for which records were attested, 66 applications for settlement of fair rents affecting 4,362 tenants or about half the whole number of tenants were presented by landlords. In many of these cases sulohnamas were filed by which tenants agreed to pay rent at existing rates per bigha for the whole area shown to be in their possession by the survey on condition of allowance to be made to them at the rate of 2 cottahs in the bigha to cover differences of measurement. Thirty-eight of the 66 cases were decided by the Settlement Officer, with the result that the rents of the 1,385 tenants were raised from Rs. 5,768 to Rs. 5,946, or by 3 per cent. In paragraphs 13 and 14 of his report Mr. Colvin has dealt with the subject of "excess area" which received much attention during the year.

Other case-work.—The Settlement Officer also disposed of 27 civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act and of 48 objection cases under section 105 of the Act.

Staff.

The Settlement Officer, Mr. E. G. Colvin, took charge of his duties at Bettiah on the 21st December 1892. On the 1st February 1893 and 10th April 1893 respectively, Babu Raj Kishor Narain Singh, Deputy Collector, and Maulavi Ghulam Ghous, Sub-Deputy Collector, served as Assistant Settlement Officers and were employed under Mr. Colvin until the middle of June, when the former officer went on leave and the latter officer reverted to general duty. From the middle of June to the end of the year Mr. Colvin had no Assistant. In the early part of the field season Mr. Colvin and Babu Raj Kishor Narain Singh moved from village to village, directing, checking and supervising the record writing and summarily deciding disputes. Later in the season Mr. Colvin and Babu Raj Kishor Narain attested records; and in the recess Mr. Colvin was chiefly occupied with case-work and with the registration of patwaris which was undertaken under the orders of Government, and was afterwards abandoned under orders passed in August 1893. Maulvi Ghulam Ghous was employed wholly on supervision of the record-writing. Mr. Colvin was in camp till the end of May, and his Assistants till the middle of June.

Cost.

The total cost incurred in the Champaran district during the year for survey and record-writing was Rs. 71,836, and in Saran Rs. 36,893, and the total expenditure incurred by the Survey Department in these two districts since the beginning is shown in a statement furnished to me by the Director of Surveys as Rs. 1,21,330. The Settlement Officer reports that to the cost by field survey and record-writing (shewn by him to be Rs. 40,060, and by the Director of Surveys as Rs. 41,182) must be added a sum of Rs. 29,947 paid to patwaris and coolies from funds supplied by landlords under a system which has been discontinued. The expenditure on settlement, *i.e.*, the cost incurred by the Settlement Officer, was Rs. 21,732. The total expenditure by Government therefore appears to have been Rs. 1,43,062 down to the end of September 1893.

Attitude of landlords and tenants—Mr. Colvin's remarks.

Mr. Colvin writes:—"The attitude of landlords throughout the operations last cold weather was one of reluctant helpfulness; that of the raiyats one of apathy. The landlords did not welcome the survey, but they were always ready to give such assistance as they were asked for, and I am particularly indebted to Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., Manager of the Bettiah Raj, for constant assistance at that time. In the recess it was found very difficult to get the patwaris sent into Motihari for office work, and since case-work began there have been numerous objections taken to the whole proceedings by the Manager of the Bettiah Raj, but in the actual field work I may say we received all the co-operation that could have been expected."

With regard to the attitude of the people generally in North Bihar towards the survey and settlement operations, I have to say that it has been at least as favourable as could have been expected, and that much interest has been shown by the raiyats in obtaining parchas and in ascertaining that their rights have been correctly recorded, though this feature has been less noticeable in Champaran than in Muzaffarpur. I have been much struck by the patient attendance of landlords and tenants during the record-writing and the attestation proceedings.

– Director's remarks.

The Survey and Settlement Officers have generally throughout North Bihar received useful support and assistance from the planters, and have not been obstructed by the zamindars. To Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Bihar Planters Association, and to Mr. T. Gibbon, C.I.E., the survey and settlement staff are indebted for much useful advice and friendly criticism.

Bhagalpur Division.

Private estates—Sonthal Parganas.

36. The survey and settlement of certain parganas and taluks, comprising 539 villages, were undertaken under Government orders contained in letter No. 3922L.R. of 14th November 1892 on the application of zamindars. A notification under section 9 of the Sonthal Parganas Regulation III of 1872 (amended by section 4 of Sonthal Parganas Rent Regulation II of 1886) was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th November 1892. Applications were also received in May 1893 for the settlement of certain additional villages.

Area.—The area under settlement in the year under report comprised 23 parganas and taluks with 548 villages in the three subdivisions of Godda, Jamtara and Dumka, making up about 391·2 square miles. Mr. J. A. Craven was appointed to be Survey and Settlement Officer, and Babu Boloram Dass Gupta and Maulavi Syed Ebram Husain to be Assistant Settlement Officers.

Survey.—The survey parties took the field in November 1892, and the whole area was surveyed during the field season by two parties under the two Assistant Settlement Officers, of whom Maulavi Ebram Husain had his head-quarters at Passai and Babu Bolaram Dass Gupta had his head-quarters at Kundahit.

Record-writing.—Khasras and khatians were written in the field by amins for all the 548 villages, and were checked and copied in the recess. Attestation, which was begun in the middle of August, was completed in October 1893 for all the 548 villages. The estimated number of tenants in these villages under settlement is 30,177, and existing rents have been recorded for all of them. The old rents amounting to Rs. 78,009 are shown to have been raised to Rs. 1,11,367.

Case-work.—There were 614 boundary disputes, 2,102 objections, and 3,248 disputes tried as civil suits. All these were disposed of within the year. There were no appeals.

Cost of survey and settlement.—The cost of the settlement for the year amounted to Rs. 73,951, showing a saving of Rs. 1,144 on the estimate.

PART III.—WARDS' ESTATES.

Burdwan Division.

Burdwan Raj khas mahals.

37. The Burdwan Raj khas mahals which were under settlement under the Tenancy Act during the year are situated in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Midnapore.

Mr. Dijan Lala Roy was in charge of the settlement of pargana Sujamutha, containing 60 villages and an area of 27,452 acres in the Midnapore district, and Babu Sukumar Haldar was Settlement Officer of the estates in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. No Settlement Officer had been appointed in Bankura down to the end of the year.

The completion report for the Hukumapur estate in Birbhum district belonging to the Burdwan Raj was submitted to the Board during the year under report.

Sujamutha.

38. The settlement of the Sujamutha estate in Midnapore, with the exception of one village, Madakhali, is completed; and the Settlement Officer left the district in January 1893. The completion report which came to me from the Commissioner within August 1893 contains the following remarks:—"The settlement was a *fiasco;* it cost an enormous sum; it resulted in a heavy decrease of rent, and practically it left untouched those fraudulent tenants who, by dint of chicanery, had annexed abandoned holdings and held them without payment of rent." I have not yet been able to review the report myself, but I will submit it to the Board as soon as possible.

The area settled in the Sujamutha estate is now reported to be 27,452 acres, and the cost of settlement to be Rs. 22,505, or 13 annas 1 pie per acre. The survey cost Rs. 16,000. The rental according to the present settlement is Rs. 78,537-2-3, exclusive of village Madhakhali not yet settled, against Rs. 83,303-5-3, the rental according to the previous zamindari rent-roll, also excluding Madhakhali. This represents a decrease of rent of Rs. 4,766-3. The records for Madhakhali village are being reframed by Babu Satis Chander Bose, Deputy Collector, under the orders passed by the High Court on appeal.

Burdwan Raj khas mahals in Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura districts.

39. The settlement work in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts consisted of attestation work and case work in scattered villages having an aggregate area of about 70 square miles.

In the Burdwan district 66 villages with an area of 62 square miles and 532 acres have to be settled. The estimated number of tenants is 12,000. Records have been prepared for attestation in all the 66 villages. Attestation has been completed in 21 villages, draft records of rights were published in 52 villages, and final records were published in 26 villages during the year. Altogether records have been attested for 58 villages, published in draft for 52, and finally published for 39 villages.

In Hooghly 18 villages with an area of nearly nine square miles and an estimated number of 2,617 tenants have to be settled. Records have been written for all these villages; and in the year under report the records of seven villages were attested.

At the time of attestation of the records of the 28 villages dealt with during the year 2,955 objections were made. The objections appear to have been in great part due to the defective system on which the record-writing was done in the preceding years. All of these objections were disposed of within the year. Fifteen applications for fair rent were filed during the year, and 12 such applications were pending from the preceding year. Seventeen were disposed of within the year; and the new rents settled for 9,354 tenants aggregate Rs. 45,318, against a former rental of Rs. 43,732. Twenty-four disputes were taken up as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, and 21 were disposed of. Eight appeals were made to the Special Judge; and of these six were disposed of. In one case the order of the Settlement Officer was upheld, in one reversed, and the remaining four cases were remanded for re-trial.

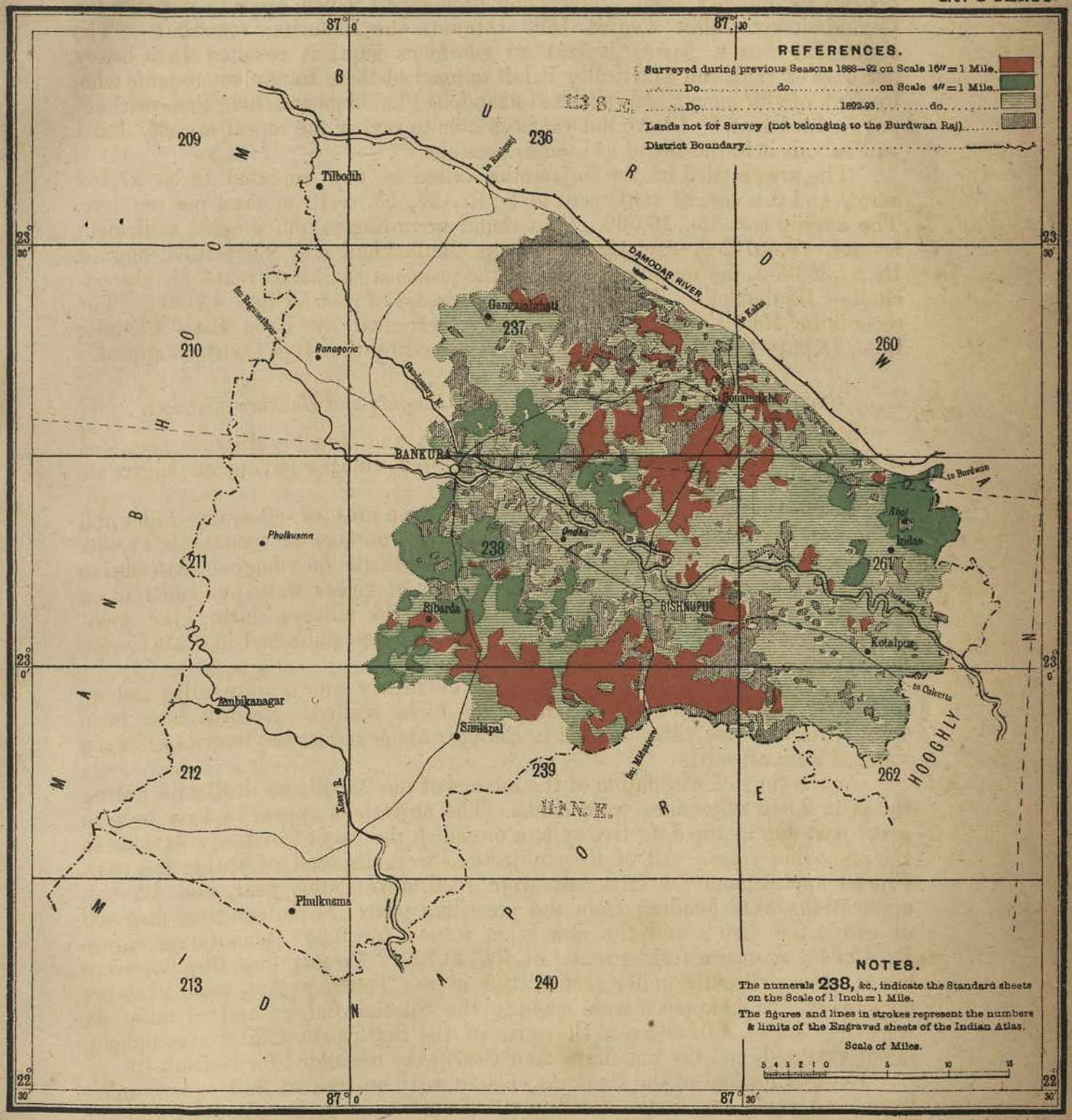
Records for 366 of the Bankura villages with an area of 236 square miles have been made over to the Settlement Officer who is working in Burdwan and Hooghly districts, but nothing has yet been done to attest the records, and the Settlement Officer's whole time has been occupied in other districts. A proposal was made by the Manager of the Raj that the notifications published under the Tenancy Act in the years 1889 to 1891 for the estates in the Bankura district should be cancelled; but on the recommendation made in this office letter No. 2677S, dated 11th October 1893, it has been decided by the Board that the settlement shall be completed in respect of all villages in which the Raj is actually collecting rents.

An account of the traverse and skeleton boundary survey work which was carried on in the Bankura district during the year will be given by the

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF THE BURDWAN ESTATE IN DIST. BANKURA.

No. 2 PARTY.



Reg. No. 582. S. I. D.—Nov 93—2,352.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Director of Surveys in his Annual Report. The outturn of traverse work amounted to 126 square miles, and of skeleton boundary survey on the 4-inch scale to 783 square miles; and the expenditure under the head of survey amounted to Rs. 41,717.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 10,698. The work of settlement of the Burdwan Raj estates has proceeded very slowly (1) because of the confused state of the rent-rolls hitherto maintained in the Raj offices; (2) because of the numerous claims made by occupants to hold land rent-free which have been resisted, but often unsuccessfully, by manager; (3) because of the numerous applications filed by the manager for settlement of fair rents; (4) because of the incorrectness of the records originally written by the Survey Department; (5) because of the defects in the system of attestation at first adopted, which was altered during the year under report.

Dacca Division.

Talipabad Ward's Estate, Dacca.

40. The survey and settlement of the Talipabad estates which, according to the latest figures, have an area of 45,557 acres or 71·18 square miles, with 117 villages, was sanctioned under Government notifications, dated 8th January 1891 and 3rd May 1892, issued under section 102 (2) (*b*) of the Tenancy Act. The operations were undertaken on the application of the Magistrate of Dacca to avert disputes between the landlords and the tenants. Talipabad pargana consists of four estates on the Dacca revenue roll, viz., Nos. 273, 274, 275 and 276, of which Nos. 274 and 276 are under the management of the Court of Wards. The area under settlement also includes a portion of pargana Atia in Mymensingh in possession of the present proprietors of Talipabad. By an amicable arrangement with the proprietors of pargana Atia, the Talipabad proprietors now retain possession of 3·80 square miles in the Mymensingh district.

The survey work was begun in December 1891, and was completed by June 1893 under the direction of Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Deputy Collector, who was appointed to be the Settlement Officer. Under arrangements made by the Director of Surveys, the survey work was tested in April 1893 by Mr. M. Berkeley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who reported that the traverse work was on the whole fair, but required some revision, and that the detailed survey stood the tests applied.

Records of 70 villages were written during the year under report, and of 41 villages in the previous year. The number of tenants according to the most recent figures is 8,702.

Progress in attestation work and record of rents is shown below:—

	Attestation and record of rents completed in villages.	
During the year ending 30th September 1892	25	These 76 villages contain 5,275 out of the whole number of 8,702 tenants.
During the year ending 30th September 1893	51	

The records for 22 villages were published in draft during the year, making in all 47 villages for which draft publication has been made. For eight villages records were finally published during the preceding year. There was no final publication during the year under report.

No applications for fair rents have been filed. There appears to be much uncertainty on these estates as to existing rents, and the rents stated to be existing are apparently often the result of compromises effected for the purpose of record in the settlement papers.

Eighteen boundary disputes came up for disposal during the year, of which 15 have been disposed of. Four hundred and seventy-seven objections made under section 105 of the Tenancy Act were disposed of, and 36 disputes were tried as civil suits during the year. There was only one case of appeal to the Special Judge, and in that case the Settlement Officer's order was reversed.

This case was specially reported to the Board in my letter No. 262T., dated 12th June 1893. The cost of survey and settlement is shown below:—

Survey.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traverse	...	1,399	1,902	3,301
Cadastral	...	6,041	6,303	12,344
Settlement	...	6,311	4,735	11,046
Total	...	13,751	12,940	26,691

The total cost of survey and settlement as shewn by the Settlement Officer had reached 9 annas 4 pie per acre by the end of the year; but it is not clear that this sum includes a share of the Settlement Officer's pay after the 31st March 1893, and the expenditure will be separately examined.

The Settlement Officer was employed wholly on settlement work from 18th December 1892 to 31st March 1893. For the rest of the year he had other duties to perform as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector besides his settlement work.

Dakhin Shahbazpur Estate, Backergunge.

41. Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur comprises two estates, viz., Nos. 1763 and 1764 of the Backergunge revenue roll. Settlement of these estates under the Tenancy Act was ordered in Government notifications of 31st October 1889 and 5th October 1891, on the ground of disputes which existed between the proprietors.

In the two estates under settlement there are eight sets of proprietors. Seven sets of proprietors own the estate No. 1763, which is under the Court of Wards (12 annas odd of the whole pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur); and one set of proprietors own estate No. 1764 (3 annas odd of the pargana). Estate No. 1763 consists of an original estate representing seven annas of the whole pargana plus five annas of the remaining nine-anna patti, which the seven-anna proprietors acquired by purchase (the pargana had been divided by the Collector into nine-anna and seven-anna pattis, fourteen years before the permanent settlement*). The pargana has lost a portion of its lands by diluvion during the last 50 years. It now consists of 37 villages on the main land of the Dakhin Shahbazpur island and 10 chars in the river Megna, comprising a total area of about 147 square miles, or 93,805 acres. The chars are reformations of part of the land lost by diluvion from the island. Only one of the chars is cultivated. Four entire villages are ijmali to both estates, and parts of two more villages are ijmali. The proprietors themselves own about 500 tenures on the island. They have also created other tenures in the different villages according to their respective shares.

* *i.e.* in 1186B.S. (1779-80).

A special Settlement Officer, Babu Piari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector, is in charge of the work. The survey of the greater part of the estate was made by the professional Survey Department and finished by March 1892, but the records were not made over till the succeeding year. In the case of the chars the Survey Department made only the boundary survey; the cadastral survey of 566 acres was made by the Settlement Officer.

Survey and Settlement procedure followed.—The nature of the survey and settlement procedure followed in this pargana and the method of arrangement of the records have been explained in detail on page 21 of my Settlement Report for the year ending 30th September 1892. The main feature as well as the main difficulty of the preparation of the record of rights has been the extreme intricacy of the tenures, the same tenant frequently holding several different interests in respect of the same land. The total number of plots comprised in the area surveyed cadastrally is about 174,000, but owing to the complexity of the tenures, the Settlement Officer estimates that the total number of entries in the khatians amounts to nearly three times the number of plots. To meet the wishes of all concerned, 85,000 khatians were originally prepared for the tenants of the two estates. Under Mr. Finucane's instructions, the khatians relating to land held by the tenant under one interest were amalgamated, that is, a tenant has a single khatian for all lands which he holds as a raiyat, though under separate landlords; and separate khatians for all lands which he holds as a nimhowladar,

and so on. By this means the number of khatians has been reduced to 30,001. The raiyats' khatians show separately the tenancies of under-raiyats ; but there are not separate khatians for under-raiyats. The Settlement Officer states in his report that the reduction in the number of khatians has not been so great a saving of labour as might have been expected, as the rents payable on account of a tenant's different interests required separate record, and were the subject of separate applications under section 104 of the Tenancy Act.

Progress made.—The work that remained to be done at the close of the year ending 30th September 1892 was as follows:—(1) The attestation and record of rights in two villages and one cultivated char; (2) the draft publication of records in 26 villages and 10 chars; (3) the final publication of records in 28 villages and 10 chars; (4) the record of rights and the determination of the status of 6,931 tenants; (5) the determination of fair rents over an area of 30,361 acres or 48 square miles; (6) miscellaneous work including correction of khatian and khasras, and copying records for the Collectors and the tenants.

Between the 7th October 1892 and the 30th September 1893 the following progress was made:—(1) The attestation and record of rights and existing rents in the remaining villages and 1 char was completed; (2) first publication was made in 15 villages and 1 char, and final publication in 8 villages; (3) existing rents were recorded and fair rents were fixed for 10,625 tenancies. In addition to the above the following miscellaneous work was completed: correction of the khasras in 10 villages and of the khatians in 37 villages; preparation of the Collector's copy of the records for 33 villages and of the tenants' copies for 37 villages; preparation of the final terij for 14 villages. Up to the end of the year rents had been finally recorded or settled in 26 villages and 1 char, with a total area of 57·48 square miles, and also in respect of 4,219 tenants belonging to the 11 villages, for which the work has not yet been completed, or in all for 16,736 tenants. The Settlement Officer has explained that existing rents have been recorded for about 30 per cent. of the tenants, and that fair rents have been settled for the remaining 70 per cent. The explanation given by the Settlement Officer with regard to the slow progress in the completion of the settlement of fair rents is that time has been granted to the Manager of the Court of Wards' estate to endeavour to come to an amicable agreement with the raiyats of 11 villages. The Manager instituted a number of cases under section 104, but owing to the destruction of the estate papers in the cyclone of 1876, found difficulty in proceeding with them. In many instances an amicable arrangement has been arrived at with the assistance of the Settlement Officer; but special difficulties have arisen in the remaining cases. The net financial result with regard to the 66,736 khatians with respect to which rents have been recorded or settled up to the 30th September 1893, is an increase of Rs. 9,848 over the present rental of Rs. 1,95,227. Four villages show a decrease of Rs. 1,012 due to loss of land by diluvion; the increase of Rs. 10,860 in the remaining villages is mainly due to excess area taken up by the tenants.

During the second-half of the year the Settlement Officer was mainly employed in trying cases at his head-quarters at Daulatkhan; since the 1st October 1892 he has disposed of 562 objections under section 105, and 120 disputes under section 106, and 1,097 applications under section 104.

The following table shows the case-work from the beginning of the proceedings:—

CASE-WORK.

From beginning up to 30th September 1893.

CLASS OF CASE.	Instituted from beginning of operations up to 30th September 1893.	Disposed of from beginning of operation up to 30th September 1893.	Pending on 1st October 1893.
1. Boundary disputes under the Survey Act.	44	44	...
2. Objections under section 105 ...	1,589	1,569	24
3. Applications under section 104 ...	2,002	1,607	395
4. Disputes under section 106 ...	255	225	30

Three appeals only had been made to the Special Judge against the Settlement Officer's proceedings up to the end of the year. In one case (under section 106) the decision of the Settlement Officers was upheld; in a boundary dispute the decision was set aside as *ultra vires;* and in the case of an application for assessment of rents, the Settlement Officer's order was reversed.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 13,968, and the total cost since the beginning of the operations has been for survey Rs. 41,369 and for settlement Rs. 33,834. This gives an average cost per acre on the area surveyed of 6 annas 11 pie for survey and of 5 annas 9 pie for settlement. It was estimated in correspondence ending with the Board's letter No. 1103A., dated 22nd August 1893, that the total cost of the operations was likely to be Rs. 76,285. Against this may be set off receipts which amounted to Rs. 15,483 up to 30th September 1893 for court-fees and process-fees. The Settlement Officer had hoped to complete the work by March 1894, but it is now uncertain whether the hope will be fulfilled, on account of the interruption to the work and damage done to the records caused by the cyclone of the 21st October 1893, which has been separately reported to the Board.

Chittagong Division.

Sarail Ward's Estate in Tippera.

42. The survey and settlement of rents in the estates owned by the ward, Babu Ashutosh Nath Roy, in pargana Sarail, having been approved by Government, notifications under the Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875 and under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 were published on the 11th December 1889. Lands comprised in villages let in patni or granted rent-free were excluded from the notification under the Tenancy Act, but the whole pargana was included in the notification published under the Survey Act.

After demarcation of village boundaries by the sub-manager, the survey of the estate was begun in December 1889 by a detachment of the Survey of India under Mr. Grant, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, under the superintendence of Colonel Steel of the Survey Department. The work was not finished till the season 1890-91. The total area of that portion of the pargana which belongs to the ward and his sharers is 304 square miles and comprises 335 villages. Out of this area 277 square miles, comprising 299 villages, were surveyed in detail except the patni tenures.

The Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sunker Sen, joined his duties in March 1890. The settlement work was supervised by the Collector of Tippera, through whom, as a rule, the Director's instructions to the Settlement Officer were communicated.

The first batch of records for five villages only was made over to the Settlement Officer by the Survey Department in August 1890, and in September 1890 records for 26 more villages were delivered. By April 1891 the records for 216 villages had been delivered; by July 1891 for 248 villages; and the records for the remaining 51 villages were made over in August, September and October 1891. Up to April 1891 fair rents had been settled by the Settlement Officer in 29 villages. By April 1892 fair-rent decisions had been given in 259 villages, and new rent-rolls had been prepared for 222 villages. The fair-rent decisions for the remaining 40 villages and the writing of the rent-rolls for the remaining 77 villages were completed in the following three months.

Draft records for 27 villages had been published down to the end of March 1892, by May for 110 villages, and by the end of July 1892 had been published for all the 299 villages. The final publication of the records was completed by the 28th September 1892.

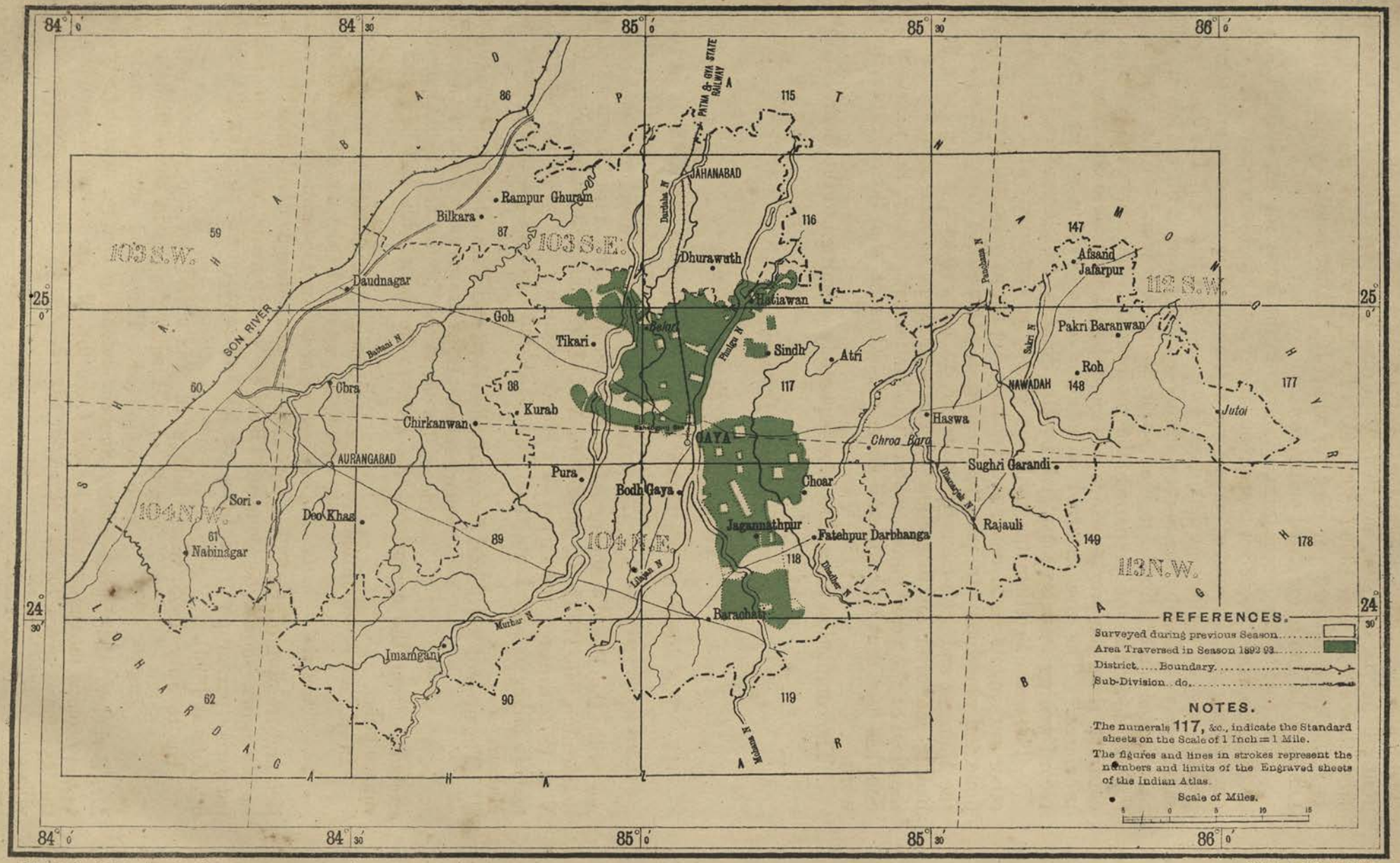
So many as 5,919 petitions of objection to entries in the records were filed after publication of the draft khatians.

Only 20 "disputes" were tried judicially by the Settlement Officer as cases under section 106 of the Tenancy Act. In six out of seven of these cases in which appeal was made to the Special Judge, the Settlement Officer's decision has been upheld. The seventh appeal is said to be still pending. In no case was any appeal made to the Special Judge with regard to the Settlement Officer's fair-rent decisions.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT GAYA.

No. 2 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Season.....

Area Traversed in Season 1892-93.....

District.....Boundary.....

Sub-Division...do.....

NOTES.

The numerals **117**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

Reg. No. 640, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,382.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Out of 177,439 acres surveyed, 129,710 acres were recorded as cultivated and 134,684 as rent-paying. The rights of 60,418 tenants, of whom 54,215 are settled raiyats, have been recorded in about 84,000 khatians. The average holding of a raiyat is stated to be 1·84 acres; but as raiyats often have two or more holdings, the area held by each raiyat is estimated at 3·68 acres. The rental for 1299 (1892-93) for the area settled was shown in the zamindar's rent-roll as Rs. 2,11,362, and the settled rental, which, if duly fixed, has effect from the current year 1300 (1893-94), is Rs. 2,67,066. The increase of rental is Rs. 55,704, or 26·3 per cent., of which Rs. 52,069 is said by the Settlement Officer to be due to extended cultivation.

The cost of the proceedings, as shown in the latest return, is Rs. 1,53,135: of this sum, Rs. 1,05,588 was spent on survey, and the balance, viz., Rs. 47,547, on settlement. The cost of survey was at the rate of 9½ annas per acre surveyed, and the cost of settlement has been 4 annas and 2 pies. The high cost of survey was ascribed by the Survey officers to the total want of local labour, which necessitated importation of menial labour, to non-attendance of the tenants, the "elaborate system of preparing the records and the consequently enhanced contract rates for works which are more than double those obtaining in other provinces." The cost incurred on account of supervision of the survey and record-writing was also considered by Mr. Finucane to be excessive.

The cost of settlement would be cheap as compared with the cost of other settlements made under the Tenancy Act if the work had been thoroughly done and were likely to pass unchallenged. Difficulties were anticipated by the Manager and Sub-manager, however, in enforcement of the new jama-bandi; and after an inspection of the settlement records made by me since the close of the year under report, the Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sunker Sen, has been sent back to Sarail under the orders of the Board to revise his work.

The completion report has been separately submitted to the Board.

Patna Division.

Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya.

43. The survey of the Tikari Estate was begun in April 1893, in accordance with the orders of Government, No. 1024, dated 1st March 1893, which were endorsed to me with the Board's memorandum No. 380A., dated 14th March 1893. A notification, No. 1782L.R., dated 10th April 1893, under the Bengal Survey Act, V of 1875, directed the survey of all lands belonging to the estates situated in mahals Sibnagar and Laru, tauzi Nos. 5151 and 3160 in parganas Sanaut and Mahair.

Orders for the operations.

The area of the Tikari Estate in the Gaya and Patna districts is about 600* square miles. If, as has recently been proposed, the villages let out entire by the Raj in mukarrari be excluded from the operations, the area to be dealt with will be about 500 square miles.

Area.

In a note submitted with my letter No. 1890T.A., dated 21st July 1893, I reported the action taken under the orders passed by Government for registration and training of the Tikari patwaris. It was subsequently decided that the survey work should be done in Tikari as elsewhere by amins, and not by patwaris (paragraph 9 of notes of a Conference held at Muzaffarpur on 6th August 1893).

Agency.

Up to July 1893, when field work was closed for the season, traverse survey of 271 square miles in these mahals had been completed. The good progress made by Mr. Berkeley, the Sub-Assistant Superintendent in charge, was largely due to the prompt measures taken by the Collector, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, and to the assistance given by the Manager, Mr. A. Ogilvy, in demarcation of the villages.

Progress.

* About 550 square miles in Gaya and 8¾ square miles in Patna was the area first reported; but survey has shown larger areas than were expected.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Killa Kujong.

44. The Kujong Estate, which belongs to the Burdwan Raj, is under the management of the Court of Wards. It comprises 461 villages in the district of Cuttack, containing an area of 236,878 acres, including river and jungle blocks. Of this area 146,856·37 acres were recently surveyed, and 90,021 acres of river and jungle blocks have not been surveyed.

The settlement, which was an amicable settlement between the Court of Wards and the tenants, was reported to have been completed before April 1892. The Settlement Officer, Babu Chunder Nath Ghosh, submitted his completion report on 18th May 1892; and the report was submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 811TA, dated 14th March 1893. The Board having sanctioned a reduction of rental on the representation made by Mr. Finucane, Director of Land Records, that the raiyats were already paying a high rate and that rents had been much raised in recent years, the records are being revised by the Sub-Manager, Babu Digamber Das, and reduction is being granted under the Board's instructions by the application of existing village rates to the areas of holdings measured in all cases by the 20 *dasti padika.*

The Manager has also to inquire into the cases of lands shown in the zamindar's papers and the road cess returns as free rent, and into the claims of raiyats to be recorded as "settled."

Progress.—Khasras and khatians were copied during the year to the extent of 126,915 entries; and rents were examined and, where necessary, revised for 27,917 tenants including 5,724 under-raiyats. Revision of rents has now been completed for the whole estate, except for one village, viz., Penth, where a boundary dispute has prevented completion of the work.

Results.—The total amount of rent on raiyati lands as fixed in the settlement made by Babu Chander Nath Ghosh was Rs. 1,09,851-1-9. By the revision made under the orders of the Board the rent has been reduced to Rs. 1,03,500-10-11. The rent realized according to the old jamabandi was Rs. 1,01,094-15-8. So there still remains an increase of Rs. 2,405-11-3 for raiyati lands obtained by the settlement.

The amount assessed by the Settlement Officer on invalid lakhraj tenures and excess lands was Rs. 9,208-10-4. This has been reduced, however, to Rs. 6,473-3-8.

The total increase of rental over that shown in the old *utbati* papers is thus Rs. 8,878-14-11 under the heads of raiyati and resumed rent-free.

Palandas.—Besides these heads of income there are 86 palandas, *i.e.*, lands formed by alluvion, which are largely used as pasture grounds, but are also cultivated. The amount of rent assessed in the cultivated land to be found in 29 palandas has been reduced from Rs. 3,658, shown in the old *utbati* papers, to Rs. 2,077-8-2. The treatment of the palanda lands was discussed in my Inspection Notes dated August 1893, and is still under discussion.

Steps are being taken, the Sub-Manager reports, to bring the new jamabandi into force during the current amli year 1301, which began in September 1893.

Cost.—The cost of settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 1,524-2, besides Rs. 761 on account of printing forms of khasras and khatians. The total cost incurred in the settlement from the beginning of the operations has been Rs. 30,267-7-9 for settlement and Rs. 50,648 for survey. The cost per acre has been Re. 0-5-6 and Re. 0-3-3 respectively for survey and settlement of lands cadastrally surveyed.

Kanika Ward's Estate in Cuttack.

45. The area of this estate, including jungle, rivers, &c., is 441 square miles, of which 278 square miles, or 177,920 acres, comprised in 636 villages. have been cadastrally surveyed, and the rest traversed. The traverse survey of the estate was completed in 1889-90, and the cadastral survey in 1890-91.

The records of 630 villages of the estate had been all made over by the Survey Department to the settlement in the year preceding that under report. Six new villages formed in the jungle blocks during the course of the settlement raise the total number of villages to 636. Only these new villages and the

extension of cultivation since the completion of the professional survey were surveyed during the year under report.

The settlement, which is an amicable one, is being conducted by the Manager of the estate, Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, who succeeded Mr. Srinath Dutt in July 1891. Attestation of the khatians written by the Survey Department began in 1890.

Progress.—The whole of the record-writing had been finished before the opening of the year under report, except for the new villages.

Attestation of records for 480 out of the 636 villages had been completed in 1891-92. The work of attestation was finished in the year under report, and terijes have been prepared for 6,893 tenants holding 51,791 acres comprised under 51,017 khasra numbers. The rights of 1,950 under-tenants were also examined and recorded. During the year also 20,646 acres of uncultivated waste land were classified, and 4,691·84 acres of rent-free and tanki tenures held by 1,198 tenure-holders were identified with old measurement papers.

The rent-roll has now been revised for all the tenants of the estate, and down to the end of the year 28,151 out of 32,347 tenants had signed the khatians. Of the khatians which had not been signed, about 2,000 are for tanki and rent-free tenants, and the rest are for the pahi and thani raiyats.

Results.—The new area and rental of these 28,151 tenants are acres 109,607 and rental Rs. 1,24,478, against acres 96,576 and rental Rs. 99,943 respectively of the previous rent-roll. The increase in rental is due to—

(1) Increase of cultivated area by 13,031 acres.
(2) Settlement of jungle villages at a somewhat higher rate than before.
(3) Restoration of the old rates of the year 1277 for 18 villages protected by embankments.

Disputes.—There have been many boundary disputes and objections in this settlement, which the Manager on visiting the villages has been able to settle amicably, and there is no case-work to report as in the Tenancy Act settlements. Complaints made by tenants who were not present at the time of the Manager's visit to the villages as to mistakes in the khatians, have been enquired into and decided at the time of the tenants signing the khatians.

There were no regular appeals against the orders of the Manager; but some tenants who were dissatisfied with his orders petitioned to the Collector, who upheld the orders of the Manager, except in one instance.

Cost.—The cost of survey to the end of the year under report was Rs. 66,624, the average cost on the area cadastrally surveyed being nearly 6 annas per acre. The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 4,325, and from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year under report was Rs. 18,213. The total estimate for settlement is Rs. 23,027; and it is expected that the work will be finished within the estimated cost. If this estimate be not exceeded, it would give for cost of settlement an average of 2 annas per acre.

CHAPTER II.

MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

List of large estates or tracts recently settled.

46. In compliance with the orders of the Government of India contained in letter No. $\frac{45}{34\text{-}1}$, dated 8th January 1891, communicated with Bengal Government letter No. 99L.R., dated the 20th January 1891, I shall briefly describe in this chapter what has been done in the case of large estates or tracts recently settled with regard to maintenance of the settlement records.

The large estates or tracts of country settled in the last eight years in these provinces are as follows:—

Settlements under the Tenancy Act.

(1) Part of Chakla Nai and Tappa Bhatsala in district Muzaffarpur, settled by Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., assisted by Munshi Nundji and Barhamdeo Narain in 1885—87. Records were finally published for 235 villages containing 88½ square miles.

(2) Nalchira Government estate in Noakhali. This estate, which has an area of 18,211 acres or 28½ square miles, was settled by Munshi Nundji in 1886—88.

(3) Sankarpur Ward's estate in Dinajpur. This estate, which has an area of 195,539 acres, or 305 square miles, was settled by Babu Sashi Bhushan Datt, assisted by Babu Romesh Chandra Das in 1887—90.

(4) Churaman Ward's estate in Dinajpur, having an area of 55,134 acres or 86 square miles, was settled by Babu Nalin Chandra Roy and Babu Atul Krishna Roy in 1887—89.

(5) Maldwar Ward's estate in Dinajpur. This estate, having an area of 98,405 acres, or nearly 154 square miles, was settled by Babu Harish Chandra Roy in 1888—90.

(6) Srinagar-Banaili Ward's estates in Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Darbhanga and Malda. In these estates, an area of 447,662 acres, or 699½ square miles, was surveyed, and an area of 666 square miles was settled by Mr. E. W. Collin assisted by Babu Barhamdeo Narain, Mr. D. L. Roy, and Babu Bepin Behary Dey in 1887—91.

(7) Dubalhati private estate in Rajshahi; area 41,794 acres, or 65 square miles, settled by Munshi Nundji in 1888—91.

(8) Hukamapur Ward's estate in Birbhum; area 15,683 acres, or about 24½ square miles, settled by Babu Benode Behari Sarkar, assisted by Babu Sukumar Haldar in 1889—91.

(9) Sarail Ward's estate in Tippera; area 177,439 acres or 277 square miles, settled by Babu Kali Sankar Sen in 1890—92.

(10) Sujamutha Ward's estate in Midnapore; area 22,452 acres or about 43 square miles settled by Mr. Dejin Lal Roy.

Settlements not made under the Tenancy Act.

The following large settlements have recently been completed or are approaching completion under the Director's supervision, but have not been made under the provisions of the Tenancy Act:—

(11) Angul Government estate in Cuttack; area 916 square miles.—This estate was settled by Babu Biseswar Banerji, Mr. A. K. Roy and Babu Narain Chaudary Naik, assisted by Babu Chhaku Lal Sircar in 1886—91.

(12) Banki Government estate in Cuttack; area 74,530 acres or 117 square miles, settled by Babu Balaram Das in 1887—91.

(13) Kujong Ward's Estate in Cuttack; area 146,856 acres or 229½ square miles, settled by amicable arrangement with the tenants by Babu Chandra Nath Ghose in 1889—92.

(14) Kanika Ward's Estate in Cuttack; area 177,920 acres, or 278 square miles, settled by amicable arrangement with the tenants by Babu Srinath Dutt and Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, 1891.

Of the estates shown in the above list as having been settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act, it will be observed that seven are wards' estates and one is a Government estate.

47. Before examining the action taken in each of the tracts recently settled with a view to maintenance of the settlement records, I may refer to the existing rules for kanungos in Orissa and patwaris in Orissa and Bihar contained on pages 26 to 42 of the Revenue Officers' Manual, and may quote the provisions of Rules 5 to 9 of Chapter VI of the Settlement Manual with regard to maintenance and correction of maps and records.

Existing rules for maintenance of settlement records.

"5. When the estate or tenure is large enough to permit of the expense, provision should invariably be made for the maintenance and correction of the maps and records, so that they may be written up to date from time to time in accordance with such rules as the Board may prescribe in this behalf, and also in order that the harassment and expense of remeasurements and resettlements may be obviated.

Patwaris and maintenance of records.

"(*a*) In estates held khas, arrangements should be made to have this work done through the agency of patwaris, where they exist, and where they do not exist, through the collecting agency, or, where necessary, by an agency to be appointed for the purpose, by whatever denomination it may be called.

"(*b*) In estates the property of Government which are not held khas, before granting a lease or farm, an officer should be appointed by the settlement officer to be patwari with an assignment for maintenance in money or land, the amount or extent of which should be fixed by the settlement officer. The farmer should be bound by the terms of his lease, if the assignment is in money, to pay this officer his salary, and in every case to furnish him with all the information requisite in order to enable him to correct and maintain the records according to the rules prescribed by the Board in that behalf, failing which the lease should be declared liable to cancelment. The lessee may be allowed to utilize the services of the patwari thus appointed in keeping accounts between himself and his raiyats, and in performing the other customary duties of patwaris.

"(*c*) For temporarily-settled estates, the property of private individuals, no fixed rule can be laid down. If the estate is to be farmed or held khas in consequence of the refusal of the proprietors to accept the settlement, the case may be dealt with under the rule applicable to Government estates. If the estate is to be settled with the proprietors, the Collector, before sanctioning the settlement, or when reporting it for sanction, should report fully the arrangements proposed to be made for the maintenance of the record.

"6. Patwaris may be appointed under the preceding rule for one village each or for a circle of villages. They should, if possible, be local men, residents of their circles. The nett profits of lands assigned to them, where provision is made in land, should be equal to about Rs. 5 per month.

"7. Patwaris before their appointment should qualify themselves in surveying, for learning which, free of cost, opportunities will be furnished them on application to the Director of Land Records.

"8. A separate patwari should be appointed, and provision should be made for his support in the manner indicated in the preceding rules in every estate or group of neighbouring estates having a rental of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

"9. Where, as in parts of Bihar, the patwari is paid by contributions from the raiyats, the practice may be allowed to continue, but in such cases a deduction of half an anna in the rupee, or 3⅛ per cent., should be made from the allowances specified in Chapter VII, Rule 6 *post*, which are granted to the settlement-holder on account of management charges."

The forms of jamabandi register and jama wasil baki registers to be kept by patwaris and tahsildars of Government estates are prescribed on pages 40 and 41 of the Board's rules (Miscellaneous Volume). They contain columns for entry of changes and mutations. Board's Registers 4 and 8 for "Mutation cases" and "Miscellaneous cases" are used in some offices, *e.g.*, the Chittagong tahsils, for entry of particulars of cases of mutations of tenures and holdings.

Special rules for maintenance of settlement records on wards' estates.

In 1890 Mr. Finucane submitted rules for the maintenance of Survey and Settlement records in the Srinagar-Banaili estates, and recommended that the rules should be applied to other estates in which a survey and record of rights has been made. Those rules (with some modifications) were approved in Board's orders No. 83A., dated 16th January 1891, have been printed in Board's Circular No. 2 of January 1891, and have been added as Appendix IV to the Wards' Manual.

Special rules were sanctioned by Government in the year 1892 in letter No. 4138L.R., dated 29th November 1892, for the maintenance of the rent-roll in Khurda Government Estate in Puri; and in letter No. 3812L.R., dated 7th November 1892, for maintenance of settlement records in the Sonthal Parganas. I have no precise information as to the working either of the Khurda rules or of the rules for the Sonthal Parganas, as the supervision of the maintenance of the settlement records made for those areas is not included in the duties of the Director of Land Records.

Summary of information received as to maintenance of records.

48. I will now summarise the available information as to the extent to which settlement records recently framed have been maintained and corrected, as to the extent to which the settlement khatians have been adopted as the working rent-rolls on which rents have been collected, and as to the value which has been attached to the settlement records by the Courts. I shall follow the order of settlements shown in paragraph 46 above.

Settlements under the Tenancy Act.

(1) *The Muzaffarpur experimental Survey and Settlement of* 1885-86.—The Settlement Officer, Mr. E. W. Collin, proposed to retain the existing patwaris, to call on the landlords to file returns and to have an establishment of kanungos to examine returns and inspect. Mr. Finucane, in letter No. 277T.A., dated 18th July 1887, proposed to register the existing patwaris. In the correspondence

which followed, the Board ultimately reported to Government (in letter No. 608A., dated 15th June 1888) that Government had practically before it the alternatives of abandoning all measures for the proper maintenance of the Muzaffarpur records, or of inviting the aid of the Legislature for the establishment of an efficient system of patwaris and kanungos. No orders appear to have been passed by Government; and in fact nothing has been done by Government officers to keep up the settlement records for the 88 square miles for which records were published under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act in Chakla Nai and Tappa Bhatsala in 1886. It has been proposed that a revision survey should be made of that area during the current operations, but no decision has yet been come to.

The following information has been given to me by the Collector of Muzaffarpur in a letter No. 1110R., dated 2nd October 1893, as to the extent to which the settlement khatians have been adopted and maintained as rent-rolls and as to the extent to which they have been acted upon by the Courts.*

The Collector reports that the settlement khatians have been adopted in substance by all landholders except a few petty ones and a few petty thikadars.

The areas of holdings and rents recorded therein have generally been incorporated in their jamabandi papers. These continue to be the same in form as they were before. No landlord, great or small, has done anything to keep up the settlement record in the Collectorate by causing mutations to be noted down in the registers prepared by the Settlement Officers.† But they are said to have recorded the changes in their own jamabandi papers.

The Civil Courts have invariably decreed rents in the surveyed area in accordance with the record of rights prepared by Mr. Collin except in a very few instances in which the raiyats when sued for higher rents admitted the claims of the plaintiff.

(2) *Nalchira Government Estate.*—The Collector of Noakhali reports:—

Char Nalchira has been settled under a farming lease. From a comparison of the farmers' talab-baki for the year 1299B.S. with the Settlement Officer's jamabandi, it appears that the farmers collect their rent according to the jamabandi.

Under a stipulation in the lease the farmers are bound to register in their sarishta all transfers of tenures and holdings by sale, gift or succession. Several new names have been substituted (in the farmers' talab-baki papers) for those in the original jamabandi, which are said to be due to mutations. Settlement records kept in the Collectorate record-room have not been corrected since their final publication, as no information of transfers, &c., is obtained from the farmers.

(3), (4), (5) *Sankarpur, Churaman and Maldwar Wards' Estates in Dinajpur district.*—The Collector reports that the settlement khatians have been entirely adopted as the working jamabandi except where there are discrepancies and errors in the khatians and where the raiyats have refused to accept the settlement rates. The Churaman estate has been released from the management of the Court of Wards. The Maldwar and Sankarpur estates are still under the management of the Court of Wards.

As soon as any change of tenants is reported in the Sankarpur estate by the patwaris, it is enquired into by the tankhinavis and the tahsildars of the circle concerned. The mutation is then shown in the jamabandi papers of each taraf, some of the entries being compared and checked by the Manager personally. This procedure has been followed in the estate since the publication of the records, but no alteration has been made in the khatians themselves. No civil suits have yet been instituted against the Sankarpur estate by the raiyats, nor has the estate had any occasion for instituting a suit against the raiyats in regard to settlement rates.

In Churaman estate no mutation has been registered (? by Government officers in the settlement record is meant) since the publication of the settlement record. The estate is no longer under the Court's management, and the matter is entirely under the proprietor's control. Some cases are said to have been recently instituted by the raiyats against the proprietor which are pending decision.

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* In my letter calling for this information I stated that I was aware that accurate information on the subject stated could only be got by detailed enquiry. It might be desirable that such detailed enquiry should be made hereafter, but for the present I requested only that such general enquiry might be made as might seem to be expedient and practicable.

† There is no provision in the existing law for record of such mutations in the Collectorate copy of the records framed under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

In Maldwar estate little had been done down to the end of the year under report in the way of keeping up the settlement record by the registration of mutations for want of a trained agency. The formation of a trained establishment was under consideration. An attempt has been made to have the mutations registered by means of the two "tankhinavises" employed on the estate. Two civil suits were instituted by the raiyats against the estate, both of which have been decreed in favour of the estate, that is to say, the Munsif has given effect to the rates and rents fixed by the Settlement Officer. Appeals are now pending against the Munsif's decisions passed in these two cases. Six cases have been instituted against the raiyats, three of which have been decreed and three are still pending.

The Collector concludes by stating that the rules of 1891 for maintenance of records have not been practically followed in any one of the three estates for want of trained agency. The Collector promises a report on the whole subject, and proposals have been recently received by me from the Commissioner for the Maldwar and Sankarpur estates, which have been submitted for the orders of the Board.

(6) *Srinagar-Banaili Ward's Estate.*—The managers of these estates say that "the jamabandi in the settled tract is based on the parchas and khatians, but some difficulty is experienced owing to numerous mistakes that have been found in the records." The Collector writes:—

"They instance, in particular, estate Golayan, where the records of fields are said to be so incorrect that it is difficult to ascertain from them who is the real occupant of a field. They intend in this case to have the mistakes corrected, with the raiyats' concurrence, by their own agency, and to treat any necessary changes as if they were mutations of holdings. They add that the raiyats generally are willing to abide by the settlement records, opposition being met with only from those of pargana Akbarabad in the Malda district, who were from the first obstructive to the settlement proceedings.

"On the second point the Managers state that regular mutation registers have been opened in their cutcheries, and the mufassal agency directed to cause each mutation to be recorded as it occurs. They say that 225 mutations have been made in the Gogri Circle. The zamindars' mufassal agency are reported not to quite understand the work, and as the patwaries do not understand mapping, amins have to be employed when such knowledge is requisite.

"The information received shows that in the great majority of suits instituted the Civil Courts have decreed rents according to the settlement records. The managers mention only 11 out of 675 rent suits in which the decrees were not in accordance with the parchas. In these as in the other cases the claims were based on the settlement records, but only partial decrees were given. In two cases this was due to discrepancies between the zamindars' and raiyats' copies of the parchas, and in the remaining 9 the claim for 'batta' allowed in the parchas was disallowed by the Court. On this point Babu Barhandeo Narain, the officer on special duty, remarks that batta was also at first disallowed by the Settlement Officers, but their view was overruled by the Special Judge.

"The Manager of the remaining share of the Srinagar estate has not reported separately on each of the above points, but he acquiesces in the statements of the Banaili manager.

"As regards the fourth point referred to in paragraph 2 of the Director's letter, it appears that the rules circulated with the Director's No. 3T.A., dated the 2nd March 1891, apply only to estates under the Court of Wards, and as the Srinagar estate ceased to be so from the 13th July 1891, these rules have not been followed on that estate. A copy of the rules having been received in this office with the Director's No. 162T.A., dated 6th February 1891, Mr. Wace, in his reply No. 1883G., dated 17th idem, stated that nothing could be done in the matter, as the Srinagar estate was soon passing out of the hands of the Court of Wards."

(7) *Dubalhati Private Estate.*—The Collector reports that the final khatian has been universally adopted in preparing the jamabandi of all the mauzas of this estate which were under survey and settlement operations, and the tenants have been paying rents settled with them without any objection.

The manager has been keeping systematic and regular registers of mutations since the publication of the final records of the survey and settlement proceedings. There have been very few rent suits since final publication, and in all of them decrees have been passed on the basis of the settlement records.

(8) *Hukumapore Ward's Estate in Birbhum belonging to the Burdwan Raj.*—The manager of this estate reports that the survey and settlement khatians "have been fully adopted in the working jamabandis or karchas as they are locally called." The survey number of plots with areas and descriptions of lands and the khatian number (without boundaries) and fair rents settled have all been copied into the jamabandi.

When any rent suits are brought the karchas are produced as evidence of the claims, and when necessary the settlement khatians on which these are based are also produced in Court.

The Commissioner thinks that for collection purposes nothing more than the name of tenant, number of khatian, and the fair rent settled by the Revenue officer is needed; and the Board in sanctioning establishment for copying the particulars of the khatians in karchas remarked: "The necessity for entering the number of plots in the karchas does not appear" (Manager's report forwarded as enclosure of Burdwan Commissioner's No. 1252W., dated 24th November 1893).

A register for mutations of names has been opened, and mutations of names consequent on transfer by inheritance are registered. There is a difficulty in registering the transfers by sale. In registration of sales of land there is no legal obligation to note the survey numbers of the plots and the khatian numbers. The manager writes:—

"Under the existing procedure in the notices served on me under section 73 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, no description of land is given, so a raiyat is not prevented from transferring as belonging to a holding other lands than those shown in the settlement khatian. Until the registration procedure is changed and mention of numbers of khatians and plots and their areas made compulsory in the kabalas for the villages which have been surveyed and settled, and these are put in the notice served on me, I cannot fill up columns 1, 4 and 5, without which the Return 3 becomes practically useless. In some cases raiyats (transferrers and transferees) give notice of transfer verbally to the village tahsildars, and entry is made in the return."

The Commissioner writes:—

"The demand is reasonable; otherwise when the landlord is served with a notice, he cannot tell whether the raiyat is selling the whole or only a portion of his holding."

The estate being under the Court of Wards, arrears of rent are realised by the certificate procedure and not through civil suit. In one case a raiyat denied the existence of the relationship of landlord and tenant, but the Certificate Officer decided against the raiyat on production of the settlement khatian. As to maintenance of the registers prescribed in the rules of 1891, the Manager writes that registers Nos. 3, 4 and 5 have been opened and kept up. But the registers Nos. 1, 2 and 6 have not been attempted. The Settlement Officer did not supply the Manager with copy of khasras of the Birbhum Mahals, so rules Nos. 1 to 4 have not been followed; no comparison of the records and maps has been made, and the returns Nos. 1, 2 and 6 have not been kept up. In register V the number of plots has been ascertained with the help of the map only, although this work of identification cannot be satisfactorily done without the help of corrected khasras. As soon as khasras have been supplied the prescribed registers will be opened.

The Manager thinks that the services of a competent kanungo are necessary to check the work of comparison and correction of the records and map. The tahsildars of the Burdwan Raj were made to undergo a course of instruction in survey in the year 1892, and a survey school was opened at Burdwan in September 1893 for instruction of the village officials. The subject of maintenance of the settlement records in the Burdwan Raj estates requires much attention.

(9) *Sarail Ward's Estate.*—I have recently submitted to the Board the report of the completion of settlement of the Sarail Estate. I have no proposals ready at present with regard to the maintenance of the settlement records.

(10) *Sujamutha Ward's Estate.*—The Commissioner of Burdwan has recently been addressed about the maintenance of the Sujamutha records. I have no precise information available for this report.

Settlements not made under the Tenancy Act.

The information received with regard to the maintenance of settlement records in the remaining estates shown in paragraph 46 which have been recently settled, but not under the provisions of the Tenancy Act, will now be summarised. Before noticing what has been ordered and what has been done in the case of those estates, it is necessary to refer to the rules for the maintenance of records in the Khurda Government estate in Puri, as the Khurda rules have been applied in part to other estates in Orissa.

The report of completion of settlement of the Khurda estate in Puri, which has an area of about 1,000 square miles, is dated September 1886.

Rules for the sarbarakars on this estate (who are held to be public accountants), including rules for the maintenance of records, viz. (1) the *seha*, (2) the *warija* or *jama wasil-baki*, (3) the *rokar* or demand for the whole village, payments and balance, and (4) the mutation register, are to be found on pages 28 to 32 of the Revenue Officers' Manual. There are nearly 1,000 sarbarakars on the estate, and there is also a head-quarters establishment of a sadar kanungo, a head muharrir and six muharrirs. There are also five mufassal kanungos. All transfers are recorded by the dakhil kharij establishment at the subdivisional head-quarters. In Government letter No. 856L.R., dated 4th March 1892, in which the Khurda system of maintenance by records was examined, it was insisted that mutations must also be recorded by the sarbarakars. At the end of the year 1892, rules for maintenance of the records in Khurda were prescribed, which require the sarbarakar every year to compare the khasra and map with actual facts (rule 1); to submit correction lists (rule 3); alter his copy of the map (rules 4 and 13); report new cultivation (rule 5); maintain the mutation register, and make in the village records (presumably the khasra and khatian) notes of the mutations entered in that register (rules 7 and 13). I have no precise information which I can here reproduce as to the working of these rules.

(11) *Angul Government Estate.*—I summarise below the correspondence which has passed on the subject of maintenance of the settlement records in Angul.

Rules prescribing the duties of sarbarahkars on this estate, with regard to maintenance of records, were appended to the printed final Report on the settlement of the estate. The forms of registers, &c., to be written by sarbarahkars were also annexed.* One of the rules requires the sarbarahkars to report to such officers as may from time to time be charged with the keeping and correcting of survey records all changes in the holding within their villages; and paragraph 58 of the Settlement Officer's Report contained proposals for the appointment of a kanungo to each circle to be such officer. There are 417 sarbarakhars on the estate.

In Government letter No. 1215P., dated 30th March 1892, which conveyed the orders of Government on the completion report of the settlement, it was directed that the system which had recently been laid down for the Khurda Estate in Puri should be followed in Angul as far as it was practicable; and a report showing the establishment of kanungos required and the cost which would be entailed in consequence was called for.

It was subsequently reported by the District Officer of Angul that the sarbarahkars cannot be depended upon to carry out the rules sanctioned for Khurda; that 90 per cent. of them are all but illiterate; many can only read and write a little; the majority can with difficulty write their own names. The District Officer nevertheless suggested that the sarbarakars should be required to keep all the forms and registers mentioned above, and in addition a mutation register and a cheque receipt book. Copies of the settlement khasra and khatian and of the village map had been or were being given to the sarbarahkars. The District Officer wrote subsequently that he would only require from the sarbarahkars the two returns, viz., the annual milan khasra and annual return of boundary pillars prescribed by rules (2) and (6) of the Khurda rules.

I reported to the Board that it seemed to me to be quite hopeless to expect that the work of maintenance could be done by the sarbarahkars if their educational attainments have been correctly described by the District Officer. To depend upon such men for check and correction of maps and settlement records and due maintenance of a mutation register would be to close our eyes to the fact that failure is inevitable. A settlement map and record can only be maintained correct by a trained establishment. The establishment may consist of trained men resident in the village of which they are to maintain records

* Form B of Permission to cultivate.
Form W, Sarbarahkar's Rokar showing daily receipts.
Form X, Tauzi Register showing areas of holdings and settlement demands.
Form Y, Warija of demand and collections.
Form Z, Wasil-baki statement, an abstract statement showing demand and collections for a village and toila cultivation.

or it may consist of amins who occasionally visit the village; or the work of maintenance of maps and records may be done partly by amins who may occasionally visit the village to correct the maps, and partly by sarbarahkars or patwaris resident in the village who may be competent to write rent-rolls or portions of rent-rolls or mutation registers, but not to correct maps. I suggested that if the present sarbarahkars are incapable of performing any of these duties they might be permitted to get them performed by others, but to bear the cost and retain the responsibility for the work done, and that the responsibility should be enforced by fines or in the last resource by dismissal of the sarbarahkars. I added that I awaited the opinion of the local officers as to whether, as in Khurda, tenants should come to head-quarters to register mutations, or whether mutations should be reported by the sarbarahkars in the first place, and be registered at head-quarters after notice issued to persons concerned to object if they think proper.

The District Officer had also recommended the appointment of four kanungos with chainmen at a cost of Rs. 129 a month to be employed in the manner stated in the Khurda rules, *i.e.*, rules 8 and 10 to 15 of the rules sanctioned by Government. I reported that the proposed additional establishment of kanungos and chainmen is a very moderate establishment for maintenance of a correct map and jamabandi for an area of 638 square miles.

To this communication the Board replied that, so far as they were aware, the sarbarahkars of Angul are of the same class, with the same degree of intelligence and education, as the sarbarahkars of Khurda and other parts of Orissa. The Board did not therefore see why the Khurda system should not be followed in Angul.

The subject having been again referred to the local officers, the District Officer and the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals again deprecated attempt to maintain the records of rights of tenants by means of the sarbarahkars of Angul; and both officers agreed that the present sarbarahkars of Angul are not competent to make the annual check of the records, and to submit the annual "milan khasra" and badar list, and to maintain the mutation register as enjoined in the Khurda rules which have been prescribed for adoption in Angul. The description of the qualifications of the sarbarahkars of Angul, given by the District Officer, left no doubt in my mind that Mr. Cooke and Mr. Wylly were right in their view, and that, on the ground of want of education and training, the sarbarahkars, excepting the minority of 73 out of 417, are quite unfit to be employed personally in maintaining the records. I reported to the Board in September 1893 that if the Board accepted the view just stated, the next question for decision was whether attempt should be made by immediate employment of an establishment independent of, or supplementary to, the sarbarahkars to maintain an accurate record of mutations of holdings, whether by transfer or succession. I proposed, if the Board approved, to ask the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals to obtain a detailed estimate for such establishment as might appear to him to be necessary to make the annual check and correction of the record which is prescribed in the Khurda rules.

The view which has been recently approved by Government is that private landlords of a village and their servants and other private persons interested in the lands of a village should have nothing to do with the framing of settlement records for the village. Similar objections appear to exist to the maintenance of land records by sarbarahkars, who in fact hold the position of landlords, collect the settlement rental from tenants, have a right to bring new lands into cultivation, and to charge rent for new lands brought into cultivation by others, and frequently or invariably themselves hold lands in their villages. So in the North-West Provinces the rules for patwaris provide that the fact of a patwari holding land in his village may be made a ground for his dismissal. If, however, the Board and Government took the view that the position of sarbarahkars in Orissa as public accountants may be set off against any disqualification on the ground of their interest in the land, I suggested that such use might be made of the 73 literate sarbarahkars in Angul, as might be possible in a scheme of establishment for maintenance of records; and when vacancies occur in future among the sarbarahkars, only competent men should be appointed. I added that the fact whether maintenance of records is to be required of a sarbarahkar or not might be taken into

consideration at the time of future appointments of sarbarahkars in fixing the percentage to be allowed to them as commission; and it might be possible to make a deduction from the percentages allowed under existing kabuliyats of sarbarahkars, who may not be employed in maintaning the records.

In reply to this communication, the Board, in letter No. 1523A., dated 10th November 1893, called for alternative estimates showing what the annual cost would be (1) in case no sarbarahkars are employed, and (2) showing the cost in case 73 literate sarbarahkars are employed; also for report in each case what sum, if any, would be deducted from the commissions of the sarbarahkars, who will have nothing to do with the maintenance of records.

Here the correspondence regarding maintenance of the Angul records stands at present. I have received a further report from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, which will be shortly submitted. I understand that Mr. Cooke thinks that even if sarbarahkars cannot themselves write or correct records, they may be compelled to maintain establishment for this purpose.

I have been informed that the settlement khatians have been fully adopted as the working jamabandi of the whole estate of Angul. It is stated that "applications are every now and then made in the District Office for mutations, and every case is considered and disposed of on its merits."

(12) *Banki Government Estate.*—This estate has been divided into 99 sarbarahkars' circles. The Collector gives the following information:—

The new settlement jamabandi took effect in the Amli year 1298 (1891), since when collections have been made in accordance with it. There has not been much difficulty in collecting the new jama, the percentages of collection in 1891-92 and 1892-93 being respectively 97·6 and 99·7.

Transfers of raiyati holdings are regularly registered in the office of the Collector, and mutations are noted in the office khatians as well as in those of the sarbarahkars concerned. Under the rule contained in Board's letter No. 413A., dated 29th April 1890, the Banki office does not recognize or register transfers of parts of a holding, but as a matter of fact the practice of selling parts of holdings is common among the raiyats in spite of the prohibition. The prohibition would be effectual if the courts of justice did not take cognizance of unauthorized transfers in judicial proceedings. Again, mortgages of such holdings are frequently made, and cause difficulty in realising the rent from the mortgaging raiyats. Rent suits are still tried in the revenue courts and not by the civil courts. Rules relating to the appointment and duties of sarbarahkars of Banki, which included rules for the maintenance of village records, were approved in Board's letter No. 1300A., dated 27th November 1891.

On the report submitted on the subject of maintenance of the Banki records in my letter No. 127, dated 11th January 1893, the Board sanctioned an establishment of an amin and chainman to assist illiterate sarbarahkars. In a later letter the Board sanctioned employment of a record keeper on Rs. 15 a month for one year. I have no recent precise information as to how the sarbarahkars are performing their duties; but it has been reported that only 21 of the 99 sarbarahkars "even nominally" learned survey, and all the 21 are not qualified. The Collector reported last year that the local agency on the estate is "a delusion."

(13) *Kujong Ward's Estate.*—This estate was surveyed by the professional Survey Department. The settlement was of the nature of an amicable settlement between landlord and tenant. The settlement was reported to have been completed in 1892, but the rents and records are still being revised by the sub-manager. The Collector writes that the new settlement has not been enforced, and that no collections are being made according to it. The settlement record has not yet been published. The late Settlement Officer published *ekpadyas* (rent rolls) to which the tenants objected, praying that the 20 dasti padika measurement might be allowed to all. The Board of Revenue granted their prayer and ordered revision of rent in their letter No. 405A., dated the 31st March 1892. This work not having been finished, no steps have been taken in regard to the registration of mutations.

No civil suit has been instituted on the part of the landlord or tenants. Some 153 tenants were found during the revision proceedings to have taken

possession of waste lands amounting to 64·14 acres. Sketch maps have been made of these lands and khasra and khatians made.

No special establishment has been employed in this estate for the maintenance of the records, but it has been proposed (as stated in my Inspection Note dated 12th September 1893) to strengthen the establishment of tahsildars for this purpose. I await report from the Commissioner on this subject.

(14) *Kanika Ward's Estate.*—The settlement of this estate is still proceeding, and changes of occupancies found during settlement have been duly incorporated in the records. It has been contemplated in the case of this estate that the mustajirs, who are 265 in number, shall do patwari's work in their mauzas, and submit any papers which the Court of Wards may require (paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of the mustajir's kabuliyat form, quoted in my letter No. 383T.B., dated 4th February 1893). Out of these 265 mustajirs, however, only 14 and the relatives of 103 more have learned survey. A special establishment for maintenance of records, consisting of three amins and three peons, was sanctioned in the Board's letter No. 449A., dated the 29th March 1892, on the report submitted in my letter No. 383T.A., dated 4th February 1893, to be employed for one year after the settlement has been completed for the purpose of keeping up the record. The Collector reports that this establishment will be employed from the 1st April 1894, and that the rules for maintenance sanctioned in 1891 will then be followed.

The records not yet being completed, the civil courts have had no occasion to refer to them.

Recent discussions of the subject of maintenance of settlement records in Bihar, Orissa, Chittagong and the Western Duars.

49. Notice of the recent correspondence and conferences on the subject of maintenance of settlement records in Bihar and of the correspondence regarding maintenance of settlement records in Orissa, Chittagong and the Western Duars will be reserved for a future report.

CHAPTER III.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

50. The settlement reports for the year give the following information on the subject of maintenance of boundary marks.

Chittagong.—The Settlement Officer writes that the Collector will be able through the khas tahsildars to keep boundary marks in repair.

Western Duars, Jalpaiguri.—The Settlement Officer has recommended that the tahsildars should be required to inspect the boundary marks annually and to report whether they have been removed or injured; also that the jotdars should be held responsible that boundary marks are not tampered with.

Backergunge Government estates.—The Collector has issued instructions to the village chaukidars to maintain the marks and to give notice when they are injured.

Tippera.—Landlords and tenants have been directed by notices issued under the Survey Act to preserve boundary marks and give notice of any injury done to them.

Champaran.—The Settlement Officer reports that traverse survey is still proceeding in the district, and that no special arrangements for the maintenance of the marks have yet been made to his knowledge. Some damage was done to traverse survey marks by floods, which necessitated the re-laying of the marks.

Sonthal Parganas.—All trijunctions have been marked with stone pillars or with pillars obtained from Messrs. Burn &. Co.'s pottery works. These have been embedded in the ground and protected with earthen mounds, and the village headmen are responsible for the preservation of the marks.

Burdwan Raj khas mahals.—Permanent boundary marks were not put up by the Survey Department in Burdwan and Hooghly. One hundred cone-shaped pillars with the letters B R impressed on them have been obtained by the Settlement Officer from the Raniganj pottery works at the request of the manager; and will be put down by an Inspector of the Survey Department.

Talipabad estate.—At important traverse stations and at trijunctions pillars have been marked; and security bonds have been taken from parties for their preservation.

Dakhin Shahbazpur estates in Backergunge.—All trijunctions and important traverse stations have been marked with stones. The Settlement Officer says that zamindars and tenure-holders will be bound to preserve them and give notice to the Collector of damage done to them; but it is not stated whether all the formalities of the Survey Act required before such responsibility can be enforced have been observed.

Kujong estate in Cuttack.—The Settlement Officer reports that blocks of stone in the shape of pillars have been fixed permanently in the ground and will be inspected during the cold season.

Kanika estate in Cuttack.—In the course of the survey stations and trijunctions were marked with stones, the size and shape of which were different for stations and trijunctions. A condition has been inserted in the kabuliyats of mustajirs making them responsible for reporting to the Collector any injury to the marks and for maintaining them.

51. The subject of maintenance of boundary marks was under consideration during the year, and a report was due to the Board from the Director of Land Records on this subject at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV.

TOURS.

52. I held charge of this Department for the whole of the year under report. My tours were as follows:—

		Days.
From 17th to 20th October 1892 ...	*Kalimpong.*—Attended Kalimpong Exhibition. Met the Settlement Officer of the Western Duars at Siliguri and discussed settlement work.	4
From 23rd to 28th October 1892 ...	*At Bankipore and Muzaffarpur.*—Discussed survey and settlement work with the Commissioner of the Patna Division, and conferred with the Director of Surveys, the Settlement Officer of Muzaffarpur, the Collector of Muzaffarpur and local non-official gentlemen about commencement of the North Bihar Survey operations.	6
From 16th to 25th November 1892...	*In Chittagong District.*—Inspected settlement office at Chittagong; record writing in Kutubdia Island; attestation work at Hathhazari, and conferred with the Commissioner, Collector, Director of Surveys and Settlement Officer and Survey Officer about survey and settlement work.	10
1st December 1892	*Hooghly.*—To advise the Collector about record-writing in the Rajapur drainage.	1
From 3rd to 12th December 1892 ...	*Tippera and Dacca.*—Made arrangements with the local officers for starting the work this season on the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera; examined work in connection with the settlement of petty estates in Tippera. Inspected settlement work in connection with Talipabad and petty estates in Dacca.	10
From 17th to 26th December 1892 ...	*Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, and Bettiah.*—Conferred with the Director of Surveys, Settlement Officers of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, Munshi Nandji, and Survey Officers in connection with the settlement of Bihar, and drew up rules for the record-writing.	9

			Days.
From 9th to 17th January 1893	...	*Noakhali and Backergunge.*—Discussed with the Collector of Noakhali the settlement of chars Gazi, Fakira, Lakhi and Badu, and other petty estates. Inspected settlement records of Dakhin Shahbazpur wards' estates, and Backergunge Government estates and Ulania taluks.	9
From 20th to 30th January 1893	...	*Chittagong, Hathhazari, Kutubdia, and Cox's Bazar.*—Accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Inspected settlement records and attestation work at Hathhazari. Conferred with His Honour, with the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, the Commissioner, Collector, and Settlement Officer about settlement work, and inspected Ramu assessment work at Cox's Bazar.	11
From 8th to 25th February 1893	...	*At Cuttack.*—Inspected Settlement Office at Cuttack, and visited the survey camps at Cuttack and Bhadrak. Discussed assessment questions with the Settlement Officer and with Mr. R. Nathan, Assistant Settlement Officer; and the settlement budget and programme for 1893-94 with the Settlement Officer. Discussed a number of questions with the Survey and Settlement Officers in camp at Bhadrak. Inspected record-writing near Bhadrak.	18
From 15th to 19th March 1893	...	*Jalpaiguri.*—Inspected Settlement Office at Jalpaiguri and went with the Commissioner to Mainaguri Tahsil. Discussed with the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer the subject of maintenance of the settlement records.	5
From 20th to 28th March 1893	...	*Mogra in Tippera.*—Inspected settlement work of Maharaja's estates in Tippera, and in consultation with the Director of Surveys, the Collector and the Settlement Officer drew up further rules for the record-writing.	9
From 31st March to 14th April 1893		*Bankura, Gaya, Hajipur, Bettiah.*—Discussed the Bankura survey work with the Director of Surveys, Collector and with the Survey Officer at Bankura. Conferred with the Collector and Manager of the Tikari estate about Tikari survey. Examined land registers in the Gaya Collectorate. Accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens to inspect record-writing and attestation work in Hajipur sub-division. Accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens to Bettia and inspected record-writing in the field in the Bettia sub-division.	15
From 1st to 21st July 1893	...	*Muzaffarpar, Champaran, Saran and Gaya districts.*—Inspected settlement offices; and conferred with the Collectors, Director of Surveys, Settlement and Survey Officers, about registration of patwaris, and inspected patwaris being trained at Bettia, Siwan and Gaya.	21
From 22nd to 24th July 1893	...	*Burdwan.*—Inspected Settlement Office of Burdwan Raj khas mahals; conferred on settlement work with the Commissioner, the Manager of the Burdwan Raj, and the Settlement Officer.	3
From 25th July to 8th August 1893		*Dinapore, Bankipore, and Muzaffarpur.*—Visited survey offices in company with the Director of Surveys. Attended the conferences held at Muzaffarpur at which the maintenance of the settlement records and the methods and principles to be approved for the initial record-writing were discussed.	15

		Days.
From 16th to 20th August 1893 ...	*Cuttack.*—Inspected Settlement Office and Settlement records. Discussed settlement work and conferred with the Collector about settlement work. Inspected attestation work at Mr. C. A. Radice's camp at Chandbali. Discussed Kujong settlement work with the Sub-manager of Kujong at Kendrapara.	15
From 28th to 30th September 1893 ...	*Simla.*—To attend the Agricultural Conference.	3
	Total number of days spent in tour ...	164

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Showing settlements under control of the Director of Land

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed (in square miles and acres)—			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—	
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Government and Tempor

Orissa ...	Cuttack	All temporarily-settled estates and four permanently-settled estates.	2,325 sq. miles or 1,488,000 acres.	4,979	1,780 sq. miles or 1,139,200 acres.	(*a*)474 sq. miles or 303,360 acres.	2,254 sq. miles or 1,442,560 acres.	(*b*)3,255	(*b*)1,614	1,351	963
	Puri	All temporarily-settled estates and Puri Temple lands.	985·90 sq. miles or 630,975 acres.	(*c*)1,957	(*d*)985·90 sq. miles or 630,975 acres.	.....	985·90 sq. miles or 630,975 acres.	1,957	...	1,891	62
	Balasore	All temporarily-settled estates.	1,697 sq. miles or 1,086,080 acres.	2,580	.....	1,093 sq. miles or 699,520 acres.	1,093 sq. miles or 699,520 acres.	...	(*a*)2,042	...	511
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong district ...	2,491·93 sq. miles or 1,594,841 acres.	(*e*)1,048	1,688·67 sq. miles or 1,081,525 acres.	178·07 sq. miles or 114,000 acres.	1,866·74 sq. miles or 1,195,525 acres.	676	354	430	478
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars	766·93 sq. miles or 490,835 acres.	10,768 jotes.	766·93 sq. miles or 490,835 acres.	.....	766·93 sq. miles or 490,835 acres.	10,563 jotes.	205 jotes.	9,335 jotes.	1,433 jotes.
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Potaspur estates ...	About 57 sq. miles or 36,364 acres.	92	.....	About 57 sq. miles or 36,364 acres.	About 57 sq. miles or 36,364 acres.	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	Bogra	Jaipur Government estates.	44·09 sq. miles or 28,223 acres.	153	.....	Traverse 60·41 sq. miles or 38,662 acres; cadastral 13·15 sq. miles or 8,416 acres.	Traverse 60·41 sq. miles or 38,662 acres; cadastral 13·15 sq. miles or 8,416 acres.	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	17 Char estates	82·73 sq. miles or 52,949 acres.	17	82·73 sq. miles or 52,949 acres.	.....	82·73 sq. miles or 52,949 acres.	17	...	17	...
Chittagong ...	Noakhali	Char Gazi	12·37 sq. miles or 7,921 acres.	1	12·37 sq. miles or 7,921 acres.	.....	12·37 sq. miles or 7,921 acres	1	...	...	1
		„ Fakira	4·33 sq. miles or 2,772 acres.	1	4·33 sq. miles or 2,772 acres.	.....	4·33 sq. miles or 2,772 acres.	1	...	...	1
		Total temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates.	8,467·28 sq. miles or 5,418,960 acres.	21,596	5,320·93 sq. miles or 3,406,177.	1,875·63 sq. miles or 1,200,322 acres.	7,196·56 sq. miles or 4,606,499 acres.	16,470	4,215	13,024	3,449

Private

Burdwan ...	Birbhum	Mollarpur	(*f*)36·57 sq. miles or 23,410 acres.	38	36·57 sq. miles or 23,410 acres.	.....	36·57 sq. miles or 23,410 acres.	38	...	38	...
acca ...	Backergunge ...	Ulania Taluk	17 sq. miles or 10,900 acres.	(*g*)31	4·5 sq. miles or 2,884 acres.	12·5 sq miles. or 8,016 acres.	17 sq. miles or 10,900 acres.	10	21	...	20
Chittagong ...	Tippera	Pargana Roshnabad ...	553·77 sq. miles or 354,272 acres.	1,439	.....	289·02 sq. miles or 184,972 acres.	289·02 sq. miles or 184,972 acres.	...	408	...	...
		Palpara	3·46 sq. miles or 2,213 acres.	11	.....	3·46 sq. miles or 2,213 acres.	3·46 sq. miles or 2,213 acres.	...	11	...	...
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur ...	North Bihar	536 sq. miles or 343,040 acres.	1,255	.....	529 sq. miles or 338,560 acres.	529 sq. miles or 338,560 acres.	...	643	...	320
	Champaran ...		3,531 sq. miles or 2,259,840 acres.	5,117	.....	416 sq. miles or 266,240 acres.	416 sq. miles or 266,240 acres.	...	206	...	72
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas	Sontha Parganas (20 private estates).	391·2 sq. miles or 250,368 acres.	548	.....	391·2 sq. miles or 250,368 acres.	391·2 sq. miles or 250,368 acres.	...	548	...	518
		Total Private Estates ...	5,069 sq. miles or 3,244,043 acres.	8,439	41·07 sq. miles or 26,294 acres.	1,641·18 sq. miles or 1,050,369 acres.	1,682·25 sq. miles or 1,076,663 acres.	48	1,837	38	930

DIX I.

Records at the end of the year ending 30th September 1893.

Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 6.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement—			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
arily-settled Estates.											
...	...	...	...	Not known.	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	(*a*) Excluding 4 sq. miles of the Cuttack city surveyed during the year.
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	3,13,750 0 0	1,87,609 0 0	5,01,359 0 0	(*b*) These figures represent the number of villages khanapuried up to the end of the previous year and during the year under report.
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...				
50	...	4	31	747,111	4,080	...	91	82,201 0 0	1,54,863 2 0	2,37,064 2 0	(*c*) These figures do not include the Puri temple lands, the area of which is not yet ascertained. 10 sq. miles of temple lands were surveyed during the year.
...	9,268 jotes.	...	...	63,200	...	28,615 Of these there are 12,808 adhiars who pay rent in kind.	28,615	5,303 0 0	37,783 0 0	43,086 0 0	(*d*) Excluding the lands of permanently settled estates surveyed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,138 0 0	3,282 3 11	14,420 3 11	(*e*) Excluding from last year's figures 11 villages twice entered in Collector's register, and 21 villages in permanently settled portion of Moiskhal, but including 18 not yet identified.
...	...	...	...	5,906	...	...	...	6,436 0 0	...	6,436 0 0	
17	...	11	6	6,565	2,735	3,830	6,565	...	1,767 0 0	1,767 0 0	
...	1	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	...	277 0 0	277 0 0	
...	1	...	...	384	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	
67	9,270	15	37	...	6,815	32,445	35,271	4,18,828 0 0	3,85,629 5 11	8,04,457 5 11	
Estates.											
8	30	...	6	4,378	...	319	319	...	5,218 8 1	5,218 8 1	(*f*) From this area were excluded 849 acres or 1·32 sq. miles as detached lands belonging to other estates. The area actually settled was therefore 35·25 sq. miles or 22,561 acres. The number of villages shown in the previous statements was 45, but according to the revenue survey map the number is 38 only; the seven remaining being tolahs or hamlets, are included in the parent villages. The correct area of the estate according to present survey is 23,410 acres and not 23,530 acres as shown before.
...	10	...	1	(*h*) 2,983	...	9	9	...	(*i*) 6,178 0 0	(*i*) 6,178 0 0	(*g*) One of the villages was excluded from settlement on the application of the landlord.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,923 0 0	11,645 1 7	1,06,568 1 7	(*h*) Correct figures instead of the approximate are now given.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960 0 0	247 7 10	1,207 7 10	(*i*) Includes survey cost.
...	311	...	...	162,500	...	...	...	1,14,928 0 0	34,301 0 0	1,49,229 0 0	The figures in column 10 show the number of villages of which the records were prepared by the Survey Department and sent over to Settlement Officer for attestation. Khanapuri was completed in nearly 1,000 villages. Many of the records sent over to Settlement Officer were returned to the Survey Department for the preparation of crop returns, &c., after attestation.
...	71	...	...	653,644	...	...	...	1,08,729 0 0	21,731 10 3	1,30,460 10 3	
...	518	...	518	30,177	...	29,477	29,477	...	...	73,951 0 0	The work of attestation and publication of records in the remaining 30 villages was completed in October.
8	940	...	525	853,682	...	29,805	29,805	3,19,540 0 0	79,321 11 9	4,72,812 11 9	

APPEN

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed (in square miles and acres).			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—	
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Wards'
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals.	62·83 sq. miles or 40,212 acres.	(a)66	59 sq. miles or 37,760 acres.	3·83 sq. miles or 2,452 acres.	62·83 sq. miles or 40,212 acres.	61	5	37	21
	Bankura		236 sq. miles or 151,040 acres.	366	236 sq. miles or 151,040 acres.	.....	236 sq. miles or 151,040 acres.	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly		8·95 sq. miles or 5,630 acres.	(a)18	8·95 sq. miles or 5,630 acres.	.....	8·95 sq. miles or 5,630 acres.	18	...	...	7
Dacca ...	Dacca	Talipabad	95·93 sq. miles or 61,400 acres.	117	20·56 sq. miles or 13,160 acres.	50·62 sq. miles or 32,397 acres.	71·18 sq. miles or 45,557 acres.	41	70	25	51
	Backergunge ...	Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates.	146·58 sq. miles or 93,805 acres.	37 villages and 10 chars.	146·58 sq. miles or 93,805 acres.	.....	146·58 sq. miles or 93,805 acres.	37 villages and 1 char.	...	35 villages.	2 villages and 1 char.
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kujang	229·46 sq. miles or 146,856 acres.	461	229·46 sq. miles or 146,856 acres.	.....	229·46 sq. miles or 146,856 acres.	461	...	460	...
		Kanika	278 sq. miles or 177,920 acres.	636	278 sq. miles or 177,920 acres.	.....	278 sq. miles or 177,920 acres.	630	6	480	156
		Total Wards' Estates ...	1,057·75 sq. miles or 676,863 acres.	1,701 villages and 10 chars.	978·55 sq. miles or 626,171 acres.	54·45 sq. miles or 34,849 acres.	1,033 sq. miles or 661,020 acres.	1,248 villages and 1 char.	81	1,037	237 villages and 1 char.

DIX I—*concluded.*

Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement—			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Estates.											
23	29	13	26	12,000	810	3,646	4,456	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	17,044	...	...	...	41,717 0 0	10,698 0 0	52,415 0 0	(a) Exclusive of 3 villages in Burdwan and 3 in Hooghly which are proposed to be excluded from the operations and the records of which have been made over to the Manager.
...	...	...	...	2,617	...	...	...				
25	22	8	...	8,702	475	...	475	8,205 0 0	4,735 0 0	12,940 0 0	
14	16 viz. 15 villages and 1 char.	9	8	30,001	1,767	3,695	5,462	...	13,968 5 8	13,968 5 8	
					Revision of rents and determination of status done.						
...	...	...	...	36,104	7,907	27,917 includes 5,724 under-raiyats.	35,824	...	2,285 2 0	2,285 2 0	
480	156	...	636	32,347	...	28,151	28,151	19 0 0	4,325 5 5	4,344 5 5	
539	222 villages and 1 char.	3	670	138,815	10,959	63,409	74,368	49,941 0 0	36,011 13 1	85,952 13 1	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined, and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa Settlement.										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grand Total ...	...	504,960	231,507	736,467	Not known.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.											
1. Tenure-holders	320,454	54,928	91,485	146,413	753	926	1,041	1,967	632	37,926 0 0	46,890 0 0
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	35,163	15,556	40,154	55,710	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	90,413	64,767	90,879	155,646	205	18	...	18	...	195 0 0	336 0 0
4. Occupancy raiyats	6,2 2	3,270	3,553	6,828	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	2?,651	7,728	16,200	23,928	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free holders	3,200	2,989	2,161	5,150	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	478,083	149,238	244,437	393,675	1,271	944	1,041	1,985	632	38,121 0 0	47,226 0 0
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Settled raiyats	109,304	61,783	81,727	143,510	...	1,260	...	1,260	...	9,318 0 0	10,198 0 0
9. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Non-occupancy raiyats	32,815	13,633	22,266	35,899	346	2,232	...	2,232	...	9,837 0 0	10,282 0 0
11. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	142,119	75,416	103,993	179,409	346	3,492	...	3,492	...	19,155 0 0	20,480 0 0
12. Under-raiyats	36,194	22,019	27,260	49,279	248	919	...	919	...	3,592 0 0	3,710 0 0
		Note.—Columns 7 to 12 show figures for Ramu only.									
Western Duars.											
1. Jotdar	63,200	26,947	36,422	63,369*	...	15,807†	23,843	39,650‡	917	2,23,516 0 0§	3,49,473 0 0§
2. Chukanidar											
3. Darchukanidar											
4. Adhiar											
Government Estates Backergunge.											
1. Tenure-holders	409	409	Nil	409	Nil	407	2	409	Nil	51,212 1 9	73,386 0 0(*b*)
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Settled raiyats	294	294	Nil	294	Nil	294	Nil	294	Nil	4,437 8 3	5,178 6 6
4. Occupancy raiyats	703	703	Nil	703	Nil	703	Nil	703	Nil	6,539 6 0	15,994 8 0
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	509	509	Nil	509	Nil	509	Nil	509	Nil	1,601 12 3	22,614 15 9
6. Rent-free holders	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
Total ...	1,506(*a*)	1,506	Nil	1,506	Nil	1,506	Nil	1,506	Nil	13,028 10 6	43,787 14 3(*b*)
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats	2,984	2,984	Nil	2,984	Nil	2,984	Nil	2,984	Nil	48,961 4 2	59,691 3 8
8. Non-occupancy raiyats	549	549	Nil	549	Nil	549	Nil	549	Nil	5,321 11 0	10,176 6 0
Total ...	3,533(*a*)	3,533	Nil	3,533	Nil	3,533	Nil	3,533	Nil	54,282 15 2	69,867 9 8(*b*)
9. Under-raiyats	1,117(*a*)	1,117	Nil	1,117	Nil	1,117	Nil	1,117	Nil	12,409 8 0½	15,153 1 11(*b*)
Char Gazi.											
1. Tenure-holders	81	5	...	5	76	76	...	76	...	6,634 4 8	8,370 15 1
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats	239	102	...	102	137	137	...	137	...	1,177 15 3	1,506 6 4
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	320	107	...	107	213	213	...	213	...	7,812 3 11	9,877 5 5

(*a*) The figures given in column 2 differ from those given in previous returns. The figures here given are those obtained after the final correction of records and adopted in the completion reports.

(*b*) Correct figures as adopted in the final reports are given in columns 11 and 12.

* Of these, 22,802 are adhiars paying rent in kind.

† The rent of the tenants of Mynaguri tahsil shown in column 7 were revised during the year under report owing to correction of fractions of a rupee.

‡ These represent the number of jotdars, chukanidars and darchukanidars of the four tahsils of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka.

§ These figures represent the revenue of the four tahsils of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore and Bhalka.

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined, and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Char Gazi—*concluded.*										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Occupancy raiyats	349	329	...	329	20	20	...	20	...	702 7 0	691 10 6
10. Non-occupancy raiyats	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	354	334	...	334	20	20	...	20	...	702 7 0	691 10 6
12. Under-raiyats	150	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Char Fakira.											
1. Tenure-holders	20	1	...	1	19	19	...	19	...	2,120 14 4	2,562 12 3
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats	32	1	...	1	31	31	...	31	...	415 12 3	519 0 6
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	52	2	...	2	50	50	...	50	...	2,536 10 7	3,081 12 9
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9. Occupancy raiyats	297	289	...	289	8	8	...	8	...	187 5 4	222 5 0
10. Non-occupancy raiyats	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
11. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	301	293	...	293	8	8	...	8	...	187 5 4	222 5 0
12. Under-raiyats	33	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Mollarpur Estate.											
1. Tenure-holders	32	32	...	32	...	16	16	32	...	3,668 0 0	3,995 0 0
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	50	50	...	50	...	16	34	50	...	291 0 0	339 0 0
3. Settled raiyats	2,521	2,521	...	2,521	...	2,179	342	2,521	...	31,772 0 0	35,035 0 0
4. Occupancy raiyats	105	105	...	105	...	90	15	105	...	1,326 0 0	1,425 0 0
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	400	400	...	400	...	284	116	400	...	2,390 0 0	2,684 0 0
6. Rent-free holders	1,270	1,270	...	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	4,378	4,378	...	4,378	...	2,585	523	3,108	...	39,447 0 0	43,478 0 0
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8. Settled raiyats	275	275	...	275	...	275	...	275	...	2,214 0 0	.....
9. Occupancy raiyats	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	63 0 0	.....
10. Non-occupancy raiyats	55	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	284 0 0	.....
11. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	333	333	...	333	...	333	...	333	...	2,561 0 0	.....
12. Under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Ulania Taluk.											
1. Tenure-holders	287	...	113	113	174	...	6	6	6	167 10 0	218 8 0
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates	161	...	61	61	100	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8. Settled raiyats	2,060	...	1,060	1,060	1,000	...	145	145	419	2,113 5 10	2,832 15 1
9. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10. Non-occupany raiyats	50	...	26	26	24	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
11. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	2,271	...	1,147	1,147	1,124	...	145	145	419	2,113 5 10	2,832 15 1
12. Under-raiyats	425	...	148	148	277	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined, and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muzaffarpur.										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Tenure-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
3. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	3,822	3,822	...	...	713	713	302	5,337 11 3	5,527 5 0
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	26,294	26,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	464	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	..	822	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	31,402	31,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Under-raiyats	...	...	4,397	4,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran.											
1. Tenure-holders	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates...	...	...	19	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	951	951	...	...	215	215	434	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	33	33	...	...	4	4	11	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	422	422	...	...	108	108	251	...	...
6. Rent-free holders	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,514	1,514	...	...	328	328	696	1,658 13 3	1,743 3 3
1. Tenure-holders...	...	...	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	85	85	...	...	5	5	17	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	2,572	2,572	...	...	721	721	1,245	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	88	88	...	...	12	12	17	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	2,286	2,286	...	...	157	157	978	...	...
6. Rent-free holders	...	...	312	312	...	...	162	162	27	...	...
Total ...	...	...	5,472	5,472	...	...	1,057	1,657	2,284	4,109 3 6	4,202 13 9
7. Under raiyats	...	...	520	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas.											
1. Proprietor's nij-jote	31	...	31	31	...	...	31	31			
2. Mustagir's private jote	1,040	...	1,040	1,040	...	...	1,040	1,040			
3. Ditto official ,, ...	497	...	497	497	...	...	497	497			
4. Raiyats under proprietors	3,014	...	3,014	3,014	...	...	3,014	3,014			
Under-raiyats do.	899	...	899	899	...	...	899	899			
5. Raiyats under mustagirs	18,606	...	18,606	18,606	...	...	18,606	18,606	...	78,009 6 6	1,11,366 12 0
Under-raiyats do.	4,891	...	4,891	4,891	...	...	4,891	4,891			
6. Raiyats at fixed rents	23	...	23	23	...	...	23	23			
7. Holders of rent-free service land ...	567	...	567	567	...	...	...	...			
8. Do. of rent paying service land	118	...	118	118	...	...	118	118			
9. Rent-free holding granted by proprietor.	491	...	491	491	...	...	...	...			
	30,177	...	30,177	30,177	...	...	29,119	29,119	...	78,009 6 6	1,11,366 12 0
Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals.											
Total number of tenants under different classes shown here as particulars regarding each class are not available.											
Burdwan	12,000	6,341	3,797	10,138	1,862	4,363	4,319	8,682	3,318	40,494 0 0	41,850 0 0
Bankura	17,044	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	2,617	...	1,040	1,040	1,577	...	672	672	1,945	3,238	3,468 0 0
Total ...	31,661	6,341	4,837	11,178	3,439	4,363	4,991	9,354	5,263	43,73 0 0	45,318 0 0

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined, and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TALIPABAD.										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Tenure-holders...		51	107	158		...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats		1,155	2,789	3,944		...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats		143	783	926		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free holders		58	120	178		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,407	3,799	5,206		...	...	...	...	...	...
	8,702				3,427						
Raiyats holding under tenure-holder.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates...		7	24	31		...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Settled raiyats		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Occupancy raiyats		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Non-occupancy raiyats		5	12	17		...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Rent-free holders		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		12	36	48		...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Under-raiyats		3	18	21		...	...	...	...	...	...
DAKHIN SHAHBAZPUR.											
1 Tenure-holders	5,156	4,245	911	5,156	...	676	2,103	2,779	2,377	80,266 10 7	82,380 8 2
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	58	28	30	58	...	9	29	38	20	132 9 8	213 9 0
4. Occupancy raiyats	40	39	1	40	...	...	39	39	1	16 0 0	1,068 8 0
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	41 1. 9
6. Rent-free holders	3	3	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
Total ...	102	71	31	102	...	10	70	80	22	148 9 8	1,323 2 9
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats	19,347	14,436	4,911	19,347	...	4,528	6,381	10,909	8,438	94,848 10 3	1,00,499 15 1
8. Occupancy raiyats	1,445	1,121	324	1,445	...	410	541	951	494	7,273 15 5	7,672 14 5
9. Non-occupancy raiyats	736	689	47	736	...	204	338	542	194	3,918 3 4	4,113 10 4
10. Rent-free holders	476	343	133	476	...	10	158	168	308	...	...
Total ...	22,004	16,589	5,415	22,004	...	5,152	7,418	12,570	9,434	1,06,040 13 9	1,12,286 7 10
11. Under-raiyats	2,739	2,165	574	2,739	...	273	1,034	1,307	1,432	8,771 0 5	9,035 3 6
KUJONG.											
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
1. Raiyats at fixed rates...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Settled raiyats	13,391	...	...	...	...	5,289	7,822	13,111	280	1,01,094 15 8	82,800 15 0
3. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Non-occupancy raiyats	8,467	...	...	...	...	2,618	5,849	8,467	...	...	20,699 11 11
5. Rent-free holders	8,522	...	...	...	...	...	8,522	8,522	...	...	6,473 3 8
Total ...	30,380	...	...	...	...	7,907	22,193	30,100	280	1,01,094 15 8	1,09,973 14 7
6. Under-raiyats	5,724	...	...	...	...	...	5,724	5,724	...	...	...

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined, and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
KANIKA.											
1. Tenure-holders	7	7	.....	7	...	...	7	7	...	161 0 0	701 0 0
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	2,603	2,603	.....	2,603	...	...	2,603	2,603	...	3,179 0 0	3,179 0 0
3. Settled raiyats	13,112	13,112	...	13,112	...	...	13,112	13,112	...	76,689 0 0	83,679 0 0
4. Occupancy raiyats	12,880	12,880	...	12,880	...	...	12,880	12,880	...	33,877 0 0	44,716 0 0
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	1,850	1,850	...	1,850	...	...	1,850	1,850	...	...	6,620 0 0
6. Rent-free holders	1,895	1,895	...	1,895	...	...	1,895	1,895	...	...	...
Total ...	32,347	32,347	...	32,347	...	...	32,347	32,347	...	1,12,906 0 0	1,38,895 0 0
7. Under-raiyats	6,766	6,766	...	6,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX III.

No. 2255, dated Cuttack, the 14th October 1893.

From—W. MAUDE, ESQ., Settlement Officer, Orissa Division,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

IN obedience to your circular No. 16S., dated the 20th September 1893, I have the honour to submit a report on the settlement work conducted under this office in Orissa during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

2. The area under settlement comprises 5,007 square miles, being 985 in Puri, 2,325 in Cuttack, and 1,697 in Balasore. To the area given for Puri has to be added that of the Ekrajat Puri temple lands, which will come under survey and settlement if the necessary funds are deposited by the Temple Manager. The area of these lands has not been ascertained, and has not therefore been given me by the Survey office, but it is believed to be about 100 square miles. The Cuttack area includes the permanently-settled estates of Madhupur, Darpan, Aul, and Cheddra.

3. One thousand five hundred and ninety-eight (*a*) square miles have been cadastrally surveyed during the year, making a total of 4,364 square miles during the operations up to the end of the year.

4. The record-writing of 3,653 villages was done during the year, making altogether 8,865 villages khanapuried since the beginning.

5. The attestation of 1,536 villages was completed during the year, bringing the total number of attested villages up to 4,778. This includes recording of rents and status. A statement* is attached showing in detail the attestation work done by the different officers. Of the 17 officers shown in column 2 of that statement, the following worked from the beginning of the field season up to the month of May, and then reverted to the regular line:—Mr. A. C. Sen, Mr. J. Taylor, Babus Chandra Nath Ghosh, Upendra Chandra Mukherjee, Akhoy Kumar Sen, Jamini Mohan Das, Harish Chandra Rai, Jotendra Mohan Singha, Nisi Kanta Chatterjee, Amrita Lal Gupta.

*Printed in text of Director's Report. W. C. M.

Mr. Maddox stopped on till 29th May 1893, when he reverted to the regular line; Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee went on leave on 17th August 1893; Mr. Radice was transferred in September 1893 to the regular line; Babus Chaku Lal Sircar and Girish Chandra Dutt continued attestation up to the close of the year under report; Mr. Taylor resumed attestation work in a new circle (Darpan) at the end of August at the expense of the Raja, who had applied for attestation work to go on.

6. Fair rents were worked out by Mr. Nathan in Kotdesh for 23 villages of that pargana during the year, but the work was only experimental, and the rents cannot be said to have been settled. The work was with a view to submitting a preliminary report on assessment, which was sent in during the year. It may be said therefore that no fair rents were settled during the year.

7. Arrangements have been made by the Survey office towards the close of the year under report for training and utilizing the services of 56 patwaries in the Balasore district. Proposals for the maintenance of the records were submitted early in the year from this office. Orders have not yet been received thereon.

8. Nothing has been done specially with a view to the maintenance of traverse and boundary marks. The question of amending the Survey Act in this respect is understood to be under the consideration of the higher authorities.

9. The settlement operations cost during the year, (1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893 Rs. 1,87,609, making a total from the commencement of Rs. 4,41,240. As our budget estimates have all been for the financial years and do not show details for each month, I am unable to compare the above figures with the estimates for the periods ending on the 30th September.

10. No new revenue became realisable during the year, nor was any new assessment enforceable.

11. A statement is appended showing the year's work done in Mr. Nathan's preliminary assessment office at Pipli. The work did not commence until the end of November 1892.

12. Statements I, II and IV, called for in your circular No. 16S., are submitted herewith duly filled up. I have no means of giving the details of statement No. III, columns 2 to 6. The totals of columns 3, 4 and 5 have been given. As no fair rents have been settled, columns 7-12 would in any case be blank.

(*a*) The Survey Report shews 1,581 square miles M. C. M.

I.

Statement showing progress made in Orissa Settlement for the record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	All T. S estates and 4 P. S. estates.	2,335 sqr. miles.	4,979	1,780	474	2,254	(a) 3,255	(a) 1,607	1,351	963	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not known.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not received.	Rs.		
	Puri ...	All T. S. estates and Puri temple lands.	985·90	(b) 1,957	985·90	Nil	985·90	1,957	Nil	1,891	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil		1,87,609		
	Balasore...	All T. S. estates.	1,697	2,580	Nil	1,124	1,124	Nil	(a) 2,046	Nil	511	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil				
	Total ...	...	5,007·90	9,516	2,765·90	1,598	4,363·90	5,212	3,653	3,242	1,536	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		1,87,609		

(a) These figures have been obtained from the Survey Department. They represent the number of villages khanapuried up to end of the previous year and during the year under report.
(b) These figures do not include the Puri temple lands, the area of which is not yet ascertained.

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. W. Maude, Esq....	All the temporarily settled estates of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and four permanently settled estates of Cuttack and the Puri temple lands.	Settlement Officer	...	Cuttack ...	Wholly on settlement work.	44	28	Offg. 2nd grade Collector.	
2. R. Nathan, Esq....		Kotdesh assessment circle.	182·75	Pipli ...		126	19	Offg. 1st grade Joint-Magistrate.	
3. C. A. Radice, Esq.		Eastern Bhadrak	521·47	Bhadrak ...		162	104	Acting Joint-Magistrate.	
4. A. C. Sen, Esq.		Shergarh	305	Dharamsala ...		116	28	Offg. 3rd grade Magistrate.	
5. S. L. Maddox, Esq.		Western Bhadrak	575	Bhadrak ...		120	48	Offg. 1st grade Joint-Magistrate.	
6. B. C. Mitra, Esq.		Case work ...	...	Cuttack ...		4	4	Offg. 1st grade Joint-Magistrate.	
7. Babu Jamini Mohan Das ...		Jajpur	236	Ruria ...		143	24	6th grade Deputy Collector.	
8. ,, Chandra Nath Ghose ...		Alti	262	Kotpada ...		198	41	Offg. Deputy Collector.	
9. ,, Harish Chandro Rai ...		Balubisi	...	Kendrapara ...		188	30	Ditto.	
0. ,, Chaku Lall Sircar ...		Western Bhadrak	575	Bhadrak ...		237	145	Special Deputy Collector.	
1. ,, Mahendra Nath Seal ...		Puri attestation circle.	57·69	Pipli ...		254	130	Ditto.	
12. ,, Prasana Kumar Banerjee.		Western Bhadrak	575	Bhadrak ...		143	143	3rd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
13. James Taylor, Esq.		Shergarh ...	305	Dharamsala ...		177	47	Tahsildar.	
14. Babu Okhoy Kumar Sen ...		Gandito	452	Jagatsingpur ...		111	14	4th grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
15. ,, Nisi Kanta Chaterjee ...		Bakhrabad ...	387	Cuttack ...		142	17	Ditto.	
6. ,, Amrita Lall Gupta ...		Bakhrabad ...	387	Do. ...		127	25	Ditto.	
7. ,, Girish Chandro Dutt ...		Eastern Bhadrak	521	Bhadrak ...		237	131	Ditto.	
8. ,, Jotindro Mohan Singh...		Balubisi ...	...	Kendrapara ...		172	28	Ditto.	
9. ,, Upendro Chandra Mukerjee.		Alti	262	Kotpada ...		118	30	Ditto.	
0. ,, Abhoy Prosad Das ...		Kotdesh assessment circle.	182	Pipli ...		9	9	Ditto.	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceeding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tenure-holders	Not known.										
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates											
3. Settled raiyats											
4. Occupancy raiyats											
5. Non-occupancy raiyats											
6. Rent-free-holders											
Total ...											
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats											
8. Non-occupancy raiyats											
Total ...											
9. Under-raiyats											
Total ...		1504,960	231,507	736,467	Not known.						

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	948	805	1,753	877	555	1,432	(a) 321
(2) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.							
(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.							
(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	303	136	439	97	(c) 203	300	(b) 139
(5) Appeals to the Special Judge ...	Nil	23	23	Nil	19	19	4

(a) 71 cases were pending at the close of the preceding year, two of which were transferred to Mr. Mitra's file. Of the rest, 56 were of the old Puri circles and 13 were of old Tangi and Jagatsingpur circles.

(b) 85 of these cases being not properly stamped were classed as miscellaneous cases and decided as such, and 41 cases are still in the files of the assistant settlement officers.

(c) Disposed of by Mr. B. C. Mitra, case officer.

Decisions of Revenue Officers.			
Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Dismissed for default.
9	10	11	12
12	2	2	3

Statement showing the progress of the Kotdesh Assessment office for the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Total of Circle.	Soil maps completed—		Records copied, corrected, and arranged—		Class of soil entered in Khasra and Khatian—		Terij and milan Khasra prepared—		Assessment sheets prepared—		Guiding rents and fair-rents entered in assessment sheets—		Khasra numbers copied in Khasra—		Khasra numbers copied in Khatian—		Khasra numbers corrected according to Budget in either Khasra or Khatian—		Remarks.
		Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	Up to end of last year.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Number of village ...	355	112	242	...	The work is completed, except the copying of two khasras and the arrangement of settlements and writing of records and the preparation of khewats, which works are also in progress.	...	...	...	353	...	312	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khasra numbers ...	401,421	401,307		...		...	Completed	...	411,615	...	323,964	...	23,589	...	288,225	...	18,440	...	109,912	

W. MAUDE,

Settlement Officer, Orissa Division.

XV

APPENDIX IV.

No. 303R., dated Chittagong, the 11th November 1893.

From—C. G. H. ALLEN, Esq., Settlement Officer, Chittagong,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Chittagong Settlement for the year ending 30th September 1893, as directed in your circular No. 16S., dated the 20th September 1893. The delay in submission is due to the fact that I only returned from leave on the 28th October. In order to avoid further delay which would be caused were I to submit this report through the Commissioner, who is at present on tour, I submit it direct to you, and shall send a copy to the Commissioner explaining my reason for doing so.

Area to be dealt with.

2. A full account of the area under settlement is given in paragraph 28 of your report on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1892. The area of the district according to the most recent figures supplied to me is 2,491·9 miles instead of 2,498 miles as previously stated. The figure now given may be accepted as correct.

Area surveyed in the year under report and from the beginning.

2. The area surveyed during the year under report was—

			Sq. miles.
In the Chittagong Municipality	...	...	3·52
In Chakaria, Teknaf, and Maiskhal	...	...	174·55
	Total	...	178·07

The area surveyed previous to the year under report was—

			Sq. miles.
In the Sadar subdivision	...	...	1,408
„ Ramu ...	...	...	245·90
„ Kutubdia ...	...	...	34·77
	Total	...	1,688·67
Add this year's outturn	...	...	178·07
	Total area surveyed	...	1,866·74

Deducting the total area surveyed, viz., 1,866·74 miles, from the area of the district 2,491·90 miles, the balance to be accounted for is 625·16 miles. This is made up as follows:—

			Sq. miles.
Unsurveyed portion of the Sadar subdivision consisting of the Sitakund Forest Reserve and tea grants	...		184·48
Unsurveyed permanently-settled portion of Maiskhal Island and unsurveyed hills and jungle in the Cox's Bazar subdivision	...	...	440·68
	Total	...	625·16
The total area surveyed is	...	...	1,866·74
The area which does not need survey is	...	...	625·16
	Total	...	2,491·90

which is the total area of the district. The survey of the district has therefore been completed.

Record-writing.

3. Record-writing may be divided into (1) record-writing in the field or khasra-writing, and (2) record-writing in office, which includes extraction of areas, khatian-writing and the preparation of statistical statements. The number of villages in the district is as follows:—

			Villages.
In the Sadar subdivision	...	...	933
„ Ramu ...	...	...	50
„ Cox's Bazar subdivision excluding Ramu		...	97
	Total	...	1,080

Record-writing in the field.—By the end of September 1892 khasras had been written as follows:—

	Villages.		Plots.
In the Sadar subdivision ...	825	with	2,183,734
„ Ramu	50	„	110,286
Total ...	875	„	2,294,020

Khasras have been written as follows during the year under report:—

	Villages.		Plots.
In the Sadar subdivision ...	79	with	247,326
„ Cox's Bazar subdivision ...	76	„	163,128
Total ...	155	„	410,454

The total number of villages of which khasras have been written is therefore 1,030, and they contain 2,074,474 plots. Twenty-one villages lie in the permanently-settled portion of Maiskhal Island, which is not included in the present operations, and 29 villages have not yet been discovered. The figures are therefore as follows:—

	Villages.	Plots.
Khasras written throughout the district including Ramu up to 30th September 1892	875	2,217,327
Khasras written throughout the district including Ramu during the year under report	155	410,454
Total written ...	1,030	2,627,781
Villages in Maiskhal which will not be surveyed ...		21
Undiscovered		29*
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,080

Note.—These are small villages entered in the Collector's mauzawar register generally lying among the hills or within the ambit of other villages which the demarcation amin has not discovered. Some of them have probably diluviated. They are usually identified at the time of attestation or mahal milan.

* *Note.*—Of these, 11 villages appear to be entered twice over in the Collector's mauzawar register. I am making further enquiry about this.

The khasra-writing of the district has therefore been completed.

Record-writing in office.—Up to the 30th September 1892 the records of 626 villages in the Sadar subdivision and of 50 villages in Ramu had been completed. Deducting the number of 676 villages from the 1,030 villages surveyed in the entire district, the records of 354 villages remained to be written. These have all been written during the year under report, and the record-writing of the district has therefore been completed.

4. Statement A appended to this report contains particulars of the progress of attestation in each circle. Of the 1,048(*a*) villages, which contain 839,738 khatians and 2,701,714 plots to be attested in the district, the records of 925 villages containing 771,074 khatians and 2,377,983 plots have been attested (including 532 villages containing 507,575 khatians and 1,531,437 plots of which the records were attested during the year under report); so that 123 villages with 68,664 khatians and 323,731 plots remain to complete the attestation of the district. In the Sadar subdivision the records of 86 villages containing 47,826 khatians and 191,756 plots remain to be attested; in other words, 88 per cent. of the total number of plots in the district have been attested.

Attestation.

(*a*) This figure includes—

Villages surveyed	1,030
„ entered in Collector's register but not surveyed	18
Total ...	1,048

Besides this there are—

Villages entered twice over in Collector's register	11
„ in permanently-settled portion of Maiskhal	21
Total ...	32
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,080

5. I now turn to the programme for the year under report which was submitted in my letter No 1806G.S., dated the 23rd September 1892. In paragraph 30 (*i*) of that letter I wrote that I hoped to complete the attestation of the Sadar Subdivision during the year. I

regret that that anticipation has not been fully realized, as the records of the following villages in the Sadar subdivision remained to be attested at the end of the year :—

Circle.		Villages.	Khatians.	Plots.
In thana Mirkaserai	...	73	25,080	127,961
„ Kumira	...	4	64	1,648*
„ West Town	...	1	1,539	5,246
„ East Town	...	8	21,143	56,901
Total	...	86	47,826	191,756

* Of these, about 1,560 plots do not require attestation as they have been acquired on behalf of the Railway.

I explained in my letter No. 307G.S., dated the 10th June 1893, my reasons for being unable to complete the attestation of Mirkaserai. As a set-off the records of 39 villages containing 6,184 khatians and 29,767 plots were attested in Chakaria in excess of the programme.

6. The record-writing of the district was completed during the year as I anticipated in paragraphs 17 to 19 of my programme.

7. Statement B shows the progress made during the year in the preparation of soil maps. Soil maps were prepared of 428 villages with an area of 411·09 square miles during the year. The programme was not carried out as the work was not started until the end of February last. I am about to submit a report recommending that the further preparation of these maps be discontinued.

8. Some progress was made in settlement of fair rents in the Ramu, Jaldi, and Belgaon Circles. In Ramu Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose fixed the fair rents of 1,041 tenure-holders, most, if not all, of whom are itmamdars. He has still to fix the fair rents of 632 tenure-holders.

In Jaldi I fixed fair rents of 703 tenants, and have still to fix the fair rents of 737 tenants to complete the circle.

In Belgaon Babu Durga Charan Ghose fixed the fair rents of 79 tenants, of whom 72 had not paid rent previously. The enhancements of rents in Circle Ramu have already been fully discussed. The work in the remaining circles is not sufficiently advanced to justify any general remarks. The increase of rent obtained in the Jaldi Circle is practically entirely due to increase of cultivation, and there has been no enhancement of rates of rent.

9. There is little to be said on the subjects of maintenance of the records and of boundary marks. The records when completed will be made over to the Collector, who has already an agency in the khas tahsil establishments trained to the work of maintenance of the records of the noabad portion of the district. So far as I am aware, it is not intended to maintain the records of the permanently settled area. There will be a sufficient number of trained amins in the district to keep the maps up to date. The Collector will also be in a position, through the agency of his khas tahsildars, to keep boundary marks in repair.

10. The original estimate for the survey and settlement of the district was submitted by Mr. Slack in his letter No. $\frac{279\,S}{I-30}$, dated the 30th August 1889. He estimated the cost for the Sadar subdivision with an estimated area of 1,630 square miles at—

Cost of survey and settlement during the year.

			Rs.
For Survey	...	...	5,25,034
„ settlement	...	...	3,44,540
Unforeseen charges	...	...	43,478
Total		...	9,13,052

Mr. Finucane in paragraph 15 of his note dated the 26th October 1889 submitted a revised estimate as follows for the same area :—

			Rs.
Survey	...	...	2,58,900
Settlement	...	...	1,22,400
Total		...	3,81,300

He also estimated the cost of the survey and settlement of the Cox's Bazar subdivision (excluding Ramu) at Rs. 1,50,000. Allowing for contingencies, he estimated the cost of the operations in the whole district with an area estimated at 2,257 square miles (excluding Ramu) at Rs. 5,50,000. After some correspondence, the Board, in their letter No. 88A., dated the

31st January 1890, increased Mr. Finucane's estimate for settlement to Rs. 2,00,000, and submitted the estimate to Government as follows:—

	Rs.
Survey	2,58,900
Settlement	2,00,000
Total ...	4,58,900

This estimate was accepted by the Government of Bengal in their letter No. 1075—423 L. R., dated the 21st March 1890, to the address of the Government of India. In his note dated the 22nd January 1891, Mr. Finucane submitted a revised estimate as follows:—

	Rs.
Survey	2,91,012
Settlement	2,66,908
Total	5,57,920

(Of this sum Rs. 1,13,594 and Rs. 29,406-3-7 had already been expended on survey and settlement respectively.) He also estimated that the survey would be completed by March 1892, and the settlement by March 1893. This estimate was approved by the Government of Bengal in their letter No. 723L.R., dated the 28th May 1891. This estimate related to the Sadar subdivision only.

11. Expenditure in the Sadar subdivision has been as follows:—

Survey.—Up to 30th September 1892, Rs. 3,44,025-13-9. In the current year expenditure has been incurred for the survey of the Municipality, but I am unable to give the separate figures because the expenditure in the Municipality and in Cox's Bazar are shown in the Survey Progress Report in one sum. It appears therefore that the original revised estimate has been exceeded by Rs. 53,013-13-9, without reckoning the cost of the survey of the Municipality.

Settlement.—The expenditure in the Sadar subdivision was:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to the 30th September 1892 ...	2,04,476	10	5
During the year under report ...	1,45,636	14	8
Total ...	3,50,113	9	1

The estimate sanctioned in May 1891 has therefore already been exceeded by Rs. 83,205-9-1

12. *Ramu.*—For Ramu the original estimate was submitted by Mr. Manson, then Collector, in his letter No. 246S.—1-60, dated the 23rd February 1888. The amount of the estimate was Rs. 49,521. The expenditure has been as follows:—

Up to the 30th September 1892—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	67,706	5	5
Settlement	25,715	0	'6
Total ...	93,421	5	11
During the year under report Settlement ...	8,617	1	6
Total ...	1,02,038	7	5

I should say that Mr. Manson's estimate contemplated an operation on the lines of Mr. Fason's survey, and not the employment of a professional survey party.

13. *Cox's Bazar, excluding Ramu.*—The estimate for the Cox's Bazar subdivision, excluding Ramu, was submitted by Mr. Slack in his letter No. 1662G. S., dated the 20th December 1891. He estimated—

	Rs.
For Survey	1,10,100
„ Settlement, including demarcation ...	48,623
Total ...	1,58,723

The expenditure up to the 30th September 1892 was—

				Rs.	A.	P.
For Survey	...	...	...	15,294	6	9
„ Settlement	...	...	...	Nil		
		Total	...	15,294	6	9
During the current year—						
Survey	...	...	...	61,332	13	9(a)
Settlement	...	...	...	609	1	10
		Total	...	61,941	15	2
	Add	...	...	15,294	6	9
		Total expenditure	...	77,236	5	11

The estimate of the cost of settlement for the current year, 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893, was Rs. 1,90,681, and the actual expenditure has been Rs. 1,54,863-2.

14. I was in charge of the Settlement throughout the year. I was on tour for 167 days, and did the following inspection work in the different circles:—

I inspected the Hathazari Assistant Settlement Officer's Camp three times.
Ditto East Patia once.
Ditto Rangonia once.
Ditto Raozan twice.
Ditto Ramu twice.
Ditto Fatikcherry twice.
Ditto West Patia once.

I inspected khanapuri in the different thanas in which it was in progress for 39 days and was engaged for 68 days in the assessment work of the Jaldi Circle.

Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer, was on tour for 308 days. He completed the attestation of the Raojan Circle which contains 82 villages, 97,436 khatians and 271,967 plots during the year under report. He availed himself of privilege leave from 27th August last.

Babu Rames Chandra Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, was 264 days on tour. He completed the attestation of the Hathazari Circle containing 51 villages, 89,328 khatians and 248,634 plots, and attested the records of 21 villages containing 27,851 khatians and 71,472 plots in the West Town Circle during the year under report.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, was on tour for 213 days. He completed the attestation of the Rangonia Circle containing 44 villages, 32,257 khatians and 104,289 plots, and attested the records of 39 villages containing 34,579 khatians and 121,300 plots out of the 43 villages, 34,643 khatians and 122,948 plots in the Kumira Circle during the year under report. He returned to general duty on the 18th August 1893, being appointed to officiate as Khas Tahsildar of Patia.

Babu Haripada Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer, was on tour for 301 days. He attested the records of 57 villages containing 77,990 khatians and 120,936 plots in the East Patia Circles, thereby completing the attestation of that circle. He attested the records of 58 villages containing 26,951 khatians and 127,191 plots in the Mirkasaria Circle. He took leave from the 3rd October 1893.

Babu Behari Lal Ghosal, Assistant Settlement Officer, was 294 days on tour. He attested the records of (b) 54 villages containing 43,094 khatians and 135,626 plots in the West Patia and Anwara Circles, thereby completing the attestation of both these circles. He also attested the records of 7 villages containing 2,352 khatians and 6,709 plots in the East Town Circle.

Babu Sasi Mohun Talukdar, Assistant Settlement Officer, was 237 days on tour. He completed the attestation of the Fatikcheri Circle containing 74 villages, 65,108 khatians and 251,186 plots.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer, was on tour for 320 days. He was engaged until the 11th December 1892 in revising the assessment of the Ramu Circle. He then took over charge of the attestation of the West Patia Circle where he remained until the 19th January 1893. He then returned to Ramu and recommenced the revision of the Ramu assessment in connection with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's orders passed during his visit to Cox's Bazar in January 1893. In compliance with those orders he was principally engaged in recording the rights and fixing the fair rents of itmamdars and dar-itmamdars. On the 2nd July 1893 he commenced the attestation of the Chakaria Circle, where he attested the records of 39 villages containing 6,184 khatians and 29,767 plots during the year under report. He availed himself of privilege leave from 8th September 1893.

15. Babus Durga Charan Ghose and Sarat Chandra Das did the best work during the year under report, but the other officers also got through a large amount of work creditably under circumstances frequently of great hardship.

NOTE—(a) This includes the cost of survey of the Municipality, as no separate figures are given in the survey monthly reports.

NOTE—(a) I think the Assistant Settlement Officer deserves credit for more work in the Anwara and West Patia Circles than is shown here. I doubt whether the figures of work done last year, which are based on figures supplied by Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerji, late Assistant Settlement Officer of those Circle, are reliable.

Statement showing progress made in Chittagong in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(3) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Chittagong.	Chittagong.	5 Noabad estates.	Sadar station 1,021,440 acres or 1,596 square miles.	933	901,869 acres or 1,408 square miles.	2,285 acres or 3·52 square miles.	(a) 904,154 acres or 1,411·52 square miles.	626	(b) 278	(c) 380	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	694,810.	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,45,636 14 8	Rs A. P. 1,45,636 14 8	
Cox's Bazar.	Chittagong.	5 Noabad estates.	Ramu 157,401 acres or 245·9 square miles.	50	157,401 acres or 245·9 square miles.	.....	157,401 acres or 245·9 square miles.	50	...	50	.....	50	.....	4	(f) 31	15,658	4,080	.....	4,080	.....	8,617 1 6	8,617 1 6	
Cox's Bazar.	Chittagong.	5 Noabad estates.	Chakaria, &c., 416,000 acres or 650 square miles.	97	22,255 acres or 34·77 square miles.	111,715 acres or 174·55 square miles.	(e) 133,970 acres or 209·32 square miles.	...	(d) 76	...	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	(g) 36,643	.....	.....	.....	61,332 13 4	609 1 10	61,941 15 2	
Total ...	...	...	1,594,841 acres or 2,491·9 square miles.	1,080	1,081,525 acres or 1,688·67 square miles.	114,000 acres or 178·07 square miles.	1,195,525 acres or 1,866·74 square miles.	676	354	430	478	50	.....	4	31	74,7111	4,080	.....	4,080	61,332 13 4	1,54,863 2 0	2,16,195 15 4	

(a) The remaining 184·48 miles are included in free-hold waste land lots and the Sitakund Ramgarh Forest Reserve which have not been surveyed.
(b) The total of columns (9) and (10) is 904 villages; the remaining 29 villages have not yet been discovered.
(c) This figure does not agree with the figure showing the total area surveyed in Cox's Bazar given in the survey monthly report for May submitted with my memorandum No. 140R., dated the 16th June 1893. I believe the present figures to be correct.
(d) The remaining 21 villages lie in the unsurveyed permanently settled portion of Maiskhal island.
(e) The total of columns 11 and 12 is 831. Deducting this from the 904 villages in columns 9 and 10, it appears that the attestation of 73 villages remains to be completed. Of these 64 are in Mirkaserai Circle.
7 East Town.
1 West Town.
1 Kumira.

Total ... 73

(f) The records of only the permanently-settled portion of these villages have been finally published.
(g) This includes the estimated number of 25,000 tenants in Kutubdia, Teknaf and Maiskhal.

C. G. H. Allen,
Settlement Officer.

II

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from Head-quarters: During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from Head-quarters: During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
C. G. H. Allen, Esq., C.S.	Chittagong District.	Settlement officer	...	Chittagong.	Employed wholly on settlement work.	167	80	*Sub. pro-tem* 1st grade Joint Magistrate.	I was on privilege leave from the 10th September 1893 to the end of the year under report.
Babu Durga Charan Ghose.		Boiraon ...	127·02			308	142	1st grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
		Raojan ...	217·37						
,, Romesh Chandra Das.		North Satkania ...	115·04			264	129	Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
		Hathazari ...	77·14						
		West Town ...	37·78						
,, Sarat Chandra Das.		South Satkania ...	95·05			213	82	1st grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
		Rangunia ...	99·72						
		Kumira ...	86·04						
,, Haripada Ghose		East Patia ...	61·02			301	183	2nd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
		Mirkasarai ...	88·22						
,, Sasi Mohun Talukdar.		Fatikcherry ...	160·19			237	147	Ditto.	
		West Patia ...	74·01						
,, Behari Lal Ghosal		East Town ...	20·66			294	171	1st grade Kanungoe.	
		Anwara ...	39·07						
,, Jogendra Kumar Bose.		Raozan ...	246			320	149	Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
		Chakaria ...	78						
		Total ...	1,611·44			...	...		

C. G. H. ALLEN,
Settlement Officer.

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants and settlement of rent during the year ending 30th September 1893.

		Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
			Up to the end of preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants, included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants, included in column 9.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	11	12
1. Tenure-holders	*S.	317,855	54,002	90,444	144,446	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†R.	2,599	926	1,041	1,967	632	926	1,041	1,967	632	37,926	46,890
• Raiyats holding under proprietors—												
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	S.	35,092	15,485	40,154	55,639	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	71	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	S.	89,909	64,254	90,879	155,133	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	513	513	...	513	...	18	...	18	...	195	336
4. Occupancy raiyats	S.	6,196	3,264	3,558	6,822	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	S.	22,621	7,698	16,200	23,898	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	30	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent free-holders	S.	3,168	2,957	2,161	5,118	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	32	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	S.	474,832	147,660	243,396	391,056	639	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	3,251	1,578	1,041	2,619	632	944	1,041	1,985	632	38,121	47,226
Raiyats-holding under tenure-holders-												
7. Settled raiyat	S.	108,044	60,523	81,727	142,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	1,260	1,260	...	1,260	...	1,260	...	1,260	...	9,318	10,198
8. Non-occupancy	S.	30,583	11,401	22,266	33,667	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	2,232	2,232	...	2,232	...	2,232	...	2,232	...	9,837	10,282
Total ...	S.	138,627	71,924	103,993	175,917	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	3,492	3,492	...	3,492	...	3,492	...	3,492	...	19,155	21,480
9. Under-raiyats	S.	35,275	21,100	27,260	48,360	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.	919	919	...	919	...	919	...	919	...	3,592	3,710

* Sadar sub-division.
† Ramu.

Remarks.

The figures in columns 7-12 are those of Ramu Circle only. In the Belgaon and Jaldi Circles the figures have been prepared according to classes of tenants. The following figures show the progress made in the circles :—

(a) Circle.	(b) Estimated total number of Noabad tenants.	(c) Number of whose fair rents were settled up to end of present year.	(d) In the present year.	(e) Total.	(f) Remaining.	(g) Former rental of tenants in column (c).	(h) New rental settled in tenants included column (c).	Note.
Belgaon ...	8,108	..	79	79	8,029	Rs. A. P. 109 0 9(1)	Rs. A. P. 303 15 0	(1) This figure is the existing rent of 7 raiyats. The rents of the remaining 72 have been fixed for the first time.
Jaldi ...	2,240	800	703	1,503	737	14,935 0 0	16,510 0 0	

I regret that separate figures are not forthcoming for the four classes of raiyats holding under tenure-holders. Your Circular No. 18S., dated the 7th October 1893, was received on the day my office was closed for the Puja holidays, and revised figures have therefore not been prepared.

C. G. H. Allen,
Settlement Officer.

IV.

Cases and Appeals.

Nature of cases.		Instituted up to the end of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers.			Remarks.
									Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Tenancy Act ...	Settlement Office...	1,226	273	1,499	1,207	291	1,498	1	...	...	...	
	Late Jaldi	8	...	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	
	Babu Romes Chander Das ...	75	9	84	70	13	83	1	...	...	...	
	,, Durga Churn Ghose ...	70	46	116	69	47	116	...	...	...	...	
	,, Hari Pada Ghose ...	40	386	426	37	356	393	33	...	...	...	
	,, Behary Lal Gosal ...	78	35	113	34	24	58	55	...	...	...	
	,, Sarat Chander Das ..	31	73	104	27	22	49	55	...	...	...	
	,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	...	42	42	...	33	33	9	...	...	...	
	Chakaria	...	6	6	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
	Ramu	175	2	177	175	2	177	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,703	872	2,575	1,626	792	2,418	157	...	...	...	
2. Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act	Settlement Office...	2,719	615	3,334	2,183	969	3,152	182	...	...	...	
	Late Jaldi	732	189	921	644	237	881	40	...	...	...	
	Babu Rames Chander Das ...	3,888	3,498	7,386	3,741	3,467	7,208	178	...	...	...	
	,, Durga Churn Ghose ...	9,383	11,411	20,794	9,356	11,097	20,453	341	...	...	...	
	,, Hari Pada Ghose... ...	1,776	9,983	11,759	1,412	8,801	10,213	1,546	...	...	...	
	,, Behary Lal Ghosal ...	6,498	4,418	10,916	4,500	3,951	8,451	2,465	...	...	...	
	,, Sarat Chander Das ...	9,256	11,732	20,988	6,929	10,228	17,157	3,831	...	...	...	
	,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	...	5,234	5,234	...	4,387	4,387	847	...	...	...	
	Chakaria	...	975	975	...	557	557	418	...	...	...	
	Ramu	5,141	311	5,452	4,889	287	5,176	276	...	.	...	
	Total ...	39,393	48,366	87,759	33,654	43,981	77,635	10,124	...	...	...	
3. Number of application for settlement of fair rents ...	Settlement Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Late Jaldi	559	648	1,207	204	799	1,003	204	...	...	...	
	Babu Romes Chander Das ...	112	19	131	112	16	128	3	...	...	...	
	,, Durga Churn Ghose ...	7	185	192	6	186	192	...	...	...	...	
	,, Hari Pada Ghose ...	6	13	19	6	4	10	9	...	...	...	
	,, Behary Lal Ghosal ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	,, Sarat Chander Das ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chakaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramu	254	66	320	254	54	308	12	...	...	...	
	Total ...	938	932	1,870	582	1,059	1,641	229	...	...	...	
4. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	Settlement Office...	14	1	15	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	
	Late Jaldi	144	1	145	142	3	145	...	...	...	...	
	Babu Romes Chander Das ...	71	3	74	61	9	70	4	...	...	...	
	,, Durga Churn Ghose ...	2,840	512	3,352	2,671	598	3,269	83	...	...	...	
	,, Hari Pada Ghose... ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	,, Behary Lal Ghosal ...	25	3	28	5	13	18	10	...	...	...	
	,, Sarat Chander Das ...	17	1	18	13	1	14	4	...	...	...	
	,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chakaria	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Ramu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	3,111	523	3,634	2,906	627	3,533	101	...	...	...	
5. Appeals to the Special Judge	Settlement Office...	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	1	2	1	
	Late Jaldi	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	3	...	1	
	Babu Romes Chander Das ...	36	1	37	30	5	35	2	26	3	6	
	,, Durga Curn Ghose ...	9	9	18	3	8	11	7	4	1	6	
	,, Hari Pada Ghose... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Behary Lal Ghosal ...	2	1	3	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	
	,, Sarat Chander Das ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
	,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chakaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramu	100	8	108	97	8	105	3	78	7	20	
	Total ...	154	21	175	139	23	162	13	115	13	34	

C. G. H. Allen,

Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT A

Showing the progress made in attestation during the year under report and from the beginning.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8	9
Name of Circle.	Name of Assistant Settlement Officer.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN THE CIRCLE.			ATTESTED UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1892.			ATTESTED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1892 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.			REMAINING TO BE ATTESTED ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.			Date of commencement of the attestation.	Date of completion of attestation.	REMARKS.
		Villages.	Khatians.	Plots.	Villages.	Khatians.	Plots.	Villages.	Khatians.	Plots.	Villages.	Khatians.	Plots.			
Fatikchery ...	Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	74	65,108	254,186	...	...	...	74	65,108	251,186	...	...	...	1st January 1893 ...	2nd September 1893.	
East Patia	Hari Pada Ghose ...	(a) 89	96,121	172,677	32	18,131	51,741	57	77,990	120,936	...	...	...	3rd September 1892 ...	4th March 1893.	
Mirkserai	Ditto ...	(b)131	52,631	255,152	...	...	...	58	26,951	127,191	73	25,680	127,961	1st April 1893 ...	Not completed.	
South Satkania ...	Sarat Chandra Das ...	34	28,842	122,967	32	25,717	110,381	2	3,125	12,606	...	...	...	10th March 1891 ...	22nd October 1892.	
Rangonia	Ditto ...	44	32,257	104,289	...	...	...	44	32,257	104,189	...	...	...	24th November 1892 ...	16th February 1893.	
Kumira	Ditto ...	(c) 43	34,643	122,948	...	...	...	39	34,579	121,300	4	64	1,648	2nd April 1893 ...	Not completed.	
North Satkania ...	Romes Chandra Das ...	(d) 99	61,418	199,521	96	66,398	173,901	3	720	25,620	...	...	...	31st May 1890 ...	10th September 1892.	
Hathazari	Ditto ...	51	89,328	248,634	...	...	...	51	89,328	248,634	...	...	...	11th November 1892 ...	29th ,, 1893.	
West Town ...	Ditto ...	22	29,310	76,718	...	...	...	21	27,851	71,472	1	1,539	5,246	3rd July 1893 ...	Not completed.	
East Town	Behari Lal Ghosal ...	15	23,495	63,610	...	...	...	7	2,352	6,709	8	21,143	56,901	14th June 1893 ...	Ditto.	
Anwara	Ditto ...	66	33,480	97,216	27	25,742	81,485	39	7,838	15,731	...	...	...	4th July 1891 ...	20th May 1893.	
West Patia	Ditto ...	(e)110	86,033	243,971	95	50,777	124,076	15	35,256	119,895	...	...	...	3rd January 1892 ...	27th ,, 1893.	
Jaldi	Mr. Allen ...	12	5,084	35,792	11	(f) 4,484	31,658	1	600	4,134	...	...	...	1st May 1891 ...	3rd January 1892.	
Belgaon	Durga Charan Ghose ...	50	53,250	163,638	50	53,250	(g)163,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st May 1890 ...	26th June 1892.	
Raojan	Ditto ...	82	97,436	271,967	...	...	...	82	97,436	271,967	...	...	...	21st November 1892 ...	16th July 1893.	
Ramoo	Jogendra Kumar Bose ...	50	25,000	110,286	50	25,000	110,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1889	In May 1891.	
Chakaria	Ditto	52	15,325	80,133	...	...	...	39	6,184	29,767	13	9,141	50,366	2nd July 1893 ...	Not completed.	
Unassigned ...	.....	24	11,697	81,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11,697	81,609			
	Total ...	1,048	839,738	(h)2,701,714	398	263,499	846,546	532	507,575	1,531,437	123	68,664	323,731			

(a) Two villages have not been discovered.
(b) Seven ditto ditto.
(c) Of these three villages have not yet been discovered.
(d) One village is missing.
(e) Two villages are missing.
(f) The number of khatians in the statement in paragraph 31 of the Director of Land Records' report for the year ending 30th September 1892 is based on incorrect figures.
(g) The figures previously given were incorrect.
(h) This total differs somewhat from the total of 2,704,474 plots given in paragraph 3 of this report. A large number of plots, 1,560 in one thana, have been cancelled because the Railway Company have acquired the land comprised in them, and changes in the total number of plots continually occur during attestation.

C. G. H. ALLEN,
Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT B

Showing the progress made in the preparation of soil maps during the year under report.

Name of soil map officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in column 2.	Area in sq. miles.	Villages soil mapped.		Remarks.
				Village.	Area in sq. miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Babu Annada Charan Das ...	West Patia	108	85·26	108	85·26	
	Anwara	66	38·68	66	38·68	
	Belgaon	14	28·74	14	28·74	
	Raojan	82	102·43	34	56·10	
	Total ...	270	255·11	240	208·73	
Babu Srinath Chatterji	East Patia	87	65·33	87	65·33	
	North Satkania ...	95	116·34	95	116·34	
	South ditto ...	6	20·69	6	20·69	
	Total ...	188	202·36	188	202·36	
	Grand Total ...	458	457·47	428	411·09	

C. G. H. Allen,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

No. 729R., dated Jalpaiguri, the 2nd December 1893.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of the annual report of the Settlement Officer, Western Duars, for the year ending with September 1893. There has been some delay in its submission which Mr. Sunder explains in his final paragraph.

2. The bulk of the work was completed during the year and the new assessment introduced generally. The collections have been satisfactory—a fact which indicates that the rates adopted, though productive of a large increase to Government, were not excessive. I have examined the case referred to in paragraph 26 of the report in which a jotedar from Pabna objects to the assessment, and find that there is nothing in it beyond the reluctance of a middleman, in this instance an absentee, to be content with 50 per cent. profit on the revenue he pays when he sees any hope that he may get 70 per cent. I have advised Mr. Sunder to issue a notice to the effect that if he does not give his kabuliyat within a certain time, other arrangements will be made.

3. In paragraph 31 of his report, Mr. Sunder gives a statement of the work which remained to the done on the 30th September. It may be convenient that I should add the following figures, which illustrates the position on the 2nd December, when I inspected his office.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	Total number of jotes in the estate.	Number of jotes finished up to 25th November 1893.	Number of jotes remaining to be finished.	REMARKS.
Preparation of patta sheha Register ...	10,768	7,639	3,129	This is the main Register.
Comparison of ditto with khewat and jama-bandi.	10,768	6,754	4,014	
Arrangement of old records to be made over to the Deputy Commissioner's office.	6,953	3,946	3,007	These are the records of the last settlement.
Deposit of old records in the Deputy Commissioner's office.	6,953	3,322	3,621	
Classification of mal, time-expired, arable waste new jotes.	10,768	2,444	8,324	This classification is required for the final report.
Final correction of jote records ...	10,768	5,049	5,719	
Preparation of crop statement	10,768	765	10,003	Ten men are employed; each does eight jotes a day; more hands will be put in.'
Ditto of statement shewing there in the details of uncultivated area.	10,768	614	10,154	
Filling up of details of old jotes in the jote reports.	6,953	3,946	3,007	
Binding up of new records including writing up fly-leaves.	10,768	295	10,473	I doubt this being finished by March next.
Preparation of copies of jote maps applied for by the parties (jotedars).	372	254	118	
Arrangement of case-records	...	...	...	
Ditto of English record ...	...	...	...	
Correction of Mujmili maps	...	...	...	
Settlement of Ambari Falakata ...	...	...	...	
Ditto of Colonel Hedayat Ali's Estate	...		...	

The Settlement Officer hopes to finish everything except the final report by the 1st April next. I am myself inclined to think that some further time will be necessary. I have revised and approved the arrangements made as to Colonel Hedayat Ali's Estate for excluding compact areas of waste, on the system approved in the Lieutenant-Governor's note, dated 29th April 1893, and that settlement now only awaits the consent of the owners.

Mr. Sunder has worked very well during the year. I notice with pleasure his mention of the services of his staff.

No. 359, dated Jalpaiguri, the 22nd November 1893.

From—DONALD SUNDER, Esq., Settlement Officer, Western Duars,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to Circular No. 16S., dated 20th September, 1893, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of the settlement of the Western Duars, Government Estate, comprising the tahsils of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipur and Bhalka, which lie on the east of the Tista river, and pargana Ambari Falakata, which is on the west of the Tista. The report embraces the period commencing 1st October, 1892 and ending 30th September, 1893. The statements called for by the Director, together with others showing work done in my office, are appended to this report.

2. The settlement was under my charge during the whole of the year under report.

3. Work was commenced with four officers as my assistants, but the services of two of them were dispensed with during the first-half of the year as things had sufficiently advanced to enable me to do so without inconvenience.

4. The following table shows how long each of the Assistant Settlement Officers under me worked during the year and the changes which occurred among them :—

Name of officer and designation.	Period employed— From	To	Remarks.
Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer.	1st October 1892	30th September 1893	Joined on 20th January 1890.
Babu Soshi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st „ „	30th „ „	Joined on 11th June 1892.
Maulvi Fazlar Rahaman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st „ „	21st February „	Transferred to the regular line from 22nd February 1893.
Babu Jadab Chandra Mazumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st „ „	20th February „	Reverted to his substantive post as kanungo from 21st February 1893.
Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer	1st „ „ 15th December „ 11th August 1893	14th November 1892 11th June 1893 30th September „	Availed himself of privilege leave for one month from 15th November to 14th December 1892; also availed himself of sick leave from 12th June to 10th August 1893.

5. *Tour.*—I was on tour 247 days during the year under report. Of this period, 124 days were spent in camp between October 1892 and March 1893, and 123 days were spent during the remainder of the year.

6. Being anxious to push on the work and to keep up to my programme, and knowing also how necessary it is in the Duars, while making assessments, to watch the condition of the people under all circumstances, especially during the rains, when every river is in flood and the large mountain streams do considerable damage to land and crops, I remained in camp throughout the rains. This helped me not only to make a moderate assessment, but also to accomplish a larger amount of work without suffering in health at all. I am therefore able now to show more progress than it would otherwise have been possible to do.

7. But although my health was good from November till the end of the year, my assistants and muharrirs were frequently very ill. Of the men who were with me in camp, about 25 per cent. were always sick of fever and bowel-complaints. Of the clerks and muharrirs who were employed in my office at Jalpaiguri, more than 10 per cent. were generally unfit for duty, owing to illness from fever and chest disease. The year was an unhealthy one, and work in the Western Duars has always been done under extraordinary difficulties.

8. Of my assistants, Maulvi Fazlar Rahaman was out for 82 days, Babu Jadab Chandra Mazoomdar was out for 31 days, and Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas was out for 159 days.

9. Attestation work was done by Maulvi Fazlar Rahaman and Babu Jadub Chandra Mazoomdar in camp, and is shown in the following tables :—

By Maulvi Fazlar Rahaman, Assistant Settlement Officer.

(In circle Jhar Altagram.)

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8
Serial No.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area. Acres.	Dec.	Square miles. Miles.	Dec.	Remarks.
1	Garokhuta ...	Moraghat ...	363	7,184	10,286	26	16	07	Maulvi Fazlar Rahaman became very ill of fever and was unfit for work on 22nd February 1893, when he took privilege leave and left the settlement.
2	Angrabhasa ...	Ditto ...	110	826	3,635	23	5	68	
3	Ambari Falakata.	Ambari Falakata.	45	21,557	9,838	04	15	37	
4	Rangali Bajna	Lakhipur ...	28	535	945	60	1	48	
5	Khairbari ...	West Madari...	29	509	1,218	12	1	90	
		Total ...	575	30,611	25,923	25	40	50	

10. *By Babu Jadab Chandra Mazoomdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.*

(In circle Nowthoa hat.)

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8
Serial No.	Taluk.	Pargana.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.		Remarks.
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.	
1	Chapaguri ...	Moraghat ...	7	126	237	48	...	37	Babu Jadab Chandra Mazoomdar was ill for about a month in January 1893, and did no work. He was transferred to his substantive post of kanungo on 21st February 1893.
2	Khairkata ...	Ditto ...	111	1,853	4,184	13	6	54	
3	Salbari II ...	Ditto ...	105	2,476	3,509	50	5	48	
4	Dudumari Kalabari ...	Ditto ...	34	143	1,579	52	2	47	
		Total ...	257	4,598	9,510	63	14	86	

11. Babu Soshi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer, was employed throughout the year at Jalpaiguri, in supervising the work of the muharrirs in the preparation of the jamabandis and other assessment papers. I left him in charge of the office at Jalpaiguri during my absence on tour.

12. Between December 1892 and April 1893, Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer, worked with me in camp, and helped me in distribution of leases and in explaining vernacular papers to the tenants. In May 1893, he was deputed to taluk Jhar Altagram for attestation work in connection with certain new jots; but he soon became ill of acute pneumonia, and was compelled to avail himself of sick leave on 12th June 1893. He returned to duty on 11th August 1893, and from then up to end of the year, being in weak health, was employed at head-quarters in correcting mujmili maps received from the Survey Department, and in making over the jot records of last settlement to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

13. During nearly the whole of October 1892, I was too ill, of an attack of pleurisy, to attend to any hard work. On 23rd November I proceeded to Mynaguri, and from then up to end of the year, I issued new leases of jots and took kabuliyats from jotdars as shown below :—

Name of Tahsil.	Number of jots.	Number of which leases were issued and kabuliyats taken up to 30th September 1893.	Balance remaining to be issued on 1st October 1893.	Number remaining to be issued on date of submission of this report.
Mynaguri ...	3,924	3,861	63	59
Falakata ...	2,899	2,469	430	91
Alipore ...	1,760	1,732	28	17
Balka ...	685	685	...	...
Ambari Falakata	56	...	56	51
Total ...	9,324	8,747	577	229

14. The new leases were issued by me personally to every jotdar, and they, as well as their under-tenants, were supplied with full particulars regarding their holdings.

15. In December 1892 I completed attestation work of the jotes shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	
Serial number.	Taluk.	Parganas.	Number of jots.	Number of fields.	Area.		Square miles.	
					Acres.	Dec.	Miles.	Dec.
1	Nagrakata ...	Moraghat ...	9	341	460	80	...	72
2	Tondoo ...	Ditto ...	134	4,882	5,869	44	9	17
		Total ...	143	5,223	6,330	24	9	89

16. Attestation work of 1,433 jots was finished by my assistants and myself during the year, and their jamabandis were prepared in my office.

17. My rate report for assessment of jots in pargana Bhalka was submitted to you on 14th December 1892, and orders thereon were received in your letter No. 1327R., dated 28th December 1892. My rate report for assessment of jots in pargana East Madari Chakwakhiti, Buxa, and Bhatibari, of Alipore tahsil, was submitted on 4th February 1893, and Government orders on this matter were received in letter No. 1744L.R. of 10th April 1893. My rate report on pargana Ambari Falakata was submitted on 7th February 1893, and Government orders on the subject were passed in letter No. 10T. R. dated 28th April. 1893. My rate report for assessment of jots in 16 taluks of pargana Moraghat, 7 taluks of pargana Lakhipur, and of all jots in pargana West Madari was submitted on 12th March 1893, and Government orders thereon were received in letter No. 24T.R., dated 29th April 1893.

18. Work in connection with the waste land which had been granted to the heirs of the late Colonel Hedayet Ali Khan revenue-free for seven years, and which had been brought under cultivation during that period, and under assessment thereafter, in 389 jots at half rates, was finished during the year. A report on this subject was sent to you in my letter No. 344C. of 13th October 1893. On receipt of final orders leases regarding these jots will be issued.

19. The assessment of jots which belong to the heirs of the late Rai Upendra Nath Duardar, at one-fourth rates, was also completed within the year. A report on this matter was also sent to you with my letter No. 340, dated 12th October 1893, for orders.

20. *Publication of records.*—As required by rule V of the schedule appended to Act XVI of 1869 (the Bhutan Duars Act), under which this settlement has been made, the records of jots in the Mynaguri tahsil were published, in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on 27th March 1893, and a report on this matter was sent to you in my letter No. 48, dated 8th May, 1893.

21. The records of jots in the Bhalka tahsil were published on 27th July 1893, and intimation of this was made to you in my letter No. 281, of 18th September 1893.

22. The records of jots in the Alipore tahsil were published on 21st July 1893, and you were informed of this in my letter No. 280 of 18th September 1893.

23. The records of jots in the Falakata tahsil were published on 13th September 1893, and this was communicated to you in my letter No. 201C of 28th October 1893.

24. The records of jots in pargana Ambari Falakata could not be published within the year, as the jamabandis were not ready in time.

25. *Assessment of land revenue.*—If the speedy payment of the revenue on the new basis be good evidence that the assessment of jots in the four tahsils of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka has been fairly and moderately made, and that the revenue fixed is not more than the jotdars can easily afford to give there can now be no doubt that the settlement of these tahsils is a complete success. Revenue was realized in 1892-93 in the Mynaguri tahsil on the new basis, and the collection was very satisfactory. The six-anna kist of revenue for 1893-94 has been realized in all the tahsils, except Ambari Falakata, on the new basis, and the tahsildars inform me that the collection is equally satisfactory. Over 90 per cent. of the revenue of six-anna kist has been paid. There have been no objections, which is another proof that the assessment is accepted by the people, and is not more than can be reasonably expected from them.

26. Two jotdars of Falakata tahsil refused to accept assessment of the revenue of 35 jots at two-thirds of the rent paid by their chukanidars. One of them is a resident of Pabna, and the other belongs to Jessore. They want their existing profits, which are very high, to be left undisturbed, and the rent of their chukanidars to be raised at area rates; but I have declined to do this. Hence they have not yet taken their new leases or paid the revenue on the new basis.

27. The statement given below shows the number of jots now in the Duars estate compared with the jots which existed prior to the present settlement:—

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Name of Tahsil.	Number of jots by last settlement.	Number of jots by present settlement.	Difference. Increase.	Number of markets.		Number of blocks of khas land.	Remarks.
				Government.	Private.		
Mynaguri	3,322	3,924	602	19	9	268	The jots mentioned against Falakata tahsil in column 3 do not include 389 new jots in Colonel Hedayet Ali's estate which have been assessed at half rates, and one jot which was granted revenue-free to Rai Upendra Nath Duardar perpetually.
Falakata	1,506	2,899	1,393	12	4	248	
Alipore	1,459	1,760	301	6	2	384	
Bhalka	624	685	61	2	...	100	
Ambari Falakata ...	42	56	14	...	...	...	
Total ...	6,953	9,324	2,371	39	15	1,000	

28. While making assessment in Falakata tahsil I found a large number of jots which had been held and cultivated for five, ten, and even fifteen years, but their owners had not paid a pice of revenue during the whole of this period.

29. To the increase in the number of jots and to extension of cultivation is due the large increase of revenue, viz., Rs. 1,25,957, which has been obtained by the present settlement in the Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka tahsils. This amount will be enhanced by Rs. 3,002 if the recommendation made in my letter No. 344 of 13th October 1893, regarding the assessment of the waste land which has been brought under cultivation in the late Colonel Hedayet Ali's estate at half rates be accepted. There will probably be no increase in pargana Ambari Falakata. In the Falakata tahsil remission of revenue will have to be given for some 50 jots which were either partially diluviated or silted over with sand by the action of the Jaldacca river and other large streams during last rains. These jots are being resurveyed by Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer, for the purpose of correction of the records and alteration of the revenue. Whatever the change may be, I think I can now safely say that the increase of revenue by the Western Duars settlement will not be less than Rs. 1,25,000. The figures as they stand at present are shown below:—

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Tahsil.	Revenue by last settlement.	Revenue by present settlement.	Difference. Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mynaguri	1,26,627	2,09,037	82,410	65·08
Falakata	64,960	99,735	34,775	53·53
Alipore	24,099	30,531	6,432	26·68
Bhalka	7,830	10,170	2,340	29·88
Total ...	2,23,516	3,49,473	1,25,957	56·35
Ambari Falakata	10,483	... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	2,33,999	3,49,473	1,25,957	.....

30. The cost of the settlement up to end of September 1893 was Rs. 1,36,854, or a little over four annas per acre. The cost of the survey was Rs. 3,75,105, or about 12 annas per acre.

31. Actual settlement work was commenced by me in Mynaguri tahsil on 28th November 1890, so that, in less than three years, the settlement is nearly finished. The work remaining to be done is (1) the publication of records and issue of leases of jots of pargana Ambari Falakata and of the leases of the new jots mentioned in paragraph 18 relating to the late Colonel Hedayet Ali's estate; (2) the preparation of the crop statement (statistics in forms 20 and 20(*a*) of the Appendix to the Settlement Manual) which the Survey Department should have supplied before leaving Jalpaiguri, but did not furnish; (3) the preparation of statistical statements 20(*a*) to 20(*c*) as required by the Settlement Manual; (4) correction of mujmili maps supplied by the Survey Department; (5) arranging and binding up of the jot records and making them over, together with all other papers, to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri; (6) preparation of the registers of all jots in Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka tahsils, and in pargana Ambari Falakata, in Bengali, for the tahsil offices, and (7) writing of the final report. The best effort is being made to push on this work, and I have every hope of being able to close settlement operations by 31st March 1894. It will not be for any want of energy in my office if I fail to work up to my programme.

32. *Training and utilization of patwaris.*—No patwaris on kanungos exist in the Duars

33. *Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.*—I had recommended tha tahsildars should be required to inspect these marks annually, and to report whether they have been injured or removed or not. I also suggested that jotdars should be held responsible that the marks are not tampered with in any way.

34. The staff under me have worked hard and well throughout the year, and have often cheerfully given up Sundays and holidays to push on the settlement. Babu Soshi Bhushun Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been most laborious and deserves advancement. He and Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer, as also my head clerk, Babu Kali Nath Banerjea, have given me much satisfaction by their energy and devotion to their duties.

35. In conclusion, I beg to express my apologies for the delay in the submission of this report. It would have been sent earlier if work in the settlement of Falakata tahsil had not been so difficult and heavy. Although I have worked both day and night to push through the settlement and to bring the new assessment into force in all the tahsils during the current official year, delay in answering letters and in complying with your demands has unfortunately occasionally occurred. This has, perhaps, caused you trouble and annoyance, but you will, I am sure, remember that my troubles in an extremely unhealthy climate have been great, and I am equally sure that you will therefore view delay considerately and with indulgence.

Statement showing progress made in Western Duars, Government Estate, in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bhutan Duars Act, during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of jots.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of jots of which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of jots of which attestation has been completed.		Number of jots of which draft record of rights has been published under Rule 5 of Schedule attached to Act XVI of 1869.		Number of jots of which final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the jots in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally framed out and reported for confirmation.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
																				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri.	Western Duars Government Estate.	766·93 square miles or 490,683·10 acres.	10,763.*	766·93 square miles.	...	766·93 square miles.	10,563	205	9,335	1,433	...	9,268	The settlement of the Western Duars Government Estate does not require final publication, as it is carried on under Act XVI of 1869.		63,200	Nil.	(a) 28,615	(a) 28,615	5,303	37,783	43,086	*The number shown in column 5 is made up as follows :— Jots actually under settlement ... ... 9,324 Jots of the late Colonel Hadeyet Ali Khan ... 389 Revenue-free jot ... ... 1 Government markets ... 39 Private markets ... ... 15 Blocks of khas land ... 1,000 10,768

(a) Of this there are 12,808 adhiars who pay rent in kind.

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters: During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters: During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
Donald Sunder, Esq., Settlement Officer.	Western Duars Government estate.	Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore and Bhalka tahsils and pargana Ambari Falakata.	766·93	Jalpaiguri ...	Wholly on settlement work.	247	123	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	
Babu J. C. Mozumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Pargana Moraghat ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31	...	Offg. kanungo	Reverted to his former post as kanungo from 21st February 1893.
Moulvi Fazlar Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Pargana Moraghat, Lakhipur, West Madari and Ambari Falakata.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	82	...	Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade.	Transferred to the regular line from 22nd February 1893.
Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Jalpaiguri	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.	Employed in supervising the work of the muharrirs at head-quarters.
Munshi P. C. Biswas, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	Mynaguri, Alipore, Bhalka and Dawkimari.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	159	50	Native surveyor.	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants and settlement of rent during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded: Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled: Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of the tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	Rs.
1. Jotdar	63,200	26,947	36,422	63,369 (a)	Nil.	15,807 (b)	23,843	39,650 (c)	917	2,23,516 (d)	3,49,473 (d)
2. Chukanidar ...											
3. Darchukanidar ...											
4. Adhiar											

(a) Of the figures 63,369 shown in column 5, 22,802 are adhiars paying rent in kind.
(b) The rents of the tenants of Mynaguri tahsil shown in column 7 were revised during the year under report owing to correction of fractions of a rupee.
(c) The figures in column 9 represent the number of jotdars, chukanidars and darchukanidars of the four tahsils, of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka respectively.
(d) The figures in columns 11 and 12 represent the revenue of the four tahsils of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipore, and Bhalka.

IV.

Cases and Appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decision of Revenue Officer: Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1. Boundary dispute decided under the Bengal Survey Act	2,024	Nil	2,024	2,024	Nil	2,024	Nil			
2. Objections decided under Rule VI of the schedule attached to Act XVI of 1869 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
3. Number of applications for settlement of fair rents	Nil	86	86	Nil	86	86	Nil			
4. Disputes tried as civil suits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
5. Appeals to the Commissioner	799	20	819	Nil	816	816	3	816	...	...

V.

Statement showing case-work in the Western Duars Government Estate during the year ending 30th September 1893.

1	2					3					4					5					6				
	Pending at the close of last half-year (to agree with last half-yearly return).					Instituted during the half-year under report.					Total for disposal.					Disposed of during the half-year.					Pending at the close of the half-year.				
Number of Circle.	Regular (a).	Summary (b).	Miscellaneous (c).	Boundary (d).	Total (e).	Regular (a).	Summary (b).	Miscellaneous (c).	Boundary (d).	Total (e).	Regular (a).	Summary (b).	Miscellaneous (c).	Boundary (d).	Total (e).	Regular (a).	Summary (b).	Miscellaneous (c).	Boundary (d).	Total (e).	Regular (a).	Summary (b).	Miscellaneous (c).	Boundary (d).	Total (e).
Western Duars.																									
Government estate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132	...	...	132	...	132	...	...	132	...	132	...	...	...	...	...

VI.

Statement showing miscellaneous work in the Western Duars Government Estates, during the year ending 30th September 1893.

1	2												
	Fees realized.												
	(a) Court fees.			(b) Copying fees (net).			(c) Process fees.			(d) Total fees realized.		
Name of circle.	To close of previous half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	To close of previous half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	To close of previous half-year	During the half-year under report.	Total.	To close of previous half-year.	During the half-year under report.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Western Duars, Government estate	294 15 0	610 3 0	905 2 0	280 0 0	556 11 6	836 11 6	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	577 15 0	1,166 14 6	1,744 13 6

VII.

Business done.								Remarks.
(a). Letters received.	(b). Letters issued.	(c). Rabocari received.	(d). Rabocari issued.	(e). Process issued.	(f). Petitions received.	(g). Parwanas issued.	(h). Witnesses examined.	
906	920	92	113	458	554	5	689	From 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893.

VIII.

Statement showing the number of applications received and disposed of relating to the copy of settlement records during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Number of applications received.	Number of applications disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
384*	243	141	* For copies of orders ... 12 Ditto of maps ... 372 384

APPENDIX VI.

No. 1900G., dated Midnapore, the 5th October 1893.

From—L. P. SHIRRES, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,
To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

WITH reference to your circular No. 16S., dated 20th September last, I have the honour to forward, in original, the report of the Settlement Officer of Midnapore on the progress of survey and settlement operations in the Pataspur estates for the year ending 30th September 1893.

No. 68, dated Midnapore, the 4th October 1893.

From—BABU SATIS CHANDRA BOSE, Settlement Officer of Midnapore,
To—The Collector of Midnapore.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the progress in survey and settlement operations of the 18 temporarily-settled estates in *pargana* Pataspur during the year ending 30th September 1893.

2. *Area to be dealt with.*—The *pargana* of Pataspur comprises 24 estates which were ceded by the Mahrattas in 1803 and formed a part of the district of Balasore till they were transferred to Midnapore in 1825. Six of these estates which had been assigned to the proprietor (then called *sadar Chaudhuri* and *kanungo*), as remuneration for the collection of revenue of the *pargana*, were treated as separate *mahals* in 1874 and permanently settled. The remaining 18 estates now under servey and settlement contain 92 villages and have an aggregate area of 36,364 acres, or about 57 square miles, according to the measurement of the last settlement.

3. *Area surveyed in the year under report.*—The lands of these temporarily settled estates lie interspersed with those of the six permanently-settled ones, and the first thing done by me in January last before the Survey Department could demarcate the villages was to mark out, with the assistance of the *patwaris* and *baruas* and the papers of the last settlement, the lands to be surveyed and settled by mud pillars along the boundaries. During the demarcation and and traverse survey I helped the Assistant Superintendent of Survey in finding out trijunction points when disputed, and in securing attendance of *patwaris* and villagers. The cadastral survey was done from March to June. I checked the works of the Survey *amins* in many places, especially to satisfy myself that different classes of lands were being marked out in the maps separately, and brought the irregularities found to the notice of the Assistant Superintendent. Nowhere was there any resistance or active obstruction to the survey, but of some villages the villagers showed extreme indifference to it on the ground (as I learned on enquiry) that they could not understand the plane table survey. They were also confident that their fields would be correctly shown as the *amins'* works were constantly checked by the superior officers. Whenever it was brought to my notice that the villagers were not attending, I went to the villages and warned them to be present during the survey to point out the boundaries of their fields, or issued notices to them to do so which were generally obeyed. The cadastral survey of all the villages was completed by the Survey Department in June last.

4. So far as can be judged before doing the work of attestation, the cadastral survey has been satisfactorily done, and although the cost of a non-professional survey would perhaps have been less, the work could not be so accurately done as under the scientific method followed by the Survey Department.

5. *Record-writing—Amount done during the year under report.*—The draft instructions for record-writing prepared after local enquiries into the classification of soil and based on the Board's rules contained in the Survey Manual supplemented by some of the instructions issued in Orissa and the information gathered from the papers of the last settlement were approved with certain modifications in Director of Land Records' No 1403T.A., dated 17th May 1893. They were translated into Bengali and issued to the *khanapuri amins* and Inspectors in the form of a *hidayatnama*.

6. The following *khanapuri* work was done under my supervision by the *amins* appointed by the Survey Department up to the 15th June :—

Khasras completed of 17 villages.
Khasras partly written of 4 villages.
Khatians completed of 8 villages.

From the 15th June to the end of the month the work done by the *amins* working under the Settlement Department was—

Khasras completed of 21 villages.
Khasras partly written of 17 villages.
Khatians completed of 15 villages.
Khatians partly written of 3 villages.

Altogether out of the 92 villages, *khasras* have been completed for 38 villages and partly written for 17 villages, and *khatians* have been completed for 23 villages and partly written for 3 villages.

7. All the maps and *khasras* have been sent to the Survey Office in Calcutta in July last for extraction of areas and statistics with request to return the *khasras* and traces of the maps to me before the 15th October next, to enable me to resume the record-writing work in November next, and after it is finished to commence attestation.

8 *Training and utilization of patwaris or other local agency and arrangements for maintenance of records.*—In these estates the zamindars in the *kabuliyats* executed after the last settlement were allowed reductions of Government revenue to the amount of the allowances granted by them to the *patwaris*. Thus the *patwaris* are virtually paid by Government. But during the 23 years following the last settlement they have done very little useful work. On inspection of the registers kept by them (which in some cases were not up to date), I found that they had not recorded how much of the *laikpatit* (cultivable fallow) lands of the last settlement have since been brought under cultivation, an information which they were required to give in columns 14 and 15 of their Register No. I. They explain that these lands are the zamindar's *nijjot*. Now the *raiyats* who have cultivated these lands claim rights of occupancy in them, and this question as to whether such lands are *nijjot* or *raiyati* forms one of the important points that have to be settled; and in this the *patwaris* evidently side with the zamindars. For other lands they state they have merely recorded the mutations in *raiyats'* names. Some of the *patwaris* have not done that even. To what extent this has been correctly done cannot be ascertained till the record-writing is completed.

9. But, however, negligently they may have worked after the last settlement, I must admit that they have been, and I expect will be, of assistance to me in the present settlement. Under instructions approved by the late Collector, they have assisted in the demarcation, cadastral survey and record-writing. They have been directed to prepare when the record-writing is begun by the *amins*, comparative statements showing the plot numbers according to the measurement of the last settlement and the present survey. These will be fully checked by me, especially regarding waste and *lakhiraj* lands. The ruling of the High Court in the Madhakhali case (Indian Law Report XX, Calc., Gouree Patar *vs.* Burdwan Raj) renders the preparation of such a statement necessary for settlement of rents on the waste lands brought under cultivation. The High Court have held "that it is for the zamindar who seeks for settlement of lands to show that they are in excess of those for which rents are being paid." This may be shown by proving that lands which were waste at the time of the last settlement, have since been cultivated. Also where claims to hold lands rent-free are set up, the comparative statement will show whether they were assessed with rents in the last settlement, in which case they may be assessed in the present settlement; for the decision of the High Court contained in the August number of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, vol. XX (which appears to have been affirmed by a recent Full Bench ruling) only precludes the settlement officer from *resuming lands actually held rent-free*, and does not oust his jurisdiction merely on the setting up of a plea of holding lands rent-free.

10. I have collected the necessary information on the subject of treatment of the *patwaris*, *baruas*, and *paiks* in the last and present settlements. After seeing further how the *patwaris* and *baruas* assist in the settlement, I shall submit within the next cold weather a special report on the subject A separate report on the treatment of the *paikan* lands of which the *zamindars* have recently applied for resumption will be shortly submitted.

11. *Cost of survey and settlement during the year.*—For the survey and settlement of the Pataspore estate, the total amount sanctioned in Government letter No. 16T.R., dated 29th April 1893, was Rs. 22,313, of which Rs. 11,000 was for expenditure of the Survey Department including record-writing, and Rs. 11,313-2 for expenditure on settlement of the grant for the Survey Department, Rs. 10,710-5-6 are reported in Deputy Superintendent of Survey's letter No. 627P, dated the 7th September 1893, to have been spent, and a further grant of Rs. 1,186 is required by the Survey Department to finish the work of extraction of areas and statistics. To complete the *khanapuri* work, which was transferred to the Settlement Department in June last, a sum of Rs. 1,970 is required. Thus the total expenditure on the survey and record-writing is expected to be Rs. 13,867-5-6.

12. Of Rs. 11,313-2 sanctioned for the settlement, Rs 3,232-3-11 have been expended including the salary and travelling allowance of the Settlement Officer and his establishment, and a part of the cost of *khanapuri* work done by this Department. There is thus a balance of Rs. 8,080-14-1 out of the amount sanctioned for the settlement.

13. As required in letter No. 1385Agri., dated the 8th May 1893, from the Director of Land Records, the pay of the Settlement Officer is distributed to the various estates under settlement according to the number of days spent on each, and the actual travelling allowance incurred for each estate is charged to it. The pay of the office establishment is also equitably distributed to the estates under settlement according to works done.

14. *Time occupied in the work.*—I joined this district on the 14th November 1892, and in accordance with the orders of Government took up the other settlement works pending in the district along with the Pataspore settlement. From the 14th November to the end of December I was engaged in the settlement of the private estates. From the beginning of January, when the demarcation of village boundaries was commenced by a detachment of the professional survey party under Mr. G. Campbell (extra Assistant Superintendent) till the 9th July, I was employed in the Pataspore estates, except in short intervals, when I had to come to the private estates to keep the work in them agoing. The *khanapuri* work in Pataspore was stopped in July, as the fields were under water, after which I have been working in the private estates, the proceedings in many of which are now approaching completion.

I.

Statement showing progress made in the Pataspore temporarily-settled estates in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in the khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Pataspore estates	57 square miles.	92	...	57 square miles.	57 square miles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 10,710 5 6	Rs. A. P. 3,282 3 11	Rs. A. P. 13,992 9 5	

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		
Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Settlement Officer.	Pataspore estates ...	...	57	Midnapore.	Wholly on settlement work.	(a) 267	(b) 160	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 6th grade.	

(a) 148 of these were spent in private estates.
(b) 84 ditto ditto.

No. III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

BLANK.

No. IV.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks. / Decisions of Revenue officers.		
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	...	17	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
(2) Objections decided under 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Appeals to Special Judge	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Remarks.

These boundary dispute cases could not be decided during the year, as the maps were received from the Survey Department by the middle of June, when most of the disputed lands were under water.

SATIS CHANDRA BOSE,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

No. 70, dated Barisal, the 13th October 1893.

From—D. DATTA, ESQ., Settlement Officer, Government Estates, Backergunge,
To—The Collecter of Backergunge.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following annual report of the progress of survey and settlement of the Government estates and the Ulania taluks made over to me for survey and settlement, for the period from 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893, together with statements I, II, III and IV.

2. *Government Estates.*—At the commencement of the year under report there were 17 Government estates under settlement. The names of these Government estates with their numbers on the revenue-roll of the district are noted on the margin. These 17 estates together comprise an area of 82·73 square miles. Of these 17 estates, the completion reports regarding Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384, Bhasan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292, Char Lakhi, No. 5243, Char Kali, No. 5251, Lord Hardinge, No. 5249, and Char Kristo Prosad, No. 5257, were submitted before the commencement of the year under report. The sanction of the authorities to the settlements of these six estates was received during the year under report.

1. Char Joynagar, No. 5285.
2. Lamchipata, No. 5219.
3. Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384.
4. Bhasan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292.
5. Lalmohan, No. 5245.
6. Char Umed, No. 5256.
7. Bairagya, No. 5216.
8. Madhupura, No. 5215.
9. Goneshpura, No. 5221.
10. Koralmara, No. 5250.
11. Char Lakhi, No. 5243.
12. Char Kali, No. 5251.
13. Lord Hardinge, No. 5249.
14. Char Fasson, No. 6431.
15. Char Kristo Prosad, No. 5257.
16. Char Jangla, No. 4748.
17. Surplus accretion to thak Lakhi, *alias* Padma Manasha.

3. The work to be done in these 17 estates during the year under review is shown below separately under the heads of survey and settlement:—

A.—Survey including record-writing—Nil.

B.—Settlement—

(*a*) Attestation, &c. Nil.

(*b*) Taking revised kabulyats from 173 raiyats settled by me for the first time in Char Umed, No. 5256, and granting pattas to them.

(*c*) Completion of the settlement of disputes under section 106 with regard to Lalmohan, Bairagya, Madhupura, Goneshpura, Char Jangla, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha.

(*d*) Fixing fair rents, under section 104, for the howladars of Padma Manasha.

(*e*) Final publication of the records of the above-named six estates.

(*f*) Taking copies of khatians for distribution among tenants, and submission of the final reports of Joynagar, Lamchipata, Umed, Koralmara, Madhupura, Goneshpura, Bairagya, Lalmohan, Char Jangla, Char Fasson, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha.

(*g*) Making over the records of these estates to the Collectorate after comparison and correction.

(*h*) Obtaining sanction of the higher authorities to the settlements of all the estates under settlement.

4. The work actually done during the year under report is shown below under the heads of survey and settlement:—

A.—Survey including record-writing—Nil.

B.—Settlement—

(*a*) Attestation &c. Nil.

(*b*) Revised kabulyats were taken from the newly-settled raiyats of Char Umed, No. 5256, and pattas were granted to them, and the increase of revenue secured to Government by these kabulyats alone, amounting to Rs. 11,908-10.

(*c*) Completed the settlement of disputes under section 106 with regard to all the estates.

(*d*) Fixed fair rents under section 104 for the howladars of Padma Manasha.

(*e*) Final publication of the records of all the remaining estates.

(*f*) Preparation of copies of khatians and distribution to tenants, and submission of the final reports of all the estates except Madhupura, Bairagya, Lalmohan, Koralmara, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha.

(*g*) Made over the records of all the estates, except Bairagya, Madhupura, Lalmohan, Koralmara, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha, to the Collectorate.

(*h*) Obtained sanction of the higher authorities to the settlements of Lamchi Koralmara, Lord Hardinge, Char Lakhi, Char Kali, Char Fasson, Char Kristo Prosad, Bhasan Lapta Madanpura, Char Umed, Joynagar, and Lamchipata.

5. The number of disputes under section 106 with regard to the Government estates disposed of during the year under report is 21.

6 With regard to Government estates pending settlement in my file, the work of survey and settlement which remained to be done at the close of the year under review was:—

A.—Survey—Nil.

B.—Settlement—

(*a*) Making copies of khatians (including their comparison and correction), and submission of the final reports of Madhupura, Bairagya, Lalmohan, Koralmara, and the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha. (The completion report of the last-named estate has since been submitted.)

(*b*) Making over the records of these five estates to the Collectorate. (The records of the surplus accretion to Padma Manasha have since been made over to the Collectorate.)

(*c*) Obtaining sanction of the higher authorities to the settlements of the estates Char Jangla, Goneshpura, Madhupura, Bairgaya, Lalmohan, Koralmara, and the surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha.

7. Particulars regarding fair rents settled under section 104 are shown in the following table. The figures given will speak for themselves:—

	No. of tenants dealt with.	Old rentals.	Present rentals.	Enhancements.	Revenue.			Remarks.
					Former.	Present.	Increase.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the year under report.	2 tenure-holders.	Nil	1,561 15 0	1,561 15 0	Nil	1,561 15 0	1,561 15 0	
Up to the end of preceding year.	6,563	1,30,933 3 5½	2,00,632 10 10	69,699 7 4½	49,808 5 9½	98,325 1 9½	49,516 12 0	
Total ...	6,565	1,30,933 3 5½	2,02,194 9 10	71,261 6 4½	49,808 5 9½	1,00,887 0 9½	51,078 11 0	

The figures given as increase of revenue by the present settlement slightly differ from the figures given in previous returns. This is due to the fact that the howladars of Lalmohan having come to terms with the Collector, the previous order regarding the assessment had to be modified.

8. The survey and settlement records of the Government estates will be preserved in the record-room of the Collectorate. Whenever any change as regards the land or the holders thereof should become necessary, the khas tahsildar and farmers, if any, will give prompt notice thereof to the Collector.

9. With regard to the maintenance of boundary marks and traverse survey pillars, the Collector has, on a report from this office, issued instructions upon the police and the village chaukidars to maintain such marks and pillars, and to give timely notice of any damage done to them.

10. The cost of settlement operations during the year under report after redistribution is Rs. 1,767, and the cost of settlement up to the end of the preceding year is Rs. 17,196, the total area under survey and settlement being 82·73 square miles. The amount estimated as costs likely to be incurred in the settlement of these estates is Rs. 17,970. The traverse and cadastral survey, including khanapuri of ten estates, the traverse survey only of two estates, and the traverse and cadastral survey only (and not khanapuri) of one estate, comprising a total area of 64·68 square miles, was made by a professional survey party under Colonel Steel, at a cost of Rs. 23,831. The survey of Joynagar, Lamchipata, and Char Jangla, comprising a total area of 15·80 square miles, was made by local agency at a cost of Rs. 2,526. The rest of the survey work was done under the supervision of this office, and the cost is included in the cost of settlement.

11. *Realisation of revenue.*—In the case of seven estates, Lamchi Koralmara, Bhasan Lapta Madanpura, Kali, Lord Hardinge, Char Fasson, Char Kristo Prosad, Government revenue for the year 1892-93 was realised at the rates now assessed. In the case of the four estates, Umed, Goneshpura, Char Jangla, and Char Joynagar, Government revenue will be realised from the present year 1893-94, at the newly assessed rates. In the case of the four estates, Lalmohan, Madhupura, Bairagya, and Koralmara, Government revenue cannot be realised at the new rates until the appeals now pending before the Special Judge and before the High Court have been decided.

There are 11 appeals pending before the Special Judge and two before the High Court. Of those before the Special Judge, one has been instituted by the former ijaradars of Char Lalmohan, against my decision on the question of their title to the char as permanent tenure-holders. Two of the appeals pending before the special Judge are against my decision of assessment cases under section 104, Bengal Tenancy Act, one regarding Bairagya, and the other regarding Koralmara. One of the appeals pending before the High Court is against the Special Judge's decision upholding my judgment in the assessment case under section 104, Bengal Tenancy Act, regarding Madhupura.

12. *Ulania Taluks.*—The taluk was brought under survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act by Government notification, dated the 29th February 1892, and was made over to me for survey and settlement. There were 32 villages to be surveyed and settled within the taluk. On the application of the landlords, the tenants not objecting after due notice, one of the 32 villages, Palpara, was excluded from survey and settlement. This reduced the number of villages under survey and settlement to 31. Survey operations were taken up on the 18th April 1892. The taluk comprises an area of 17 square miles.

13. The work to be done during the year under review is shown below separately under the heads of survey, including record-writing, and settlement:—

A.—Survey including record-writing:—

(*a*) The traverse and cadastral survey of 21 villages comprising an area of 12·5 square miles.

(*b*) The preparation of draft records of these 21 villages.

B.—Settlement:—

The entire settlement work of the 31 villages.

14. The work actually done during the year under report is shown below under the heads of survey and settlement:—

A.—Survey including record-writing:—

(*a*) The traverse and cadastral survey of 21 villages of the taluks, comprising an area of 12·5 square miles.

(*b*) The preparation of draft records of these villages.

B.—Settlement:—

(*a*) Attestation including record of rights and rents, and the determination of status, in respect of 20 villages comprising an area of 8·06 square miles.

(*b*) Settling objections under section 105 in respect of 20 villages comprising an area of 8 06 square miles.

(*c*) Fixation of fair rents under section 104 for 151 tenants in five villages.

(*d*) Draft publication of the records of 10 villages under section 105 (1).

(*e*) Settling some disputes under section 106 with respect to these villages.

(*f*) Final publication of records under section 105(2) made in respect of one village.

15. The work remaining to be done at the end of the year under report is shown below:—

A.—Survey including record-writing—Nil.

B.—Settlement:—

(*a*) Attestation including record of rights and rents with regard to 11 villages comprising an area of 8·94 square miles.

(*b*) Disposal of objections with regard to 11 villages.

(*c*) Fixation of fair rents with regard to five villages.

(*d*) Draft publication of records with regard to 21 villages.

(*e*) Completing the settlement of disputes under section 106 with regard to 30 villages.

(*f*) Final publication of records with regard to 30 villages.

(*g*) Preparation and distribution of copies of records to the tenants of the 31 villages and submission of the final report.

(*h*) Making over the records to the Collectorate.

16. The cost of survey and settlement operations during the year under report after redistribution is Rs. 6,178, and from the beginning of operations Rs. 8,361. In the case of these taluks, the cost incurred has exceeded the amount of the estimate by Rs. 2,728, for which a new estimate has already been submitted. The excess of expenditure over the estimate is due to the following causes:—

(1) The tenants being combined in a body against the landlords, all suits under section 104, of which 258 have been instituted by the landlords and one by the tenants, are very hotly contested, and the completion delayed.

(2) The taluks were brought under survey and settlement very late in the season, so that the survey operations could not be commenced before the middle of April. The survey operations for an area of 12·5 square miles could not be completed, as anticipated in the estimate, within the short time available before the setting in of the rains.

17. The area surveyed during the year is 12·5 square miles, and up to the end of the preceding year is 4·5 square miles, the total area surveyed being 17 square miles.

18. Draft records for 2,213 tenants were written during the year under report, and for 770 tenants up to the end of the preceding year.

19. Rights and rents were recorded for 1,408 tenants during the year under report.

20. Particulars regarding fair rents settled up to date under section 104(2) are shown in the following table:—

	No. of tenants dealt with in 108 cases decided up to date.	Old rentals.	Present rentals.	Increase.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For the year under report ...	151	2,280 15 10	3,051 7 1	770 7 3

21. The original record of rights will be preserved in the Collectorate record-room.

22. With regard to the maintenance of boundary marks, the Magistrate has been written to for issuing instructions upon the police and the village chaukidars to maintain such marks and pillars, and to give timely notice of any damage done to them.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates and Ulania Taluks in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act, during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					*Government estates.*								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca.	Backergunge.	Joynagar, No. 5285	8,395·93	1	8,395·93	...	8,395·93	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1,778	1,778	...	1,778		...	...	
		Lamchipata, No. 5219....	1,299·93	1	1,299·93	...	1,299·93	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	300	300	...	300		...	...	
		Lamchi Koralmara, No. 6384	629·94	1	629·94	...	629·94	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	36	36	...	36		...	...	
		Kristo Prosad, No. 5257 ...	1,699·59	1	1,699·59	...	1,699·59	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	25	25	...	25		...	...	
		Bhasan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292.	80·44	1	80·44	...	80·44	1		1	...	1	...	1	...	15	15	...	15		...	...	
		Char Umed, No. 5256	9,437·34	1	9,437·34	...	9,437·34	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	276	276	...	276		...	...	
		Char Lakhi, No. 5243	2,397·75	1	2,397·75	...	2,397·75	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	85	85	...	85	Nil	1,767	1,767	
		Koralmara, No. 5250	1,730·10	1	1,730·10	...	1,730·10	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	63	63	...	63		...	...	
		Madhipura, No. 5215	2,218·10	1	2,218·10	...	2,218·10	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	544	...	544	544		...	...	
		Ganeshpura, No. 5221 ...	2,854·55	1	2,854·55	...	2,854·55	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	620	...	620	620		...	...	
		Lalmohan, No. 5245	10,932·90	1	10,932·90	...	10,932·90	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1,103	...	1,103	1,103		...	...	
		Bairagya, No. 5246	4,637·44	1	4,637·44	...	4,637·44	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1,098	...	1,098	1,098		...	...	
		Lord Hardinge, No. 5249 ...	2,446·60	1	2,446·60	...	2,446·60	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	140	140	...	140		...	...	
		Char Kali, No. 5251	831·26	1	831·26	...	831·26	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	17	17	...	17		...	...	
		Char Fasson, No. 6431 ...	1,503·29	1	1,503·29	...	1,503·29	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	There are no raiyats, resident or non-resident, in this char.						...	...	
		Char Jangla, No. 4748 ...	422·06	1	422·06	...	422·06	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	330	...	330	330		...	...	
		Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha.	1,431·49	1	1,431·49	...	1,431·49	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	135	...	135	135		...	...	
		Total ...	52,948·71 acres or 82·73 sq. miles.	17	52,948·71 acres or 82·73 sq. miles.	...	52,948·71 acres or 82·73 sq. miles.	17	...	17	...	17	...	11	6	6,565	2,735	3,830	6,565	...	1,767	1,767	
												Private estates.											
		Ulania taluks	10,901 acres or 17 sq. miles.	31	2,884·47 acres or 4·5 sq. miles.	8,016·53 acres or 12·5 sq. miles.	10,901 acres or 17 sq. miles.	10	21	Nil	20	Nil	10	...	1	2,983	...	9	9	...	6,178	6,178	
		Total ...	10,901 acres or 17 sq. miles.	31(b)	2,884·47 acres or 4·5 sq. miles.	8,016·53 acres or 12·5 sq. miles.	10,901 acres or 17 sq. miles.	10	21	Nil	20	...	10	...	1	2,983(a)	...	9	9	...	6,178	6,178	
		Grand Total ...	63,849·71 acres or 99·73 sq. miles.	48	55,833·18 acres or 87·23 sq. miles.	8,016·53 acres or 12·5 sq. miles.	63,849·71 acres or 99·73 sq. miles.	27	21	17	20	17	10	11	7	9,548	2,735	3,839	6,574	...	7,945	7,945	

(a) Correct figures are given in place of the approximate number 2,500, given in previous returns.
(b) The landlords applying and the tenants not objecting, one of the villages was excluded from settlement. This reduced the number to 31.

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
D. Datta ...	Government estates, Backergunge (17 in number), and Ulania taluks (1 private estate).	Subdivision of Bhola and the Sadar Division.	82·73 square miles (Government estates) and 1·7 square miles (private estate).	Barisal ...	Employed wholly on settlement work.	102	57	Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants and settlement of rents during the year enaing 30th September 1893.

		Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded. — Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled. — Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental for tenants included in column 9.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Estates Backergunge.	1. Tenure-holders ...	409	409	Nil	409	Nil	407	2	409	Nil	Rs. A. P. 51,212 1 9	Rs. A. P. 73,386 0 0(b)	(a) The figures given in column 2 differ from those given in previous returns. The figures here given are those obtained after the final correction of records and adopted in the completion reports.
	Raiyats holding under proprietors.												
	2. Raiyats at fixed rates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	3. Settled raiyats ...	294	294	Nil	294	Nil	294	Nil	294	Nil	4,437 8 3	5,178 6 6	
	4. Occupancy raiyats ...	703	703	Nil	703	Nil	703	Nil	703	Nil	6,989 6 0	15,994 8 0	
	5. Non-occupancy raiyats	509	509	Nil	509	Nil	509	Nil	509	Nil	1,601 12 3	22,614 15 9	
	6. Rent-free holders ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	
	Total ...	1,506(a)	1,506	Nil	1,506	Nil	1,506	Nil	1,506	Nil	13,028 10 6	43,787 14 3(b)	(b) Correct figures as adopted in the final reports are given in columns 11 and 12.
	Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.												
	7. Settled raiyats ...	2,984	2,984	Nil	2,984	Nil	2,984	Nil	2,984	Nil	48,961 4 2	59,691 3 8	
	8. Non-occupancy raiyats	549	549	Nil	549	Nil	549	Nil	549	Nil	5,321 11 0	10,176 6 0	
	Total ...	3,533(a)	3,533	Nil	3,533	Nil	3,533	Nil	3,533	Nil	54,282 15 2	69,867 9 8(b)	
	9. Under-raiyats	1,117(a)	1,117	Nil	1,117	Nil	1,117	Nil	1,117	Nil	12,409 8 0½	15,153 1 11(b)	
Ulania Taluks, Backergunj.	1. Tenure-holders ...	287	Nil	113	113	174	Nil	6	6	6	167 10 0	218 8 0	
	Raiyats holding under proprietors.												
	2. Raiyats at fixed rates 3. Settled raiyats ... 4. Occupancy raiyats ... 5. Non-occupancy raiyats 6. Rent-free-holders ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Total ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.												
	7. Settled raiyats ...	2,060	Nil	1,060	1,060	1,000	Nil	145	145	419	2,113 5 10	2,832 15 1	
	8. Non-occupancy raiyats	50	Nil	26	26	24	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
	8a. Raiyats at fixed rates	161	Nil	61	61	100	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,271	Nil	1,147	1,147	1,124	Nil	145	145	419	2,113 5 10	2,832 15 1	
	9. Under-raiyats ...	425	Nil	148	148	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	

IV.

Cases and appeals.

	Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers—		
									Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Estates, Backergunge.	(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	23	3	12
	(2) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	2,896	Nil	2,896	2,896	Nil	2,896	Nil			
	(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents [suits under section 104 (2)].	63	1	64	63	1	64	Nil			
	(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	268	21	289	246	43	289	Nil			
	(5) Appeals to Special Judge ...	38	11	49	31	7	38	11			
Ulania Taluka, Backergunge.	(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	Nil	15	15	Nil	14	14	1	...	...	...
	(2) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	Nil	207	207	Nil	207	207	Nil			
	(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents [suits under section 104 (2)].	Nil	259	259	Nil	108	108	151			
	(4) Disputes tried as suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil			
	(5) Appeals to Special Judge ...	Nil	20	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	20			

D. Datta,

Settlement Officer.

No. 1881L.R., dated Backergunge, the 21st October 1893.

Memo. by—S. K. Agasti, Offg. Collector, Backergunge.

Forwarded in original, with enclosure, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture with reference to his circular No. 16S., dated 20th ultimo.

APPENDIX VIII.

No. 120S, dated Noakhali, the 3rd November 1893.

From—Nanda Krishna. Bose, Offg. Collector of Noakhali,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

With reference to your circular No. 16S., dated 20th September 1893, I have the honour to submit a full account of settlement progress, in the year ending 30th September 1893, for the Government estates Char Gazi and Fakira.

Char Gazi.—Before the commencement of the year under report, the testing of the measurement, attestation, and the record of rights had been completed. The rents of the tenants, 1,188 in number, had also been recorded and their status determined. Settlement of fair rents had been completed by the end of September 1892. The area of the estate according to the latest figure is 7,921 acres.

When the year under report commenced, the tenants filed appeals before the Special Judge against the decision of the Settlement Deputy Collector, Babu Promotha Nath Dutta, fixing the rates of rent in the estate. The appeals were heard and dismissed on the 10th May 1893. The Sadar Kanungo, Babu Sarat Chander Bose, published the draft records on the 17th December 1892. Twenty-nine objections were filed, but their decision was deferred till the decision of the special appeals. Only one of these objections has been decided. The final records will be published after the remaining objections are decided.

As the rates proposed by the Deputy Collector, Babu Promotha Nath Dutta, have not been disturbed by the Special Judge, the settlement will result in an increase of nearly Rs. 1,581, but about Rs. 500 will have to be deducted on account of lands lost by diluvion.

Char Fakira.—This is a resumed estate with an area of 2,772 acres (latest figures) and 384 tenants. The survey and settlement of this estate had been undertaken simultaneously with those of Char Gazi; and the proceedings of this estate had also reached the same stage before the commencement of the year under report. The draft records were published by the Sadar Kanungo on the 4th January 1893. Nineteen objections under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were preferred, all of which have been decided. The estate being subject to rapid diluvion, a large quantity of land had been lost in the meantime which necessitated a diluvion enquiry. The enquiry was duly made, and as the result of it, many changes had to be made in the khatians. The papers are now ready for final publication, and a date has already been fixed for the purpose.

The gross assets of the Government by this settlement has been fixed at Rs. 3,637-9-3. Deducting 30 per cent. for malikana and farming allowances, the net assets will amount to Rs. 2,616 (omitting fractions).

Babu Promotha Nath Dutta, Deputy Collector, was in charge of all the settlements, both under the Regulations and the Tenancy Act, up to the 16th November 1892, when he was transferred to Chittagong. Babu Suresh Chander Sinha, Deputy Collector was then placed in charge of settlements, and has been in charge of settlements up to date.

Statements I, II, III, IV, are appended herewith.

Statement showing progress made in chars Gazi and Fakira in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30*th September* 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105 (1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent has been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												Government Estate.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chittagong...	Noakhali	Char Gazi	12 square miles and 241 acres.	1	12 square miles and 241 acres.	...	12 square miles and 241 acres.	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1,188	.....	.....	.....	...	277 6 10	277 6 10	
												Resumed Estate.											
		Char Fakira	4 square miles and 212 acres.	1	4 square miles and 212 acres.	...	4 square miles and 212 acres.	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	.....	...	47 12 8	47 12 8	

NANDA KRISHNA BOSE,
Offg. Collector.

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
Babu Promotho Nath Dutt, from 1st April 1892 to 16th November 1892.	In charge of all the settlements both under the old Regulations and under the Tenancy Act.	...	About 3,000 square miles.	Noakhali ...	Employed in addition to regular district work.	Nil	Nil	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
Babu Sures Chandra Singha, from 17th November 1892 to 30th September 1893.	Ditto ...	...	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nil	Nil	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	

III.

Char Gazi.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tenure-holders	81	5	...	5	76	76	...	76	...	Rs. A. P. 6,634 4 8	Rs. A. P. 8,370 15 1
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats	239	102	...	102	137	137	...	137	...	1,177 15 3	1,506 6 4
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	320	107	...	107	213	213	...	213	...	7,812 3 11	9,877 5 5
Raiyats holding under-tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Occupancy raiyats	349	329	...	329	20	20	...	20	...	702 7 0	691 10 6
10. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Rent-free-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	354	334	...	334	20	20	...	20	...	702 7 0	691 10 6
12. Under-raiyats	150	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.

Char Gazi.

Cases of appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2 Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	645	...	645	645	...	645	...			
3. Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	4	...	...
4. Disputes as tried civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	40	29	69	40	1	41	28			
5. Appeals to the Special Judge.	...	4	4	...	4	4	...			

III.

Char Fakira.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tenure-holders	20	1	...	1	19	19	...	19	...	Rs. A. P. 2,120 14 4	Rs. A. P. 2,562 12 3
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4. Occupancy raiyats	32	1	...	1	31	31	...	31	...	415 12 3	519 0 6
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6. Rent-free-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	52	2	...	2	50	50	...	50	...	2,536 10 7	3,081 12 9
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9. Occupancy raiyats	297	289	...	289	8	8	...	8	...	187 5 4	223 5 0
10. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
11. Rent-free-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	301	293	...	293	8	8	...	8	...	187 5 4	222 5 0
12. Under-raiyats	33	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

IV.

Char Fakira.

Cases of appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	318	...	318	318	...	318	...			
3. Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	*N. B.*—The case has been remanded for retrial.		
4. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	4	19	23	4	19	23	...			
5. Appeals to the Special Judge	...	1	1	...	1	1	...			

Nanda Krishna Bose,
Offg. Collector.

APPENDIX IX.

No. 1496G., dated Comilla, the 13th October 1893.

Memo. by—The Officiating Collector of Tippera.

COPY, with the enclosures, forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, with reference to his circular No. 16S., of the 20th September 1893.

I have only made certain verbal corrections in the report. The difficulty in the matter of correct record-writing, in consequence of the intricate nature of the tenures, is real.

Paragraph 13 of the report looks as if the kanungo thought that, if a tenure or holding were held rent-free, the relationship of landlord and tenant between such holders and the holder of the superior interest does not exist. That is not so. It is not necessary that the tenure-holder or raiyat should actually pay rent in order that such relation may be considered as established. It is enough if he is *liable* to pay rent, though the rent is not actually paid by reason of some special contract.

No. 191, dated Comilla, the 6th October 1893.

From—The Settlement Officer, Chakla Roshnabad Estates, Tippera,
To—The Collector of Tippera.

WITH reference to Director of Land Records' circular No. 16S., of the 20th September 1893, received under cover of your memorandum No. 1354G. of the 27th idem, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Survey and Settlement of Chakla Roshnabad Estates for the period from 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893. The statements in Forms I, II, III and IV are submitted herewith in duplicate.

2. Chakla Roshnabad is a permanently settled estate, bearing tauzi No. 252 in the Tippera Collectorate, and belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. Besides this mauza Shoidabad, in pargana Nurnagar, is a resumed lakhiraj taluk called Shib Sanker Ghose Biswas, bearing tauzi No. 1819 in the Tippera roll. This is a separate estate belonging to the Maharaja. The Roshnabad estate extends over three districts, viz., Sylhet, Tippera and Noakhali, but the Sylhet portion of the estate has been excluded from the operation. There are altogether 52 parganas in Roshnabad, of which the boundaries are interlaced one with another.

3. The total area of the estate embraced within the survey and settlement operations is 354,416 acres, or 553·77 square miles, besides 10,574 acres appertaining to the Sylhet portion of Chakla Roshnabad. For the purpose of management, the estate has been divided into three divisions, viz., the Northern or Mogra Division, the Central or Comilla Division, and the Southern or Fenny Division; their areas being 202·02, 223·83 and 127·92 square miles respectively.

4. The survey operation was first begun in the Northern or Mogra Division of the estate, and the traverse survey was commenced late in the season of 1891-92, and an area of 150 square miles, containing 351 villages completed during the previous year. According to the programme an area of only 300 square miles had to be surveyed during the year of report, leaving the rest for 1893-94. The following tabuar statement will show the extent of survey work done in the year of report:—

DISTRICT.	Several divisions of Roshnabad.	TRAVERSE SURVEY.		CADASTRAL SURVEY.	
		Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.
Tippera ...	Northern Division	33,291	52·02	129,291	202·02
	Central ,, ...	143,253	223·83	55,680	87·00
Noakhali ...	Southern ,, ...	81,872	127·92	...	...
	Total ...	258,415	403,77	184,971	289·02

5. From the above, it will be seen that the traverse survey of the whole of Chakla Roshnabad has been completed, including 150 square miles traversed last year, and the cadastral survey of the Northern Division has been done completely, and of the Central Division partly. The next year's programme is to complete the survey, including the record-writing of the Maharaja's entire estate. The work remaining to be done is the cadastral survey of an area of 264·75 square miles and the record-writing of 351·75 square miles, forming a portion of the Central and the whole of the Southern Division.

6. The work of record-writing began in the latter part of January and ended by the middle of June last. The khanapuri was done by the Survey Officer and his staff, who was responsible for the progress, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer and his assistants. The three second grade kanungos employed under the Settlement Officer were placed under orders of the Survey Officer and employed as Head Inspectors from the 1st April 1893, according to the rules framed at the Conference held at Mogra in March last, their pay being debitable to the settlement grant as hithertofore. The amins' work was supervised by the Inspectors and the Head Inspectors, the Settlement Officer and his kanungo, who constantly moved about among the amins checking the work, disposing of difficulties and settling disputes.

7. During the season of the year under report, the khanapuri of an area of 202·02 square miles was done, covering 244,620 fields, which comprise the Northern or Mogra Division of Chakla Roshnabad. The khatian-writing, area extraction and conversion were completed during the recess.

8. The slow progress of the khanapuri work is due to the reasons summed up below:—

I.—Difficult nature of the record-writing consequent upon the intricate nature of the tenures due to sub-infeudations.

II.—The inexperience of the amins.

III.—Passive obstructions of the tenure and under-tenure holders and the raiyats who had opposed the scheme.

IV.—Inability of the Maharaja's officials to furnish correct list showing the taluks in each village.

V.—Difficulty in getting the rent-rolls filed by the tenure and under-tenure holders.

VI.—Bad weather.

9. The Northern Division, which was under khanapuri operation during the season, appears to have at one time been wholly let out in taluks, of which several were purchased by His Highness the Maharaja from time to time in execution of decrees for arrear of rents. Subsequently, some of the purchased taluks were let out as dar-taluks and some retained in khas possession.

10. At present there are altogether 2,550 taluks in the Northern Division. These are of two kinds—(*a*) mukarrari taluk, of which the rent is not variable, and (*b*) tashkhishi taluk, to which holders have right to settlement, but of which the rent is enhanceable. Under the tashkhishi taluks there are over 3,000 under-tenures locally called agot taluks, which have also dar-agot taluks under them. The agot taluks are generally of two kinds as described below:—

I.—A certain portion of a taluk, the division of which is not recognized by the proprietor as such, the holder of such portion or hissa makes payment of his share of the rent through the person whose name has been recorded in the zamindar's register.

II.—A sub-tenure created by a lease granted by the talukdar at a certain rent, which is variable as that of the parent taluk.

11.—The following circumstances have complicated the system of agot taluks:—

(*a*) A talukdar sold to a person his right to some lands in a village which partly comprises his taluk. The condition inserted in the deed of sale was that the purchaser might have his name registered in the proprietor's sarishta, and pay as rent a certain amount stipulated in the kabala. The zamindar having declined to recognize his purchase, the lands thus purchased formed an agot taluk under the vendors.

(*b*) A taluk lies in several villages, of which the lands of one were separately sublet with metes and bounds to several persons as agot taluks at a certain rent separately fixed for each such agot taluk. Subsequently the said talukdar transferred to a third person his right to receive rent from the aforesaid agot talukdars. In the deed of transfer the third person was also styled as agot talukdar. According to this the same lands form two agots.

(*c*) One tenure-holder sold talukdari right to a person retaining possession in a particular quantity of lands as agot talukdar at a certain rent to be paid to the purchaser until the purchased portion is separately recorded in the zamindar's sarishta, when this agot would form a separate taluk in itself. The proprietor declined to record the sale. Nevertheless, according to the conditions stipulated in the deed of sale, the recorded talukdar has become agot talukdar under the purchaser.

12. The following are some of the examples, which made the record-writing a most intricate and difficult matter:—

I.—Many talukdars jointly hold possession of lands without specification of the interest of the holders, who cannot say what portion of the lands appertains to each individual talukdar's share. In such cases the shares are to be specified in proportion to the amount of rent realised by each such talukdar.

II.—One taluk is held by several persons, some of whom are recorded talukdars. Some lands of the taluk were partitioned and some held jointly by the coparceners according to the private arrangement made amongst themselves without consent of the proprietor. Accordingly they make separate

collection of rents. In this case the difficulty is whether such land should be treated as forming separate taluks or forming part and parcel of the original taluk recognised by the proprietor. In the former case there will be division of the taluk in contravention of the provision laid down in section 88 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and in the latter it will be contrary to the present state of things.

III.—Some lands of a taluk are held jointly by talukdars and agot talukdars, and some separately by them. The difficulty in such case is in preparing the khatians of agot taluks in respect of *ijmali* lands.

IV.—One taluk jointly consists of lands in different patches with different other taluks, making the record-writing a most difficult matter.

V.—The holders of a mukarrari and of a tashkhishi taluk jointly hold possession of lands of which six annas appertain to the mukarrari and ten annas to the tashkhishi taluk. The tashkhishi share has been sublet as agot taluks in two portions—four annas to the mukarraridar and six annas to a third person. Thus the mukarraridar is in possession of ten annas of the lands comprising the taluk, *i.e.*, six annas as mukarraridar and four annas as agot talukdar, the remaining six annas being in possession of another agot talukdar. The mukarraridar realises the rents of the ten annas share by one dakhila. The difficulty here is in preparing the raiyat's khatian.

13. Numerous disputes have arisen at the time of record-writing, most of which relates to rent-free lands. The person in possession of such lands, partly by holding khas and partly by letting out to raiyats on rents, claim them as rent-free. But on behalf of the proprietor their claim has been denied and the disputed lands have been alleged to be rent-paying. Some of these claimants are tenure-holders and some raiyats under the proprietor; and with respect to some there is nothing to show the existence of the relationship of landlord and tenant between them and the proprietor or the tenure-holders. A few disputes relating to rent-free claims have been summarily disposed of by the Settlement Officer, leaving the rest to be decided at the time of attestation after extraction of areas. Besides the above, there were altogether 103 boundary disputes, of which 91 have been disposed of, and 12 are still pending. These are virtually not the boundary disputes in the strict sense of the term, as all the villages of which the boundaries have been disputed appertain to one estate. These are virtually objections on the part of the talukdars against their lands having been measured in two different blocks.

14. In consideration of the most perplexing and difficult nature of the work, the outturn of the work of record-writing done during the season is not unsatisfactory.

15. The khasra-writing of the Northern Division was completed by the middle of June, but the khatian-writing continued till the close of August 1893. In consideration of the fact that the commencement of the attestation at inopportune times, before the completion of khanapuri, would interrupt and retard the progress of record-writing, the work of attestation was not taken in hand during the season. Besides this, although a few records were made ready for attestation, but the villages which these would relate to were lying scattered over an extensive area remote from one another. Consequently, the work in this state of things would entail a heavier expenditure without corresponding outturn in return. It is for these reasons the work of attestation was postponed to next field season, after completion of area extraction and their conversion into local measure.

16. The Settlement Officer joined his appointment in the Roshnabad estate on the 8th December 1892, but he had to work in connection with the Sarail settlement till the close of the month. He virtually commenced work in the Roshnabad estate since the beginning of January, from which his pay was charged to the grant of this estate. The record-writing of the Northern Division of Chakla Roshnabad having been completed by the middle of June, the Settlement Officer and the Survey Party removed their head-quarters to Comilla to supervise the khanapuri work of the villages in the Central Division of which kistwar was finished, but owing to early setting in of rains, the work of record-writing in that Division was postponed. The Settlement Officer's time in July was almost wholly occupied in winding up the Sarail settlement.

17. The Settlement Officer was altogether out in camp for 136 days. He has watched the progress of work, checked it on the spot, decided disputes and objections, summarily disposed of the difficulties, taken steps to procure attendance of the people before the kistwar and the khanapuri amins, and did other miscellaneous and office work besides. He availed himself of three months' privilege leave with effect from 23rd July last, leaving charge of the office with the kanungo, Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas, to carry on the routine of the office work in addition to his other duties.

18. The kanungo, Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas, joined his special appointment on the 8th January 1893. Since then, and till the completion of the record-writing during the year of report, he was all along out in the camp. He has done the following work:—tested khanapuri, checked the records, explained the khanapuri rules to the Head Inspectors, Inspectors and the amins, disposed of difficulties, settled minor disputes, held enquiries under Settlement Officer's orders in case of disputes, and also helped him in office work. During the recess, *i.e.*, in the absence of the Settlement Officer on leave, he has done the work specified below:—

I.—Correspondence work, including the submission of periodical reports and returns, &c.

II.—Supervising the khatian writing.

III.—Giving necessary instructions to the khasra section, to ensure the accuracy of the entry of classification of lands in the khatians, with reference to the class of soil entered in the khasra.

IV.—Receiving rent-rolls which are being filed by the talukdars of the Central Division in pursuance to the notice issued from this office.

V.—Arranging the dispute lists and the rent-rolls now being received from the Survey Office, where these were submitted by the amins after the completion of the khanapuri.

VI.—Preparing notes of taluks, agat taluks, and dar agat taluks with reference to the khatians for comparison with the Maharaja's tauzi and with the rent-rolls of the tenure and under-tenure-holders, and also for reference in preparing the ekwal khatians.

19. The services of the kanungo and of a muharrir and three peons have been retained during the recess.

20. There are no trained-up patwaris or other local agency whose services can be utilized. With regard to the arrangements for maintenance of records, the Manager of Chakla Roshnabad was consulted. According to his opinion, the gumashtas now in service were nominated because they were old men with long experience of tenures and tenants, and that their age would unfit them for learning surveying. He intends appointing some men out of these employed by him to look after the khanapuri work for the purpose of noting down in the record of rights the changes of holdings, &c., subsequent to settlement. They would be required to pass an examination in survey with a view to qualify them for the purpose. The greater portion of the Northern Division of Chakla Roshnabad consists of taluks of which several are petty ones. Many of such tenure-holders collect rents themselves from their raiyats. The big talukdars also do not seem to understand the utility of appointing men qualified to maintain the records. In this state of things, it is not possible to induce them to appoint men qualified in surveying or to train up their present staff without statutory means.

21. The landlords and the tenants have as usual been informed by publication of notices under the provision laid down in the Survey Act to carefully preserve all the boundary and traverse survey marks and to give immediate notice of any injury to or destruction or removal of the same.

22. During the year under report the following expenditure was incurred:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	87,195	13	10
Settlement	11,645	1	7
Total ...	98,840	15	5

23. The whole cost incurred on the operations from the beginning down to the end of September 1893 has been Rs. 99,516-9-2 and Rs. 11,645-1-7 for survey and settlement respectively.

I.

Statement showing progress made in Chakla Roshnabad estates in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent has been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	Chakla Roshnabad	553·77	1,439	.....	289·02	289·02	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 87,195 13 10	Rs. A. P. 11,645 1 7	Rs. A. P. 98,840 15 5	

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Names of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.	
Babu Kali Sanker Sen, Settlement Officer.	Chakla Roshnabad.	.....	553·77	Comilla ...	Wholly employed on settlement work of chakla Roshnabad and Palpara estates.	136	58	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, 4th grade.

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rights, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tenure-holders											
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...											
3. Settled raiyats					*Nil.*						
4. Occupancy raiyats											
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...											
6. Rent-free holders											
Total ...											
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats											
8. Non-occupancy raiyats ...					*Nil.*						
Total ...											
9. Under-raiyats					*Nil.*						

IV.

Cases and Appeals.

Nature of Cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers.		
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	...	103	103	...	91	91	12	...	...	...
2. Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.										
3. Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.			*Nil.*							
4. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.										

KAILAS CHANDRA BISWAS,

Kanungo in charge.

APPENDIX X.

No. 243, dated Muzaffarpur, the 13th November 1893.

From—P. C. LYON, ESQ., C.S., Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

IN compliance with your circular No. 16S., dated 20th September 1893, I have the honour to submit herewith a brief report of the progress of settlement operations in the district of Muzaffarpur during the year 1892-93, ending 30th September 1893. I much regret that this report should have been so much delayed; but my time has been so much occupied in the past month in starting attestation operations, that I have had but little time for office work.

2. Operations in this district were commenced early in November 1892, when a Survey party started the survey and khanapuri of an area of 500 square miles in the Hajipur subdivision to the south of the district, this area including some 100 square miles of diara lands within the high banks of the Ganges, on the borders of the Patna district. Although much difficulty was at first experienced in securing the attendance of the parties interested, and in training the subordinate survey staff, an area of 536 square miles was surveyed before the close of work in the field, and an area of 480 square miles khanapuried.

3. In the meantime an effort was made to follow up the khanapuri closely by attestation and draft publication, and the records for 66 square miles, containing 320 villages, were attested in the course of the year. The attempt was abandoned, however, very early in the season; and the figures given above do not represent the figures that would have been attained to, had it not been determined in April to postpone most of the attestation work until the following year.

4. During the recess some progress was made with the litigation which had arisen in the villages attested; and the statement attached to this report shows that out of 1,015 raiyats who were affected by applications under section 104, 713 had their rents settled during the year. These settlements affected only 1·99 per cent of the raiyats whose rents have been recorded, and show an increase in the rental of those raiyats of 7·57 per cent.

5. I regret that statement III should be incomplete; but the present state of the papers does not admit of the classification of the raiyats separately under the headings "holding under proprietors" and "holding under tenureholders."

6. I was assisted during the year by Munshi Nundji, Deputy Collector, Babu Shiva Sankar Singh, Officiating Deputy Collector, and Mr. Rowland N. L. Chandra, Officiating Deputy Collector, for various periods. They were all out in camp during the whole period of their deputation; and did excellent work under circumstances of much discomfort and difficulty. They were employed on inspection of khanapuri, attestation work, case work, and enquiries into boundary disputes. The latter work was especially heavy, owing to the great doubt that always exists as to the correct boundaries of mauzas in the diara. I was myself largely occupied in this work and in the inspection of khanapuri.

7. Very little opposition was offered to the progress of the operations. There was difficulty experienced in procuring the attendance of parties whose presence was required; but this was due in most cases more to a misconception of our requirements and directions than to any desire to obstruct the work; and on the other hand, we were most effectively assisted by the managers of the chief indigo factories in the tract under survey, who gave us all the information required for the preparation of the records, with as little delay or objection as possible.

8. It seems only necessary to add, as an excuse for the meagre information contained in this report, that the year was mainly occupied in preliminary operations, and that settlement work hardly commenced in the district before the close of the year. In the coming season the records for the whole of the area surveyed and khanapuried in 1892-93 will, I hope, be attested; and this work will give more material for an annual report than exists at the present moment.

I.

Statement showing progress made in Muzaffarpur in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of column 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Patna	Muzaffarpur.	Pargana Hajipur and chakla Garaul, pargana Bissara.	536 square miles.	1,255	...	536	536	...	*643	...	320	...	311	...	...	102,500	...	...	...	Rs. 2,17,476-0-0	Rs. 34,301-0-1	Rs. 2,51,777-0-1	

* This figure shews the number of villages of which the records were prepared by the Survey Department and sent over for attestation. Khanapuri was completed in nearly 1000 villages. Many of the records sent over were returned to the Survey Department for the preparation of crop returns, etc. after attestation.

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		
P. C. Lyon, Esq., C.S., from October 16th, 1892.	Hajipur and chaklas Pargana Garjaul, pargana Bissara.	.....	...	Muzaffarpur ...	...	172	60	Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.	
Munshi Nandji, from February 15th, 1893, until June 29th.		No fixed circle. Worked in the Hajipur pargana.	...	Ditto ...	...	104	84	Deputy Collector, 4th grade.	
Babu Shiva Shunkar Sinh, from April 16th, 1893.		No fixed circle. Worked mainly in Garjaul.	...	Ditto ...	...	168	108	Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
Mr. Rowland Nagendro Lall Chandra, from October 18th, 1892, until July 5th.		Engaged on Khanapuri inspection enquiry into boundary disputes, &c.	....	Ditto ...	...	232	95	Offg. Deputy Collector.	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tenure-holders	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	.....	3,822	3,822	.....	.....	713	713	302	5,337 11 3	5,527 5 0
3. Settled raiyats	...	.....	26,294	26,294	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
4. Occupancy raiyats	...	.....	464	464	.....	.....	.....	...	.. ...	.....	.....
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	.....	822	822	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
6. Rent-free-holders	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	31,402	31,402	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
8. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
9. Under-raiyats	...	.....	4,397	4,397	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....

IV.

Cases and Appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers—		
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	.....	298	298	.....	280	280	18	...	...	...
(2) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	.....	926	926	.....	868	868	58	...	...	...
(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	.....	85	85	.....	66	66	19	...	...	...
(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	.....	363	363	.....	187	187	176	...	...	...
(5) Appeals to Collector	.....	18	18	.....	5	5	13	4	1	...
(6) Appeals to the Special Judge ...	.....	3	3	.....	.....	...	3.	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI.

No. 4T, dated Motihari, the 17th November 1893.

From—E. G. COLVIN, ESQ., C.S., Settlement Officer, Champaran,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

IN reply to your Circular No. 16S, dated 20th September 1893, I have the honour to submit an account of the progress of settlement operations in the district of Champaran in the year ending 30th September 1893.

2. I may preface this report by stating that prior to October 1892 no settlement operations had begun in this district. It had been decided that the survey and record writing were to be done by patwaris as far as possible, and by local agency in any case, and a school for training such an agency had been opened at Motihari during the preceding rainy season. But no actual work in the field took place until October 1892.

3. At that time Mr. A. B. Smart was in charge of the survey operations. Later on in the month he made over the management of the work to his brother, Mr. P. C. Smart, who again was relieved on October 25th by Mr. Price. Mr. Price was transferred at the end of November, and the management again devolved on Mr. P. C. Smart, who retained charge until the arrival of his brother, Mr. R. B. Smart from Burma, on January 4th. Since that date Mr. R. B. Smart has continued in charge of the survey operations.

4. The Settlement Officer joined his appointment by special permission in the Muzaffarpur district on December 15th, and after visiting the work in that district, and meeting the Director of Land Records and the Director of Surveys, Bengal, he took up charge of his own duties at Bettiah about December 21st. On February 1st Babu Rajkeshore Narain Singh, Deputy Collector, joined as Assistant Settlement Officer, and on April 10th Moulvi Ghulam Ghaus, Sub-Deputy Collector, was also deputed as second Assistant. Neither of these officers had had any previous experience or training in settlement work. The former was, in the middle of February, placed in charge of a separate circle, comprising the Patjirwa tappa and a small portion of the Kadda tappa. In April he was transferred to attestation work, and remained so employed, until his departure on leave in the middle of June. Moulvi Ghulam Ghaus, after accompanying the Settlement Officer for two or three weeks, was deputed on independent tours arranged by the Settlement Officer for the inspection of khanapuri and the settlement of disputes. The Settlement Officer remained out in camp till the end of May, and both the Assistants remained till the middle of June, Moulvi Ghulam Ghaus then reverted to duty in the regular line, and from that time until the end of the year under report the Settlement Officer remained single-handed.

5. *Area to be dealt with* (1).—The programme for the season was to complete the cadastral survey and the khanapuri of 500 square miles in the neighbourhood of Bettiah, the area selected comprising the tappas of Khadda and Patjirwa, and a portion of Sugaon. The acreage of these is given in Hunter's Gazetteer as follows (page 310):—

	Acres.
Kadda	188,274
Patjirwa	133,458
Sugaon	121,828

In December 1892, it was decided by the Director of Surveys and yourself to postpone the survey of the villages in the diara of the Gandak river until the following season, and the programme therefore, as it finally stood, was to complete the survey and khanapuri of the following areas:—

Kadda ... and Patjirwa ...	362 square miles.
Sugaon	138 „

6. *Area surveyed and record writing completed* (2) *and* (*B*).—The amount actually done by the close of the hot weather was—

	Sq. miles.
Survey	416
Khanapuri	316

7. It will thus be seen that the programme contemplated by the Survey Department was not fully carried out. The reasons for the short outturn may conveniently be considered here, before proceeding to deal with the subjects of attestation and settlement of rents.

8. In the first place, all the men employed as amins were new to the work, and beyond what they had learned in the school at Mothari, they had absolutely no experience of survey. Their training in the method of record writing was very incomplete, and until they could be

taught in the field by the Inspectors or other superior officers, they were incapable of making the entries correctly, and their incapacity made them loth to begin. Much time was thus lost in the early months of the season. They were, however, quick to learn, and eventually the quality of the "khanapuri" done by them was satisfactory, though for a long time the quantity was very small.

Secondly, want of continuity in the management. I need not here repeat in detail the numerous changes mentioned in my half annual report that took place in the management of the training school. Suffice it to say that their number was eight, and that although this was no doubt unavoidable, the effect was none the less to be regretted. Eventually the Survey Department took the field with a staff of 152 men only—good material, but raw, and not enough of it. Mr. R. B. Smart, who arrived from Burma, and took charge of the Survey Office on 4th January has since remained in charge. He at once set to work to train the additional staff which the Director of Surveys had directed to be employed, and before very long the patwari amin establishment was more them doubled. Meanwhile, however, valuable time had been lost. The new material was moreover just as raw as the old, and not so good, and this being me to the third reason for the insufficient outturn.

9. *The agency employed.*—The principal feature of the work in this district last season was that it was done, as already stated, by a purely local agency. This special feature has been the subject of so much discussion and attention during the last four months, that I shall venture to deal with it at greater length later on in this report, but the point to which I would draw attention now is that although it was in contemplation to utilise patwaris as far as possible, and although the 152 men trained before the opening of the season were actually patwaris, or the relatives of patwaris, it was not found possible to enlist a single patwari more among the 160 recruits who were trained after the season began. In fact these men had no special claim or qualification for employment beyond that they were natives of Bihar. A patwari should enjoy peculiar facilities in writing the record of the village in which from long experience he knows every field and every raiyat; but these 160 men had no such recommendation in their favour. They had in fact but few advantages over trained amins, since like them they were strangers to the people, and unlike them, were incapable of putting the patwaris to shame by the rapidity of their progress. It may be said that their employment was an economy that must depend upon their rate of work, and the rate of work must, in certain circumstances, depend entirely upon the system of payment adopted. For a considerable time, at the beginning of the work, such circumstances did actually exist in this district, and formed the fourth reason for the short outturn, as I will proceed to show.

10. It was decided when operations first commenced that the patwari engaged on survey and khanapuri should receive 4 annas a day in order to provide a substitute to do his ordinary work, and that he should be allowed four coolies at 2 annas a day while he was engaged on the measuring, and one cooly at the same rate while engaged on the writing of the record. As a matter of fact, very few real, *i.e.* registered, patwaris were employed. The actual figures were—

Registered patwaris	...	...	... 27
Relatives of patwaris	...	...	... 125
Other local men (called madadgars)		...	... 160

When the work was being done by a relation of the patwari or a "madadgar," it was of course inconsistent with the theory just stated to allow the 4 annas to the amin. Nevertheless, the sum was invariably drawn, whatever the agency might be, and indeed it was necessary to pay it. But the checks required to maintain the system satisfactorily were at first entirely wanting. For some time there was an insufficient supervising staff (the Settlement Officer who had had no previous experience of settlement work, did not join till The middle of December, and was single-handed till February), and the patwaris and madadgars were not slow during the earlier months to take advantage of the opportunity of drawing 12 annas a day for the smallest possible outturn of work. They were further assisted in this course by an arrangement which enabled them to present their demand direct to thikadars and other intermediate tenure-holders of the Bettiah estate, who were specially requested by the Raj to disburse sums to them direct. This arrangement though made with a view to facilitate the progress of work and the result of rendering effective supervision of expenditure well nigh impossible, and at the same time the difficulties of prompt realization of funds gave the patwaris an excellent excuse for idling. In February all this was changed. A form was introduced by which each surveyor's daily outturn of work was checked, and a minimum daily outturn was fixed, below which the surveyor was held to be disqualified from receiving his 4 annas in full. At the same time the direct payments by tenure-holders were stopped, and all money given to the surveyors was disbursed through the Survey and Settlement office. These changes had a very excellent effect on the outturn of work, but they came too late to enable the actual work to come abreast of the programme before the end of the season.

11. Their effect is illustrated in the attached table, which has been prepared from the returns of the Survey Department. There is no doubt that the improvement was in some measure due to the surveyors becoming more intimate with their work, and to the acceleration which generally marks the close of a field season, but after discounting these causes, there

still remains a solid balance of improvement in the outturn of the later months which can only be attributed to the changes of procedure above described.

	Cadastral Survey.		Khanapuri.	
	Villages.	Plots.	Villages.	Plots.
October 1892 ...	...	...	...	...
November „ ...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	30	42,555	1	1,081
January 1893 ...	29	50,202	2	3,661
February „ ...	23	52,872	8	16,735
March „ ...	26	55,288	52	38,043
April „ ...	25	60.973	47	59,706
May „ ...	46	53,874	34	7,864
June „ ...	58	20,699	85	90,188
July „ ...	...	...	30	4,675
August „ ...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	...	...	...	...

12. *Attestation* (4).—The first few villages of which records were attested were dealt with by the Settlement Officer himself. The work could not begin until March 27th, as no records were ready until about that date. The records prepared for attestation were chiefly in the Patjirwa tappa, and Babu Rajkeshore Narain Singh, who began attestation work on April 12th, was continually employed from that time to the end of the hot weather on this work. The old plan of sending a "bujharat muharrir" into the village in anticipation of the Revenue Officer's arrival, was tried in a few instances, but after the Director's visit in April the Assistant Settlement Officer was provided with four attestation muharrirs, who all worked in his camp. He reported that it was not easy to keep all the muharrirs fully employed, as the raiyats could not state their rents without the help of the patwari, and the patwari could not attend all the four attestation muharrirs. At the same time I think this complaint is perhaps exaggerated, and I am adopting the same system of attestation this year, but at the same time there is no doubt that one of the greatest difficulties of a Revenue Officer, and specially of an attestation officer in this district, is the unparalleled ignorance and indifference to their rights displayed by the majority of the raiyats. It will require a century of education to enable them to protect their rights themselves, and meanwhile the difficulty of protecting them without undue partiality is immense. A statement is attached showing the details regarding attestation required in your circular of the 20th September:—

Name of officers.	Name of tappa.	Number of villages.	Number of khasra	Number of khatian.	Period employed.
Settlement Officer ...	Khadda	8	3,166	682	10 days.
Babu Rajkeshore Narain Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Do.	20	10,667	2,199	15 „
Ditto ditto ...	Patjirwa	44	20,507	4,893	50 „
Total ...	...	64	31,174	7,092	65
Grand Total ...	...	72	34,340	7,774	75

13. *Progress made in settlement of fair rents* (5).—The attestation proceedings, although they only extended over an area of 41 square miles, resulted in the presentation of no less than 66 petitions under section 104 for the settlement of fair rents. The areas of tenant's holdings, as measured by the survey, were found to be generally in excess of those entered for the same holdings in the landlord's jamabandi. This indeed was natural for reasons which I shall presently state, but it led to a very general belief among the landlords that it was merely necessary to point out the difference between the two in order to secure a proportional increase of rent. The very large number of tenants affected by the 66 petitions, viz., 4,362, was due in some measure to the fact that landlords took advantage of the privilege of joining the tenants of one village as defendants in one suit to include as defendants all their tenants whether they were shown by the record to hold more or less lands than were recorded against

their names in the jamabandi. After making allowance for this, the proportion of tenants affected by these petitions to the whole number for whom rents were recorded cannot have been less than 50 per cent.

As stated in my half-yearly report this whole question formed the subject of a long discussion in a conference held in April last, during the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Bettiah, and the conclusion arrived at was that there was no objection to landlords coming to terms with their tenants in regard to additional rent for excess area, if the terms were such as the Settlement Officer could endorse. On the strength of this determination, the Manager of the Bettiah Raj proceeded to present applications for settlement of fair rents against the whole body of his tenants in each village of which the record was attested. This was promptly followed in a majority of cases by an "ikrarnama" or agreement between the parties. The terms were in every case the same, viz., that the tenant should be allowed a deduction of ten (10) per cent., *i.e.*, 2 kathas per bigha, on the area found by the survey to be comprised in his holding, and that we should pay rent at the existing rate per bigha on the balance. I held it to be my duty to look into the case of every village and every tenant before according my support to an agreement of this kind. The past history and circumstances of every village may be absolutely diverse, and it is impossible to suppose that one and the same agreement will suit every different set of facts, much must depend on the previous conditions of the village, and whether rents had already been generally enhanced. Moreover, in dealing with these cases, the procedure of a Settlement Officer is bound by rules of law, and these also, as it appeared to me, militated against the indiscriminate acceptance of the course which the Manager proposed. In the course of inquiry into individual cases, it became necessary to reject many of the agreements filed before me. The cases were then dealt with and disposed of in the ordinary way, time being given for the production of the evidence required by law. It was expected at one time that a great number of the cases under section 104 would be duly compromised or withdrawn, and that the Settlement Officer would be able to dispose of them all during the recess; hence it was arranged that both Assistant Settlement Officers should leave the district in June. Owing, however, to the cases being fought out, and to the numerous other duties to which the Settlement Officer had to attend, it was possible to dispose only of 38 of the cases, affecting 1,385 tenants, by the end of September. The former rental of these 1,385 tenants was Rs. 5,768-0-9, and it was raised by the present proceedings to Rs. 5,946-1-0, *i.e.*, 3·08 per cent. In addition to these cases the Settlement Officer dealt during the recess with 48 objections under section 105 of the Tenancy Act, *i.e.*, the whole number filed, and 27 disputes tried as civil suits under section 106.

14. I may here briefly refer to the causes which I believe to account in a great measure for the fact that the areas of holdings found by the survey are less than the areas entered for the same holdings in the landlord's papers—

(*a*). The present measurements are made by a chain on an exact system, in acres, and acres are converted to bighas of so many laggi, the laggi being a certain number of "haths," and the hath being taken at exactly 18 inches. But previous measurements, if any, specially those made by native agency, have been made on a loose system by the laggi, and although within certain areas the length of the laggi has been determined to consist of a certain number of "haths," the "hath" itself has been a measure of varying length, and that length has been generally more than 18 inches. Hence, one cause why the bigha, as calculated by us, has been less than the bigha in zamindar's papers.

(*b*). In may cases there have been no measurements within the memory of man. In these cases, the entries of area in the landlord's papers must have been largely guess work, and there is no doubt that the idea of a bigha in olden times in this then sparsely inhabited country was liberal and wide.

(*c*). In some cases, tenants have been given permission to take up waste land *indefinitely*, on condition that they pay an enhanced rent.

(*d*). There are, no doubt, cases in which collusion between the patwari and the tenant has contributed to the result.

15. *Training and utilisation of patwaris or other local agency, and arrangements for maintenance of records* (6).—These subjects have received the fullest treatment at the hands of His Honour the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the minutes printed in the *Calcutta Gazettes* of dates and October 25th, but since Champaran was the only district in which the work last year was carried outwholly by patwaris combined with a local agency, I trust I may be allowed to offer some brief remarks on their practical working. The patwari was, no doubt, in some ways a convenience. He lives, or ought to live, in the village; he knows the language thoroughly, and can read and write Kaithi well; he understands a map and khasra with ease; he saves the villagers from all those little annoyances which are associated with a foreign amin; he is, when properly controlled, a cheap agency. But for all this, on his present footing, I believe him to be, for the purposes of a cadastral survey in Bihar, an enticing delusion. He is a very different person from the patwari of the North-Western Provinces. He is nominally the servant of Government, but really the servant of the zamindar. He constantly deserves dismissal, but he has a legal title to his office, which makes his dismissal a matter of great difficulty. His jurisdiction is very unequal. Last, but not least, he has frequently large landed interests in his own or adjoining villages. I can quote one instance in which the patwari of a village is the kat-kinadar of a whole adjoining village.

For all these reasons, he is not at present a fit person to be entrusted with the maintenance of the record, and if he is not going to maintain it, there seems to be no sufficent reason why he should be trained, at the cost of much time and money and labour, to write it. It must be remembered that the training process would have to be repeated every year, as we broke fresh ground, and that every year we should have to take the field with a raw and inexperienced staff, the result being merely to place a dangerous weapon in the hands of an interested and unscrupulous party. An attempt was made under the orders of His Honour the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor to meet two of the principal difficulties alluded to, viz., want of effective Government control and inequality of jurisdiction, by registering patwaris and assistant patwaris under Regulation XII of 1817, according to the size of the villages to be surveyed. The Settlement Officer in conjunction with the Collector was employed during the greater part of July and the beginning of August in ascertaining the names of patwaris already registered and obtaining nominations for the additional men to be registered, but this work of caurse came to an end, when it was decided at the Muzaffarpur conference in August, that in future patwaris should not be utilised for the survey and record writing.

16. *Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.*(7)—The traverse survey is still proceeding in this district, and no special arrangements for maintenance of the marks have as yet, to my knowledge, been made. There was some damage caused to traverse survey marks in villages near the Sikrahna or Little Gandak river, owing to the heavy floods in August and September. These are now being relaid under the orders of Lieutenant Symonds.

17. *Cost of survey ana settlement during the year and comparison with estimates.*(8)—The total cost of the survey operations in this district during the year amounted to Rs. 69,527, which included Rs. 29,467, the cost of traversing 1,103 square miles. I am unable to ascertain the figures for the estimated expenditure of the Survey Department in this district only.

The allotment for the settlement expenditure in the districts of Champaran and Muzaffarpur together up to the end of the financial year 1892-93 was Rs. 15,000. The actual amount spent on the settlement operations in this district up to the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 5,644-3-7. The allotment for the present financial year is Rs. 65,000, the actual expenditure from April up to September 1893 being Rs. 16,085-6-8. As stated in my half annual report, in addition to the sums mentioned above, an amount of Rs. 17,776-2-2 was paid up to March 31st to patwaris and coolies from funds supplied by landlords for this purpose. By the end of the season the total paid on the same account had reached Rs. 29,947-13-1. This sum must be added to the total cost of the operations, which will therefore stand as follows :—

	Rs.
Traverse survey	29,467
Cadastral survey	40,060
Patwaris and coolies	29,947
Settlement	21,737
Total ...	1,21,205

18. It is impossible at this stage to make even an approximate estimate of the cost of the survey and settlement operations per acre. The traverse survey covered an area of 1,103 squre miles, the system of paying the patwaris and coolies which was at first adopted was expensive, and the cost of supervision was high owing to the decision to take up 500 square miles only in the first season.

19. It is well that the plan of receiving funds from landlords for disbursement to surveyors and coolies is to be discontinued in 1893-34. The result is complication of accounts and the want of the usual checks exercised by the Financial Department is inconvenient. The sums advanced last year will have to be set off in the apportionment of expenses or otherwise made good to those who advanced them. The last method of accomplishing this is at present under consideration.

20. The attitude of landlords throughout the operations last cold weather was one of reluctant helpfulness; that of the raiyats one of apathy. The landlords did not welcome the survey, but they were always ready to give such assistance as they were asked for, and I am particularly indebted to Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., Manager of the Bettiah Raj, for constant assistance at that time. In the recess, it was found very difficult to get the patwaris sent into Motihari for office work, and since case work began there have been numerous objections taken to the whole proceedings by the Manager of the Bettiah Raj, but in the actual field work I may say we received all the co-operation that could have been expected.

21. It is yet too early to make any remarks on the work of subordinate officers.

I.

Statement showing progress made in the District of Champaran in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Patna ...	Champaran	Champaran district.	3,531 sq. miles, or 2,259,840 acres.	5,117	Nil.	416 sq. miles.	416 sq. miles.	Nil.	206	Nil.	72	Nil.	71	Nil.	Nil.	653,644	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 69,527	Rs. A. P. 21,731 10 3	Rs. A. P. 91,258 10 3	

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		
Mr. E. G. Colvin, Settlement Officer.	Champaran district, 500 square miles.	Tappas Khadda, Patjirwa and part of Sugaon.	500	Motihari	Wholly on settlement work.	148	66	Joint-Magistrate, 1st grade.	
Babu Raj Kishore Narien Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.		Tappa Patjirwa and small part of Khadda.	180	Bettiah ...	Ditto ...	123	71	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5th grade.	
Maulvi Ghoolam Ghaus.		Nil ...	.....	Motihari	Ditto ...	74		Sub. *protempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Tenure-holders ...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	19	19	...	...	1	1	..	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	951	951	...	...	215	215	434	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats ...	...	...	33	33	...	...	4	4	11	...	..
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	...	...	422	422	...	...	108	108	251	...	...
6. Rent-free holders ...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,514	1,514	...	...	328	328	696	1,658 13 3	1,743 3 3
1. Tenure-holders	...	...	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	85	85	...	...	5	...	17	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	...	...	2,572	2,572	...	...	721	...	1,245	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats ...	...	...	88	88	...	...	12	...	17	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats...	...	...	2,286	2,286	...	...	157	...	978	...	...
6. Rent-free holders ...	...	...	312	312	...	...	162	...	27	...	...
Total ...	...	...	5,472	5,472	...	...	1,057	1,057	2,284	4,109 3 6	4,202 13 9
9. Under-raiyats	...	...	520	520	...	...	...	...	...	5,768 0 9	5,946 1 0

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers.		
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	...	56	56	...	53	53	3			
(2) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	48	48	...	48	48	...			
(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	...	66	66	...	38	38	28			
(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	40	40	...	...	27	27	13			
(5) Appeals to the Special Judge	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

No. 222, dated Dumka, the 3rd November 1893.

From—J. A. CRAVEN, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 16S., dated 20th September 1893, I have the honour to submit my report of settlement progress for the Sonthal Parganas in the year ending 30th September 1893, with forms I, II, III and IV.

				Villages.
1.	Pargana Passai,	Godda	subdivision ...	201
2.	Part of do.,	Godda	ditto ...	6
3.	Do. do.,	Amlo Motia	ditto ...	5
4.	Taluk Pharasimul,	Dumka	subdivision ...	52
5.	Do. Kherwa,	ditto	ditto ...	22
6.	Do. Belgama,	ditto	ditto ...	6
7.	Do. Geria,	Jamtara	ditto ...	9
8.	Do. Dhadkia,	ditto	ditto ...	25
9.	Do. Turro,	ditto	ditto ...	31
10.	Do. Jolain,	ditto	ditto ...	21
11.	Do. Karoya,	ditto	ditto ...	10
12.	Do. Choukhanda,	ditto	ditto ...	9
13.	Do. Nala,	ditto	ditto ...	4
14.	Do. Kenduakasta,	ditto	ditto ...	33
15.	Do. Dhasania,	ditto	ditto ...	18
16.	Do. Baboopur,	ditto	ditto ...	10
17.	Do. Kundahit,	ditto	ditto ...	14
18.	Do. Palajuria,	ditto	ditto ...	8
19.	Do. Bhangahir,	ditto	ditto ...	7
20.	Do. Mandhara,	ditto	ditto ...	13
21.	Do. Amba,	ditto	ditto ...	17
22.	Do. Bagdhari,	ditto	ditto ...	17
23.	Do. Khejuria,	ditto	ditto ...	10
		Total number of villages	...	548

(1) *Area to be dealt with.*—The area under settlement comprised the parganas and taluks noted in the margin. The total area amounted to 391·2 square miles.

(2) *Area surveyed in the year under report.*—Field operations commenced towards the end of November 1892. There were two parties—the first working under Maulvi Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer, in Passai in the Godda subdivision, and the second under Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer, in Kundahit in the Jamtara subdivision. Both parties were under my general supervision.

The whole area under settlement was surveyed during the field season. I may here note that the settlement of the villages in parganas Godda and Amlo Motia, and of Khejuria in Jamtara, was not included in the original programme for the season 1892-93. Applications for the settlement of these villages were received during the field operations. They were taken up and completed after the work in the programme had been finished. Field operations closed in the end of May.

(3) *Record-writing; amount done during the year.*—The khasras and khatians were written up by the amins on the field as the measurements proceeded. Owing to the delay in the receipt of the forms, common bazar paper had to be used for the khasras and khatians of about one-third of the villages; and as these records had subsequently to be copied in the prescribed forms, a great deal of extra work that had not been provided for in the estimates was thrown on the establishment.

The following is a statement of the work done during the recess:—

(*a*) Copying of the khasras of 180 villages.
(*b*) „ „ khatians of „ „
(*c*) „ the maps of „ „
(*d*) Checking the calculations in the khasras of 548 villages.
(*e*) „ „ „ khatians of „ „
(*f*) Making triplicate copies of khatians of „ „
(*g*) „ „ of the record of rights of 548 villages.
(*h*) Writing in duplicate pattas and kabuliyats of „ „
(*i*) Comparing all the abovementioned copies.

(4) *Attestation, including the record of rents and determination of status during the year under report.*—The work of attestation and publication of rents and of record of rights was taken up in the middle of August last. It was completed during the month of October 1893. The following statement shows the names of the officers, period employed, and the number of villages, khatians and plots attested by each, during the year under report:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Circle.	Period employed.	Number of villages attested.	Number of khatians attested.	Number of plots attested.
Mr. J. A. Craven, Settlement Officer ...	Taluks Pharasimul, Kherwa and Belgama.	One month ...	80	4,100	122,650
Maulvi Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Pargana Passai, 6 villages in Godda, 5 villages in Amlo Motia.	One month and a-half.	212	14,177	277,850
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Pargana Kundahit, comprising taluks Nos. 7 to 23.	Ditto ...	256	11,900	380,725
		Total ...	548	30,177	781,225

In addition to the work shown in the statement as done by me personally, I may state that I spent 11 days in August last with Maulvi Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement

Officer, during which we attested the khatians of 31 villages. I also visited the camp of Babu Balaram Das Gupta towards the close of his work, and satisfied myself that his work of attestation and publication of khatians was well done.

(5) *Progress made in the settlement of fair rents, and comparison of new and old rentals for completed areas.*—The rents were fixed in every case in accordance with the rules framed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in April 1891. The statement below shows comparison of old and new rentals :—

Pargana or taluk.	Subdivision.	Old rental.			New rental.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Passai, including six villages in Godda and five in Amlo Motia.	Godda subdivision ...	43,668	8	0	61,785	8	0
Taluk Pharasimul ...	Dumka subdivision ...	4,621	14	0	6,763	0	0
„ Kherwa	Ditto ...	2,099	10	6	3,103	12	0
„ Belgama	Ditto ...	429	12	0	638	0	0
Kundahit, including taluks Nos. 7 to 23.	Jamtara subdivision ...	27,189	10	0	39,076	8	0
	Total ...	78,009	6	6	1,11,366	12	0

(6) *Training and utilization of patwaris.*—There is no regular patwari system in the tracts under settlement. There are patwaris in a small number of villages; they are paid by the raiyat at the rate of one pice for every receipt written, and in addition to this, they receive a small remuneration from the headman of the village for the accounts kept. In most villages, however, the headman keeps his own accounts or employs a muharrir. During the season 24 Sonthals were trained as amins and 40 as muharrirs. I hope to have a larger number at work before long. I have found them generally very painstaking and reliable, though slower than the Bengali and Bihari.

Special rules have recently been passed by Government for the maintenance of settlement records in the Sonthal Parganas.

7. *Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.*—All tri-junctions have been marked either with stone pillars or with pillars obtained from Messrs. Burn and Company's pottery works at Raniganj. The pillars are embedded in the ground and protected with earthen mounds. The village headman is responsible for the preservation of these pillars.

8. *Cost of settlement.*—The cost of the settlement for the year amounted to Rs. 73,951, showing a saving of Rs. 1,144 on the estimate, which was Rs. 75,095. Copies of the report and of the statements have been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division.

I.

Abstract of statement showing progress made in private estates, Pargana Passai, including five villages in Amlo-Motia and six villages in Godda, in the subdivision of Godda, and taluks Pharasimul, Kherwa and Belgama in Dumka Subdivision, and 256 *villages of Pargana Kundahit in Jamtara Subdivision in the district of Sonthal Parganas in record of rights and settlement of rents under Regulations III of* 1872 *and II of* 1886, *during the year ending* 30*th September* 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rent.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of right has been published.		Number of villages of which the final record of right has been published.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatian finally published.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
																					Rs.		
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas.	Pargana Passai, including five villages in Amlo-Motia and six in Godda.	176	212	.....	176·2	176·2	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	14,177	.....	14,177	14,177				
		Taluk Pharasimul ...	31	52	.....	22·37	22·37	.....	52	.....	52	.....	52	.....	52	2,176	.....	2,176	2,176		73,951		
		,, Kherwa ...		22	.....	6·18	6·18	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	1,602	.....	1,602	1,602				
		,, Belgama ...		6	.....	2·45	2·45	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	322	.....	322	322				
		Pargana Kundahit ...	182	256	.....	184	184	.....	256	.....	226	.....	226	.....	226	11,900	.....	11,200	11,200				The work of attestation and publication in the remaining 30 villages was completed in October.
		Total ...	389	548	.....	391·2	391·2	.....	548	.....	518	.....	518	.....	518	30,177	.....	29,477	29,477		73,951		

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Names of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circles in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters. During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters. During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas.	General supervision	.....		Dumka ...	Wholly on settlement work.	145	44	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.	The Settlement Officer was in charge of the Recess establishment from 25th April to 21st August 1893 and for part of September, while the Assistants were in the interior disposing of objections and boundary disputes.
Moulvi Syed Ebram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Pargana Passai, 6 villages of Godda and 5 of Amlomotia.	Passai in Godda sub-division.	176·2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	241	109	Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, 3rd grade.	
	Taluks Pharasimul, Kherwa and Belguma.	Pharasimul in Dumka sub-division.	31·						
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Pargana Kundahit.	Kundahit in Jamtara sub-division.	184	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	278	142	Substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, 4th grade.	
			391·2						

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded. Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled. Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Proprietors' nij jote ...	31	.....	31	31	.....	.....	31	31	.....		
2. Mustagirs' private jote ...	1,040	.....	1,040	1,040	.....	.....	1,040	1,040	.....		
3. Mustagirs' official jote ...	497	.....	497	497	.....	.....	497	497	.....		
4. Raiyats under proprietors	3,014	.....	3,014	3,014	.....	.....	3,014	3,014	.....		
Under-raiyats ditto ...	899	.....	899	899	.....	.....	899	899	.....		
5. Raiyats under mustagirs ...	18,606	.....	18,606	18,606	.....	.....	18,606	18,606	.....		
Under-raiyats ditto ...	4,891	.....	4,891	4,891	.....	.....	4,891	4,891	.....	78,009 6 6	1,11,366 12 0
6. Raiyats at fixed rent ...	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....		
7. Holders of rent-free service land	567	.....	567	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
8. Holders of rent-paying service land	118	.....	118	118	.....	.....	118	118	.....		
9. Rent-free holding granted by proprietor	491	.....	491	491	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....		
Total ...	30,177	.....	30,177	30,177	.....	.....	29,119	29,119	.....	78,009 6 6	1,11,366 12 0

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of Cases.	Instituted up to the end of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of duringthe year.	Total.	Remaining up to the end of the year.
1. Boundary disputes ...	...	614	614	...	614	614	...
2. Objections	...	2,102	2,102	...	2,102	2,102	...
3. Number of applications for settlement of fair rents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Disputes tried as civil suits	...	3,248	3,248	...	3,248	3,248	...
Total ...	...	5,964	5,964	...	5,964	5,964	...

Dated Dumka,
The 3rd November 1893.

J. A. Craven,
Settlement Officer,
Sonthal Parganas.

APPENDIX XIII.

No. 343, dated Settlement Office, Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals, the $\frac{6}{7}$th October 1893.

From—Babu Sukumar Haldar, Settlement Officer,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Agreeably to Circular No. 16S., dated the 20th *ultimo*, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and your letter No. $\frac{100T.W.}{1031W.}$, dated the 25th *idem*, I have the honour to submit the following report on the settlement of the Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals for the survey year ending the 30th September last.

2. *Area under settlement.*—The aggregate area under settlement in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura has been taken to be 307 square miles and 544 acres. This really represents the area of which records have been made over to me by the Survey Department. A large area in excess of this has been surveyed in Bankura, but no fair or definite estimate can be formed as to the area to be eventually settled, as no information is forthcoming as to the number of villages which still remain to be dealt with, and as new estates or lots are constantly returning to the Raj from the patnidars by the operation of Regulation VIII of 1819, and will have to be surveyed and settled under the standing orders of the Board and Government. I understand moreover that a considerable area has been cadastrally surveyed in Bankura, but will not be settled, as being outside the Burdwan khas mahals. Such lands are, in fact, held by other landlords, and have been surveyed by mistake.

3. *Progress in survey.*—It appears from information received from the Survey Department that an area of 389 square miles and 75 acres have been surveyed during the year under report. This is not shown in the statement, as I have got no records for the area surveyed, and I have no information as to how much of it will have to be settled.

4. *Attestation of records.*—The following statement shows the amount of attestation work, including a record of existing rights and rents, done during the year:—

District.	Number of villages.	Number of khatians.	Number of plots.	Period employed.
Burdwan ...	21	3,797	32,869	77 days.
Hooghly ...	7	1,301	7,976	11 „
Total ...	28	5,098	40,845	88 days.

The inaccurate state of the survey records, due partly to the original record-writing having been done in Urdu by amins ignorant of the local language, partly also to the khanapuri having been carried out without the supervision of a Settlement Officer, and partly to the fact that the tenants were not supplied with parchas at the time of the survey, has made this work one of great difficulty. In the statement given above, I have not taken into account the Bujharat or preliminary attestation conducted by the muharrirs of this office in advance of the regular work under the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of Appendix D of the Settlement Manual. The tenants, who are best acquainted with local facts, render very little assistance in this matter, and seem only to be interested in getting their lakhiraj lands recorded, and the large staff entertained by the Raj seems to be chiefly occupied in making the tenants agree to enhancements, and to a more limited extent, in contesting the lakhiraj claims. It may be mentioned that the manager has not found it necessary to file regular suits under section 106 in more than four instances since the commencement of the work in Burdwan, whereas other parties have instituted 23 cases of this nature.

5. *Settlement of rents.*—The cases instituted by the Raj for enhancement of rent have proved a serious obstacle in my way. In no single case as yet has sufficient evidence been produced to warrent a decree, but something like a policy of harassment is pursued, in consequence of which many of the tenants are induced to file agreements to pay enhanced rents. This policy is attended with inordinate delay, and so far as I can make out, it does not in the long run repay the large outlay it involves. However that might be, as long as these cases are pending the records cannot be completed and published in draft, and the whole proceedings are in this manner retarded. As an instance, I might mention that in the case of Karanda (the only one at present pending in Burdwan) a single witness has been examined by the pleader of the Raj for fifteen days together, and there is no knowing when the examination will be finished. The case was filed in April 1892, and I took it up for trial in October last. I had to put it off after proceeding with it for a week, as it threatened to interfere with my cold weather work in other villages. I have again taken it up from the 13th of last month; but I find that the pleader of the Raj is still proceeding in a haphazard

way, and is not yet sure what he has to prove against each of the tenants who, to the number of 172, have been joined as defendants in the case. I entertain serious apprehensions as to the progress of the work, unless this case and the nine cases pending in Hooghly are forthwith withdrawn by the manager. I have as yet seen no ground of enhancement judicially proved, and have reason to believe that the cases are filed indiscriminately. The former rental of 57 villages in Burdwan and three in Hooghly amounted to Rs. 43,732, and the rental according to settlement is Rs. 45,318, showing an increase of Rs. 1,586, or about 3·6 per cent., being entirely the result of amicable settlement.

6. *Maintenance of records.*—A number of tahsildars were put through a course of surveying in Bishnupur about a year ago, and a survey school has been opened in Burdwan from the 1st September last for the instruction of the village officials. I have met some of the men trained in previous seasons, but generally speaking I have not been favourably impressed with their acquirements. In an estate like that of the Burdwan Raj, the records may be expected to be maintained in an efficient state by the large staff of fairly-paid subordinates who are ordinarily employed in collection work. With the exercise of ordinary care in the selection of these officers, the most favourable results may be looked for. My impression, however, is that the present staff entertained by the Raj (barring a few exceptions) is very much below the mark as regards general efficiency and in the special aptitude necessary for this work.

7. *Boundary marks.*—Permanent boundary marks have not been put up by the Survey Department in Burdwan and Hooghly. I have, at the request of the manager, undertaken to supply this omission during the ensuing season. One hundred 8″ clay cone-shaped pillars with the letters "B.R." impressed on them (similar to those adopted in the Bihar survey) have been obtained for this purpose from Messrs. Burn and Company of Ranigunge. No special arrangements have yet been made for the preservation of these marks.

8. *Cost of proceedings.*—The survey cost for the year omitting September, for which no information has yet been received) amounts to Rs. 35,153, and the settlement cost amounts to Rs. 10,698. The cost of survey from commencement of operations amounts to Rs. 2,01,038. The settlement cost from the beginning amounts to Rs. 36,304 against an estimate of Rs. 63,893 up to March 1894.

9. *The work in Bankura.*—No settlement work has been done in Bankura. Proposals regarding this work are, I believe, under the Board's consideration.

10. *Tours.*—I suffered much from fever during the last cold weather, and had to go on medical leave for 52 days. This accounts for the fact that I was on tour for 39 days only during the first half of the year under report, consisting of the cold weather. The rest of my tour, consisting of 56 days, was done after my return from leave in the middle of April last. Babu Basanta Kumar Raha, Officiating Deputy Collector, who acted during my absence on leave, was on tour for 15 days.

11. *Survey of chhut lands.*—Owing to omissions made in the original survey the following work had to be done by me during the year:—

District.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Area surveyed (in acres).
Burdwan ...	3	10	1·25
Hooghly ...	7	422	303·00
Total ...	10	432	304·25

12. *Settlement progress.*—Considerable progress has been made during the year in the substantial work of draft and final publication under section 105, as the following statement will show :—

	Draft Publication.		Final Publication.	
	Number of villages.	Area in acres.	Number of villages.	Area in acres.
Last year ...	23	9,246	13	2,217
Present year ...	29	14,194	26	12,094
Total ...	52	23,440	39	14,311

That more work has not been done is due in part to my ill-health, but chiefly to the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 4 *ante*. My programme was also interfered with in

the case of four villages by the filing of plaints under section 106 after the records had been finally framed, and after notice of publication had been issued under rule 34 of Chapter VI of the Tenancy Act rules. The final publication of the records has had to be stayed in consequence. Considerable inconvenience has been experienced in those villages in which the records had been handled last year by a number of untrained men, acting under the supervision of the manager, by an arrangement which has since been condemned by the Director (see his No. 1032T.A., dated the 7th April 1893, to your address). Taking into consideration the large amount of correction which has to be done before the records are framed for publication, the progress attained during the year appears to me to be highly satisfactory.

13. *Distribution of records.*—Fair copies of the finally published khatians are being prepared, and the work is well in hand. The copies of the complete records of 13 villages (including khasras and connected papers) have been made over to the landlord. Sixty-six tenants have been supplied with copies of the khatians relating to their tenancies, but further distribution of khatians to tenants has been stopped under your orders.

14. Four statements in the forms prescribed by the Director of the Department of Land Records and an additional statement are annexed to this report.

No. 1201W., dated Burdwan, the 16th November 1883.

Memo. by—A. POWER, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

COPY forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, with reference to his Circular No. 16S of the 20th September last. I regret the delay which is due to the report being kept back till after my return from leave.

Statement showing progress made in Burdwan Raj khas mahals in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30*th September* 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles and acres.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Sq.m. Acres.		Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Burdwan mahals. Raj khas	62 532	66	59—35	3 497	62—532	61	5	37	21	23	29	13	26	12,000	810	3,646	4,456	35,153	10,698	45,851	
	Hooghly ...		8 610	18	8—610	...	8—610	18	Nil.	Nil.	7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2,617	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.				
	Bankura ...		236 42	366	236—42	...	236—42	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	17,044	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.				
	Total ...	...	307 544	450	304—47	3 497	307—544	79	5	37	28	23	29	13	26	31,661	810	3,646	4,456	35,153	10,698	45,851	

Column 4.—See paragraph 2 of report.
,, 5.—These are exclusive of three villages in Burdwan and three in Hooghly which are proposed to be excluded from the operations and the records of which have been made over to the manager under orders contained in the Director's No. 1048T.A., dated the 7th July 1890 to the Commissioner of Burdwan Division.
Column 7.—See paragraph 3 of report.

II.

Disposition of Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sukumar Haldar	Burdwan Raj khas mahals.	Nil.	Sq.m. 307	Burdwan ...	Wholly ...	95	56	Deputy Collector, 6th grade.	
Basanta Kumar Raha ...	Do.	Nil.	307	Do. ...	In addition to district work.	15	10	Probationary Deputy Collector.	Acted for 52 days during Settlement Officer's absence on medical leave.

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						In Burdwan.				Rs.	Rs.
1. Tenure-holders											
RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER PROPRIETORS.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	12,000	6,341	3,797	10,138	1,862	4,363	4,319	8,682	3,318	40,494	41,850
3. Settled raiyats											
4. Occupancy raiyats											
5. Non-occupancy raiyats											
6. Rent-free holders											
RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER TENURE-HOLDERS.											
						In Hooghly.					
7. Settled raiyats	2,617	Nil.	1,040	1,040	1,577	Nil.	672	672	1,945	3,238	3,466
8. Non-occupancy raiyats											
						In Bankura.					
9. Under-raiyats	17,044	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.
Total ...	31,661	6,341	4,837	11,178	3,439	4,363	4,991	9,354	5,263	43,732	45,318

Column 1.—It has not been found possible within the short time available to compile detailed statistics as to the number of tenants of each class, as some of the records have not yet been finally framed. A statement of khatians is annexed showing the results for 22 villages in Burdwan where fair rents have been settled during the year (see statement No. V).

Column 2.—This figure is only a rough approximate and has been compiled from the survey records.

Columns 3, 4, 7, and 8.—These figures are very much below the actual number of holdings dealt with, because in many cases the holders of two or more tenancies have failed to give information as to the separate lands of each holding. As the landlord cannot, on his part, supply such information, it has been found necessary to club together all the lands and rentals of a single tenant and to show them in a single khatian. This arrangement is acquiesced in by the parties concerned, as they cannot find a way out of the difficulty. The holdings of persons who render service in lieu of payment of rent and those of squatters, &c., cannot be shown in those columns.

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of revenue officers—			
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded for trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Tenancy Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
(2) Objection raised at the time of attestion.	2,159	2,955	5,114	2,154	2,960	5,114	Nil				
(3) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	147	884	1,031	28	493	521	510				
(4) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents for Burdwan.	42	3	45	30	14	44	1	1	Nil	1	
(5) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents for Hooghly.	Nil	12	12	Nil	3	3	9				
(5) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	3	24	27	2	21	23	4				
(6) Appeals to Special Judge	Nil	8	8	Nil	6	6	2				

* The four cases remanded have since been disposed of. The Raj did not offer any evidence as on the former occasion. The only object of the appeal was to gain time to obtain enhancement by amicable settlement with the tenants.

V.

A statement of khatians for 22 villages in Burdwan.

Serial number.	Description of khatians.	Number of holdings.	Area.		
			Bighas.	Cottahs.	Chittaks.
1	Raiyat at fixed rent	6	158	4	4
2	Homesteads	189	89	7	11
3	Settled raiyats	1,598	16,412	3	13
4	Occupancy but not settled raiyats ...	17	186	18	5
5	Non-occupancy raiyats	161	1,270	6	13
6	Jalkar	16	37	2	5
7	Ghas-kar	10	205	16	14
8	Khatians of lands lying in one village but forming part of holdings situate in another village.	73	423	6	9
9	Khatians of chhit lands	28	208	18	11
10	Zamindari chakran	44	72	4	9
11	Khas lands recorded as belonging to the proprietor (not being nij-jote lands).	155	10,082	3	1
12	Rent-free	288	2,004	10	11
13	Non-rent-paying holdings	1,323	7,171	14	12
14	Chaukidari chakran	97	1,191	5	5
15	Lands held by Government for public purposes.	11	673	19	3
16	Lands forming part of other estates ...	265	3,497	10	6
17	Disputed lands held by other owners ...	38	222	17	15
	Total ...	4,319	43,908	11	3

S. Haldar,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX XIV.

No. 89, dated Dacca, the 30th October 1893.

From—Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Settlement Officer, Talipabad Estate, Dacca,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal (through the Collector of Dacca).

I have the honour to submit a report of the work of survey operations in Talipabad Estates for the year ending on 30th September 1893, under your Circular No. 16S., dated 20th September 1893, and Circular No. 20T., dated 11th October 1893.

2. *II. Area to be dealt with.*—The tract of country for which a survey and record of rights had been directed consisted of four estates known as estates 273, 274, 275, and 276 of the Dacca Collector's tauzi and a portion of land of pargana Atia in Mymensingh held in adverse possession by the present proprietors of Talipabad. The notifications directing this survey were published on 8th January 1891, and in order to include the tract falling within Mymensingh, a modification of the original notification was made on 3rd May 1892, and to prevent any questions that might be made, a further notification, dated 3rd May 1892, was made, vesting the Settlement Officer with powers of a Collector under the Bengal Survey Act.

When the Collector-Magistrate first applied for a survey and record of rights in November 1889, the estimated area covered by the application was 43,416 acres, or 67·83 square miles, but during the first working season when a traverse was made of the whole of the estates by the demarcation then made by the proprietors, they included 61,400 acres, or 95·93 square miles. Of this 95·93 square miles, 24·75 square miles had to be excluded as not belonging to the pargana.

This was owing to inclusion of 17·06 square miles of lands of pargana Atia as being in adverse possession of the Talipabad proprietors as against the zamindars of Atia. The zamindars of Atia raised a boundary dispute, and the Collector took up the matter for amicable settlement, and on 19th February 1893 it was arranged that the Talipabad proprietors should keep only 3·80 square miles, and the rest be released to the Atia proprietors; and this has been done. The other area which was traversed was found to be Kharija taluk lands which, though originally formed a portion of the pargana, had been made into separate estates long ago, and separate engagements had been entered into with Government for them. For survey purposes they had to be traversed, as they were so interspersed that without traversing them it was not possible to take the traverse correctly. This consists of 11·52 square miles.

Deducting 13·26 square miles for the Kalmegha (Atia) tract and 11·49 square miles for the Kharija taluks,—total 24·75 square miles,—the area remaining to be dealt with was 71·18 square miles. In this tract there are 117 villages, and both traverse and cadastral survey of all of them have been finished.

3. *II Area surveyed in the year under report and from the beginning.*—The work of survey has been completed in two seasons of field work. The first season extended from 8th December 1891 to 15th June 1892, and the second season from 2nd December 1892 to 15th June 1893. In the first season, of which report was submitted by this office No. 153, dated 21st October 1892, and which is printed at page lxxviii of the Annual Report of Settlements of the Department of Land Records, for September 1892, besides the traverse for the two main circuits and certain minor circuits, cadastral survey was completed for 20·56 square miles, or 13,160 acres; and in the second season cadastral and village-by-village traverse is complete for 50·62 square miles, or 32,397 acres.

The original plan of work was to divide the whole tract into two main circuits and to run as many minor circuits as would be necessary or convenient. This was approved of by the Collector, and programme was submitted to the Director on 3rd January 1892; and further, in reply to Commissioner of Dacca's No. 3010L.R., dated 22nd December 1891, a note showing the plan of work was submitted. When Mr. Finucane inspected the work on 11th April 1892, this plan of work was shown to him. Work would have been carried on in this light, but when Mr. Macpherson, Director of Land Records, and Colonel Sandeman, Director of Bengal Surveys, inspected the work on 9th and 10th December 1892, a village-by-village traverse was directed. This has since been done. Hence, with the exception of 47 villages completed in the first season, village-by-village traverse has been done for 70 villages.

Under orders of Colonel Sandeman, Mr. M. F. Berkeley, an Assistant Superintendent of the Survey of India, has been over the tract, checking both the traverse and the cadastral work, and from the report furnished by him to me on 10th June 1893, I make the following extract for your inspection:—

"I have found the traverse work of the Talipabad Estate survey, on the whole, fair."

"The computations of the main and sub-circuits have proved well."

* * * * * * * *

"The cadastral work that I have checked has been good; I send some traces of partals." After Mr. Berkeley had reset up, re-proved and recomputed, the areas have been estimated from the cadastral maps. Mr. Berkeley in his report to the Collector, dated 13th June 1893, says as follows:—

"I had the field-by-field areas extracted of most of the villages set up and checked with the universal theorem area. They all passed within percentage. I had independent partals run through 45 villages."

The whole area to be dealt with, as stated above—45,557 acres, or 71·18 square miles—has been completed.

4. *III. Record-writing—Amount done during the year under report and from the beginning.*—The records prepared this year are for 70 villages. Last year 41 were completed. The remaining six have since been finished after the close of the year. Record work would have been finished earlier, if working thereof could go on simultaneously with survey, but area extraction could not be taken up until after test and check by an Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and hence some time was lost.

5. *IV. Attestation, &c.*—On the whole there are 117 villages, as already stated. Survey and record-writing is finished for all the villages. Attestation and record of rent have been finished for 76 villages. The rest would also be finished very soon:—

Survey year.		Attestation and record of rent made in villages.	Tenants.	Plots.
Up to 30th September	1892 ...	25	1,413	10,280
	1893 ...	51	3,862	25,881

In the original estimates the number of tenants was shown as 20,443, but from the rough estimate I have made, the total number of tenants for the whole tract is about 8,702, and of this number, attestation and record are completed for 5,275.

6. *V. Fair rents, &c.*—No applications for fair rents have been filed before me by the proprietors. No comparison of old and present rentals can therefore be made. Rents are being entered from raiyats' admissions, and except in respect of estates 274 and 276 under the Court of Wards, this can scarcely be compared. The Manager is getting his old rents recorded; but the two other private proprietors are, I think, inducing raiyats to admit a somewhat enhanced rate. But as neither the zamindar nor the raiyats have any papers, there are no sure data to express a sound opinion.

7. *VI. Patwaris and maintenance of records, &c.*—There are no patwaris. The Manager lent three of his muharrirs to learn work of preparation of records, and this they have now learnt. They were on field for some time and learnt plane-tabling. The other proprietors were asked to place men to learn work, but though they have always expressed a wish for placing men, none has been actually sent to me. When records are made over, the Manager of the Court of Wards' Estates no doubt will be able to maintain the records by his staff by entering transfers and all other mutation, but the private proprietors I do not think will be able to do this.

8. *VII. Boundary marks, &c.*—At important traverse stations and at trijunction points, 220 pillars have been fixed. Bonds have been taken from parties concerned for their preservation.

9. *VIII. Cost of survey and settlement, &c.*—Cost for the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs.
Traverse	1,902
Cadastral	6,303
Settlement	4,735
Total ...	12,940

Cost for the preceding year:—

	Rs.
Traverse	1,392
Cadastral	6,041
Settlement	6,311
Total ...	13,744

The total cost for two seasons, that is, from beginning to 30th September 1893, is Rs. 26,684.

The amount sanctioned—

	Rs.	A.
For 1891-92—		
By Board's letter No. 124, dated 12th February 1892 ...	6,821	8
For 1892-93—		
By Board's letter No. 1383, dated 17th November 1892	18,492	0
For 1893-94—		
By Board's letter No. 1104, dated 22nd August 1893 ...	13,968	0
Total ...	39,281	8

10. It would appear from the statement No. I that out of 47 villages, whereof record of rights and rents has been effected last year, the records for eight villages only have been finally published. The rest could not be done as there are several suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act before me in which evidence in most cases has been recorded, but decision could not be passed, awaiting decision of the Full Bench as referred to in the Director of Land Records's No. 262T., dated 12th June 1893. The final publication of the records of other villages whereof rights and rents have subsequently been recorded, are likely to be delayed for the above reason. One Full Bench decision we came across in the *Englishman*, dák edition, of 14th August 1893, does not decide as to the questions of title and interest between landlords and landlords, when such questions are brought before the Settlement Officer. A reference has been made to the Collector, enclosing an extract of the Full Bench decision in the *Englishman* referred to above for obtaining an authoritative opinion from the Director for my guidance in deciding such cases pending before me. There is one other hindrance put forth in my way of recording rights and rents of the raiyats. The Baliaty proprietors, Brojendra Kumar Rai Chowdhury and others, owners of 3 annas 11½ gandas share in estate No. 275, have preferred objections in the case of almost every village settled in this year to keep their interest back from settlement, on the plea that in the said estate a record of rights and rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act could not be made, the proceeding having been taken in hand at the instance and benefit of the estates Nos. 274 and 276 under the Court of Wards.

The main points objected to in their several petitions against the present settlement operations are:—

(1) The operation, though notified under clause (2) (*b*) of section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, no disputes existing between the tenants and landlords which could possibly justify proceedings being taken under that section.

(2) The Butwara papers prepared before the present operations were insisted upon for being followed.

I have proceeded rejecting their first allegations, as there were objections filed by the tenants against the landlords and *vice versâ*.

The Butwara papers referred to were found on enquiry to have not been adopted by either Collector or the Commissioner, and such papers therefore could not have been acted upon, more especially as the features of the tract under survey had considerably changed between the Butwara and the present survey.

11. In the course of recording rights and rents in Talipabad Estate, no raiyat was hitherto found to pay either at fixed rate or at fixed rent. The majority of the raiyats are settled raiyats holding lands in the village continuously for 12 years or more, but there is no raiyat with occupancy rights only by purchase or otherwise of others' occupancy rights. The details of raiyats of different descriptions have been shown in statement No. III.

The objections under section 105 of the Tenancy Act amount to 693 cases with 7,680 plots from the beginning of which 673 with 7,492 plots have been disposed of.

The suits under section 106 of the Act are 83, of which 41 have been decided; the rest could not be taken up as there being an appeal against my order, the power of the Settlement Officer in deciding title suits has been questioned by the Special Judge of Dacca, and which matter is still under the consideration of the Full Bench of the High Court. This fact has already been represented to the Director of Land Records.

12. The statements Nos. I, II, III and IV with an 1-inch map are herewith annexed.

No. $\frac{2004}{\text{XXXI}}$, dated Dacca, the 6th November 1893.

Memo by—The Officiating Collector of Dacca.

COPY, with enclosures, forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information.

2. The operations are expected to be completed soon, except the disposal of the suits.

Statement showing progress made in the Talipabad Ward's and private Estates in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres under settlement of rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles and acres.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rents had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) Tenancy Act.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Totals of column 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
																				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca	Dacca	273, Ram Jan Bibi, hissa 5 annas 18½ gandas. 274, Sahamudin Chouduri, hissa 1 anna 9 gandas. 275, Sib Prosad Shaha, hissa 3 annas 11½ gandas. 276, Abdul Kadir, hissa 5 annas 1 ganda.	95·93 square miles or 61,400 acres.	117	20·56 square miles or 13,160 acres.	50·62 square miles or 32,397 acres.	71·18 square miles or 45·557 acres.	41	70	25	51	25	22	8	...	8,702	475	...	475	8205	4,735	12,940	

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
Jnan Sankar Sen	Nos. 273, 274, 275, and 276 in pargana Talipabad.	Pargana Talipabad.	95·93	Kaliakoer	From 18th December 1892 to 31st March 1893 employed wholly on settlement work, and from April to September 1893 in addition to the regular district work.	119	27	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 6th grade.	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tenure-holders	8,702	51	107	158	3,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under proprietor.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats		1,155	2,789	3,944		...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Occupancy raiyats		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...		143	783	926		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rent-free-holders		58	120	178		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,407	3,799	5,206		...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates ...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Settled raiyats		7	24	31		...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Occupancy raiyats		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Non-occupancy raiyats ...		5	12	17		...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Rent-free-holders		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		12	36	48		...	...	...	...	...	...
Under-raiyats		3	18	21		...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	11	16	27	9	15	24	3	...	...	...
2. Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	196	497	693	196	477	673	20	...	...	...
3. Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	47	36	83	5	36	41	42	...	...	...
5. Appeals to the Special Judge	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1

Dacca,
The 30th October 1893.

Jnan Sankar Sen,
Settlement Officer, Talipabad Estate.

APPENDIX XV.

No. 1882, dated Backergunge Collectorate, the 21st October 1893.

Memo. by—S. K. AGASTI, Esq., Officiating Collector of Backergunge.

FORWARDED in original, with enclosure, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, with reference to his Circular No. 16S., dated 20th ultimo.

No. 152, dated Doulatkhan, the 5th October 1893.

From—BABU PYARI MOHAN BASU, Settlement Officer, Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates,
To—The Collector of Backergunge.

WITH reference to Circular No. 16S., dated 20th September 1893, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of survey and settlement in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estates for the year ending 30th September 1893.

2. *General description of the tract and its area.*—Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur comprises two estates bearing Nos. 1763 and 1764 on the Backergunge tauzi. Full particulars regarding these estates were given in the previous reports. The pargana lost a considerable portion of its lands by diluvion since 1847. It now consists of 37 villages on the mainland of the Dakhin Shahbazpur island and ten chars in the river Meghna, comprising a total area of 146·58 square miles, or 93,805 acres, of which 125·66 square miles, or 80,427·61 acres, were surveyed cadastrally.

3. *Survey.*—The survey of the mainland, comprising an area of 124·80 square miles (or 79,872 acres), was taken up by No. 2 party of Survey of India Department in December 1889, and was finished by them in June 1890, when they went into recess. They resumed work in the December following, and finished the survey of the chars, comprising 21·78 square miles, or 13,933·23 acres, by March 1892. The party surveyed the mainland both by traverse and cadastrally. In the case of the chars the Survey Department made only the boundary survey, the cadastral survey of 556 acres was made by me.

4. *Record-writing.*—Khanapuri was done by the professional party for 14 of the smallest villages comprising an area of 17·58 square miles only. The records of these villages were made over to me between November 1891 and May 1892. But as the tenures and the complications of interests were not properly understood by the party, the records were incomplete and defective and had to be done nearly all over again.

5. For the remaining villages the professional party supplied us with field maps in pencil. The khanapuri, extraction of field areas, and the preparation of the maps and records in respect of these villages, as well as of the char lands surveyed cadastrally, were done under my supervision. They were all completed before 30th September 1892.

6. *Attestation.*—As most of the records received from the professional party had to be done over again, there was not much progress in attestation till the records of the villages prepared under the Settlement Department were got ready in July 1891, up to which period I was also employed in completing the settlements of several Government estates which were in my charge, and a portion of my pay and the cost of the establishment was debited to Government.

7. Attestation, including records of existing rent and determination of status of 35 villages covering an area of 99·27 square miles, embodied in 23,150 khatians with 138,002 plots were completed up to 30th September 1892, and of two villages and one char with an area of 26·39 square miles, comprised in 6,851 khatians with 36,474 plots, have been completed during the year under report. The remaining nine chars, comprising an area of 20·90 square miles, are uncultivated, and there are no tenants in them.

8. *Number of tenancies.*—The number of khatians does not represent either the exact number of tenants, nor the number of tenancies in the estate. Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur, as explained in the previous reports, is owned by eight sets of separate and independent proprietors. While the land remained "ejmali" each set of proprietors created, under separate and independent contracts, numerous tenures, under-tenures, and holdings with respect to their shares in the land. This gave rise to strange commingling and multiplicity of interest which are peculiar to this pargana—the same tenant holding different kinds of interest under different sets of proprietors with respect to different shares of the same land. The lands or shares of lands comprised in each contract formed to all intents and purposes a separate tenancy. The total number of such tenancies was found to be 85,000, and to meet the wishes of all concerned, the same number of khatians were originally prepared. Under Mr. Finucane's instructions they have been amalgamated, and all land held by the same tenants under similar right have been shown in one khatian. By this means the number of khatians has been reduced to 30,001, including the holdings of under-raiyats, which have been embodied and shown separately in the khatians of the raiyats to whom they are subordinate.* We have, by this amalgamation, got on the same paper all contracts concerning the same land held by the same tenant, but as the rents vary under varying contracts, and separate rents had to be recorded for each separate contract, and separate applications for settlement of rent were made and had to be tried in respect of the shares covered by each such contract, there has not been as much saving of labour as the above figures might suggest.

*The number on 31st March 1893 was 29,921. The disposal of certain disputes necessitated the preparation of new khatians.

9. *Number of plots and number of entries in the khatians*—The total number of plots comprised in the area surveyed cadastrally was 174,476, but there are so many grades of intermediate interests between the proprietors and the actual cultivators, and the nature of the interests of these various grades of tenants is so extremely complicated, that the number of entries in the khatians far exceed the number of plots. The number of entries, as at present ascertained, is 489,736, or nearly three times the number of plots.

10. *Settlement.*—Up to 30th September 1893 records have been published finally with regard to 17 villages comprising an area of 26·44 square miles embodied in 5,462 khatians, and publications in draft has been made with respect to ten other villages with an area of 31·04 square miles comprised in 7,055 khatians. Fair rents have also been settled in respect of 4,219 other khatians belonging to the remaining 11 villages which have not yet been completed.

11. In three of these villages there has been no change in the existing rent, and in three villages where the rents were really uncertain, the rents agreed upon by landlords and the tenants have been recorded as existing rents. The result of settlement in four villages showed a total decrease of Rs. 1,012 on account of land lost by diluvion. The result in other villages showed a total increase of Rs. 10,860 in the rental, mostly on account of excess lands taken up by the tenants. The net financial result with regard to 16,736 khatians in which rents have been recorded or settled up to 30th September 1893 showed an increase of Rs. 9,848 over the former rental of Rs. 1,95,227.

12. In addition to the above the following work has also been done during the year under report :—

Number of villages	of which the khasra has been corrected ...	10
Ditto	of which the khatians has been corrected ...	37
Ditto	of which the Collector's copy has been prepared ...	33
Ditto	of which the tenants' copy has been prepared ...	37
Ditto	of which the final terij has been prepared ...	14

13. The work which remained to be done at the close of the year was—

(*a*) To dispose of the pending cases as well as those which will be instituted in future.
(*b*) To correct the khasra of 28 villages, and to prepare fair copies of the same.
(*c*) To make draft publication of 11 villages and 9 chars.
(*d*) To make final publication of 20 villages and 10 chars.
(*e*) To prepare Collector's copy of the records of 4 villages and 10 chars.
(*f*) To compare and to correct the copies of records.
(*g*) To make final terij of 24 villages.

14. *Case work.*—Statement IV will show that out of the total number of 3,890 suits, 3,441 have been disposed of up to 30th September 1893. In most of the remaining 449 cases, the manager is the plaintiff. He instituted a very large number of suits for settlement of rents, but as nearly all the estate papers were destroyed by the cyclone of 1876, he could not proceed with most of these cases for want of proper evidence. His object was to induce the tenants to come to amicable terms. I gave him all reasonable help in this matter, and allowed him time and opportunities to file *solenamas*. He succeeded in great many cases, but his effort has not been as successful with regard to 11 villages in which the records have not been published. I had induced the tenants of some of these villages to agree to pay rent for the excess area at the old rates, but the manager having pressed for enhancement of rates, the tenants opposed vigorously, and he now finds it difficult to induce them to accept the terms which they had themselves offered. In accordance with your instructions, I have again allowed him time to make another effort for amicable settlement, but I am afraid the benefits which the manager might ultimately obtain by thus protracting the proceedings may be more than counterbalanced by the increase of cost which will be incurred by keeping the settlement office longer than is absolutely necessary. The completion of the work will depend upon the promptness with which the manager finishes his cases.

15. *Proceeds.*—The following statement shows the total proceeds up to the close of the year:—

	Court fees.	Process fees.	Court fees for copies.	Price of folios used in granting authenticated copies.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Up to 30th September 1892	3,867 10 0	3,954 6 0	121 8 0	94 11 0	8,038 3 0	
During the year	4,402 5 0	2,600 14 0	273 8 0	168 5 0	7,445 0 0	
Total ...	8,269 15 0	6,555 4 0	395 0 0	263 0 0	15,483 3 0	

16. *Maintenance of records.*—No arrangement has yet been definitely settled. A proposal will shortly be submitted for the approval of the higher authorities.

17. *Maintenance of boundary marks.*—All trijunctional points and important traverse stations have been marked with stones. Under Act V of 1875, the zamindars and tenure-holders will be bound to preserve them and to give notice to the Collector when they are injured.

18. *Cost.*—The total costs of survey and settlement from the commencement of the operation to 30th September 1893 were respectively Rs. 41,369-6-8 and Rs. 33,834-7-3, the average cost of survey per acre on area surveyed being annas 6 pies 11, and of settlement annas 5 pies 9 only.

19. Appended to the report are statements I, II, III and IV.

I.

Statement showing progress made in the Dakhin Shahbazpur Wards' and private estates in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles and acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles and acres.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent has been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement—	Cost during the year.		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca.	Backergunge.	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates Nos. 1763 and 1764.	146·58 square miles = 93,805·23 acres.	37 villages and 10 chars.	146·58 square miles = 93,805·23 acres.	.....	146·58 square miles = 93,805·23 acres.	137 villages and 1 char.	.....	35 villages.	2 villages and 1 char.	11	16, viz., 15 villages and 1 char.	9	8	30,001	1,767	3,695	5,462	.....	Rs. A. P. 13,968 5 8	Rs. A. P. 13,968 5 8

Remarks.

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II.

Disposition of Settlement Officer during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu.	Dakhin Shabazpur estates Nos. 1763 and 1764.	...	146·58	Doulatkhan	Wholly on settlement work.	124	17	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	During the 2nd half year I was employed in deciding cases at the head-quarters which is within the estate.

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded, Up to the end of the preceding year.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded, In the present year.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded, Total.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded, Remaining.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled. Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Tenure-holders	5,156	4,245	911	5,156	...	676	2,103	2,779	2,377	80,266 10 7	82,380 8 2
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixt rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	58	28	30	58	...	9	29	38	20	132 9 8	213 9 0
4. Occupancy raiyats	40	39	1	40	...	...	39	39	1	16 0 0	1,068 8 0
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	41 1 9
6. Rent-free-holders	3	3	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
Total ...	102	71	31	102	...	10	70	80	22	148 9 8	1,323 2 9
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats	19,347	14,436	4,911	19,347	...	4,528	6,381	10,909	8,438	94,848 10 3	1,00,499 15 1
8. Occupancy raiyats	1,445	1,121	324	1,445	...	410	541	951	494	7,273 15 5	7,672 14 5
9. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	736	689	47	736	...	204	338	542	194	3,918 3 4	4,113 10 4
10. Rent-free-holders	476	343	133	476	...	10	158	168	308	...	...
Total ...	22,004	16,589	5,415	22,004	...	5,152	7,418	12,570	9,434	1,06,040 13 0	1,12,286 7 10
11. Under-raiyats	2,739	2,165	574	2,739	...	273	1,034	1,307	1,432	8,771 0 5	9,085 3 6
Grand total ...	30,001	23,070	6,931	30,001	...	6,111	10,625	16,736	13,265	1,95,227 1 8	2,05,675 6 3

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	44	...	44	44	...	44	...				
(2) Objection decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	1,070	519	1,589	1,003	562	1,565	24				
(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	1,121	881	2,002	510	1,097	1,607	395				
(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act	172	83	255	105	120	225	30				
Total ...	2,407	1,483	3,890	1,662	1,779	3,441	449				
(5) Appeals to the Special Judge	2	26	28	2	1	3	25	1	...	2	Of the three appeals the order in one dispute under section 106 was upheld. In one boundary dispute the order was set aside as *ultra vires*. The 3rd was a suit for settlement of rent in which the order was reversed.

P. M. Basu,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX XVI.

No. 37S., dated Kujong, the 1st October 1893.

From—Babu Digambar Das, Sub-Manager,
To—The Collector of Cuttack.

With reference to the circular memorandum No. 17S., dated the 20th ultimo, issued from the office of the Director of the Department of Land Records, copy received with your office memorandum No. 107S., dated the $\frac{17}{18}$ th idem, I have the honour to submit herewith the statements I, II, III and IV duly filled up as directed, and beg to submit information on the other points called for in the following.

(1) Area.

2. The area of the estate killa Kujong is 236,878·07 acres, or 370·12 square miles, of which 90,021·70 acres are jungle blocks and water, and have not been cadastrally surveyed, and 146,856·37 acres is the cultivated and cultivable area, and it has been cadastrally surveyed.

(2) Area surveyed in the year under report and from the beginning.

3. Area surveyed during the year was nil, area cadastrally surveyed during the previous years was 146,856·37 acres, as stated under heading I.

(3) Record-writing, amount done during the year under report and from the beginning.

4. Record-writing original nil during the year. During previous years the following records were written:—

1.	Khasra	163,482 plots.
2.	Khatian	163,482 „
3.	Teriji	36,104 items.
4.	Milan khasra	16,348 „
5.	Total khasra	16,348 „
6.	Crops statement	16,348 „
7.	Statistical account form	461 villages.
8.	Trainings	461 „

(*a*) During the year under report khasra, khatian, are being copied up to 30th September. No. 126,915 items have been copied.

(4) Attestation, including record of rents and determination of status during the year under report and from the beginning, &c.

5. No attestation work was done during the year. The work was done by Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh during previous year.

(*a*) As regards records of revision of rents and determination of status, 22,193 has been done during the year and 7,907 during previous year.

(5) Progress made in settlement of fair rents and comparison of new and old rentals for completed areas or for tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.

6. The work has been completed, including the work of comparison of old and new rents, except of one mauza Penth, the settlement of which mauza has been put off under Collector's letter No. 80S., dated the 28th August 1893.

(*a*) The total amount of rent assessed by the former Settlement Officer, Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh, on all raiyati lands, including the rents assessed on lands held by non-occupancy raiyats was Rs. 1,09,851-1-9, but on revision made under the Board's letter No. 405A., dated the 31st March 1892, it has been reduced to Rs. 1,03,500-10-11. The rent realized according to the old jamabandi was Rs. 1,01,094-15-8, so there has been a net increase of Rs. 2,405-11-3. In the annual statement the net increase was shown to be Rs. 2,388-0-6, showing a difference of Rs. 17-10-9. This increase is due to the transfer of rents assessed on old resumed paikali lands from the heading of jagir to raiyati, because it is actually raiyati and not jagir.

(*b*) The amount of rent assessed by the late Settlement Officer on lands claimed as lakhiraj or invalid titles, and on excess areas found in the possession of lakhirajdars, was Rs. 9,208-10-4, and the amount has been now reduced to Rs. 6,473-3-8 by admitting rent-free lands entered in the landlord's paper, so there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,735-6-8. The total amount of rent assessed under these two heads is Rs. 1,09,973-14-7, so the total increase over the old utbati jama is Rs. 8,878-14-11. In addition to the above there are palanda lands let out for pasture. The total number of palanda is 86, of which in 29 palandas certain areas have been brought under cultivation. The area of such land is 816·25, and the amount of rent assessed on such lands according to the rate fixed by the late Settlement Officer is Rs. 2,077-8-2; the rent of such lands according to the old utbati rate would have been Rs. 3,658-7-4, but according to the orders of the Director of the Department of Land Records, as contained in his letter No. 2369S, dated the 5th September 1893, the rent is reduced to Rs. 2,077-8-2, and the rest of the lands which have not been brought under cultivation will be let out for pasture as heretofore.* No orders have been received with regard to the representation made in paragraph 3 of this office No. 7S., dated $\frac{10}{12}$ th April 1893.

* This is not understood. My letter cited merely forwarded proof of my inspection note of 28th August 1893. The matter is still under consideration and will be reported to the Board when the Collector has expressed an opinion.

W. C. M.

7. There are no patwaris here, most of the tahsildars and muharrirs employed for the collection of rents have learnt survey. The records will be maintained in the manner laid down in rules published by the Director of the Department of Land Records with his Circular No. 2T.A., dated the 2nd March 1891.

(6) Training and utilization of patwaris or other local agency and arrangements for maintenance of records.

8. For the maintenance of boundary works, blocks of stone in shape of pillars have been fixed permanently, and these will be inspected during the cold season after the floods are over and crops removed, whether they are lying on the places where they have been put or whether they have been transplaced by the current or encroachment of rivers.

(7) Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary.

9. During the year Rs. 1,524-2-0 has been the cost of settlement as per account in the margin, and Rs. 761-0-0 was spent in printing forms of khasra, khatian, etc.; nothing spent on account of survey. The amount of cost incurred since the beginning to end of September 1893 is Rs. 50,648-0-0 on account of survey and Rs. 30,267-7-9 on account of settlement as per particulars below. The estimated cost was Rs. 1,34,127 as per budget estimates (of the previous years and current year), so the estimated cost has not been exceeded. The amount of cost of survey and settlement per acre is Re. 0-5-6 and Re. 0-3-3 on the area cadastrally surveyed, and Re. 0-3-5 and Re. 0-2-0 on the total area of the estate respectively.

(8) Cost of survey and settlement during the year and from the beginning as compared with the estimates.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of the establishment	1,211	4	11
Pay of a clerk employed in Cuttack Collectorate	206	4	0
Contingencies	106	9	1
	1,524	2	0
Printing charges of forms	761	0	0
Total ...	2,285	2	0

PARTICULARS OF COST.

Rs.	A.	P.	
2,453	10	6	represent the salary and travelling allowance of the clerks employed in Collector's and Manager's offices.
25,260	12	1	represent the salary and travelling of the establishment.
1,768	15	2	ditto contingent charges of the office.
784	2	0	ditto printing charges of forms.
Total ... 30,267	7	9	

(*a*) Out of the amount, viz., Rs. 25,260-12-1 spent on account of establishment charges, Rs. 23,780-7-3 was incurred by the late Settlement Officer, Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh, and Rs. 1,480-4-10 during my time.

10. The settlement has been completed only during this month, and agreeably to the order of the Director of the Department of Land Records, steps are being taken to obtain sanction of the authorities to enforce it from the current Amli year 1301.

9. Notice of any failure to realize revenue estimated in a forecast or of delay in bringing a new assessment into force.

11. Papers for the institution of a civil suit for the restoration of the disputed lands in mauza Penth has been submitted to the Collector, and after the case is decided, the settlement of the mauza will be taken in hand.

No. 116G., dated Cuttack, the 7th October 1893.

Memo. by—E. H. WALSH, Esq., Offg. Collector of Cuttack.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, with reference to his Circular No. 16S., dated 20th September 1893.

STATEMENT III.

A.—The number represents the number of tenants of mauza Penth whose rent has not been settled owing to the boundary dispute, *vide* Collector's letter No. 80S., dated the 28th August 1893.

B.—This rent has been assessed on excess towfir lands which were included in the holding of the rent-free landholders during survey.

I.

Statement showing progress made in Kujang ward's estate in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rent.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles and acres—			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement—			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Killah Kujang.	146,856·37 acres.	461	146,856·37 acres.	...	146,856·37 acres.	461	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	36,104	7,907	27,917(a)	35,824	.....	2,385-2-0	2,385-2-0	(a) This includes 5,724 under-raiyats.

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters— During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	REMARKS.
Babu Digamber Das.	Killah Kujang.	...	...	Tikri and Anantpur.	Employed on settlement in addition to the management of the estate.	209	104	Sub-Manager.	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Tenure-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Settled raiyats	13,391	...	...	...	...	5,289	7,822	13,111	280	1,01,094 15 8	82,300 15 0
4. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	8,467	...	...	...	...	2,618	5,849	8,467	...	...	20,699 11 11
6. Rent-free-holders	8,522	...	...	...	...	...	8,522	8,522	...	...	6,473 3 8
Total ...	30,380	...	...	...	...	7,907	22,193	30,100	280	1,01,094 15 8	1,09,973 14 7
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Under raiyats	5,724	...	...	...	...	...	5,724	5,724	...	...	...

IV.

Cases and appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Decisions of Revenue Officers.		
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	19	...	19	18	1	19	...	...	...	...
(2) Objections decided under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Number of applications for settlement of fair rents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Appeals to the Special Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) ,, to the Collector and Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...

KUJONG SUB-MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 1st October 1893.

DIGAMBER DASS,
Sub-Manager.

APPENDIX XVII.

No. 89, dated Ganja, the 6th October 1893.

From—SAKHAWAT HUSSEIN, Esq., Settlement Officer of Kanika,

To—The Collector of Cuttack.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 106, dated 28th ultimo, forwarding copy of Director of Land Records' Circular No. 16S., dated 20th ultimo, and enclosures, and asking for submission of the next annual report so as to reach you on or before 8th October, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress in the survey and settlement operations of the estate during the year ending with 30th September 1893.

The time allowed for the preparation and submission of this year's report is very short. In order that my report may reach you on the 8th of this month, it is necessary to despatch it from here on the 6th, and the time of six days thus allowed for preparation of an annual report dealing with settlement of a tract of 441 square miles containing 636 villages can hardly be considered sufficient.

2. *Area dealt with.*—The whole is under survey and settlement, and the entire area of the estate, including jungles, rivers, &c., is 441 square miles, of which 278 square miles have been cadastrally surveyed, the rest traversed at scale 4 inches to a mile. The cadastrally surveyed area comprises 636 villages, six of which have been formed during the course of settlement in the year under review.

3. *Area surveyed in the year under report and from the beginning.*—The survey of the estate by the professional agency was completed before the year under report. Only the six new villages and extension of cultivation since completion of survey in villages near about jungles have been cadastrally surveyed by the settlement party during the year under report, and the total area thus surveyed (excluding the work done in connection with subdivisions of khasra numbers under fractional numbers) is 2,260 acres.

4. *Record-writing, amount done during the year under report and from the beginning.*—After the completion of village maps the survey amins under the supervision of the departmental superiors filled in the khasras in the field, and a settlement officer was appointed to watch this khanapuri work, especially in regard to classification of soils. On my first printed proposal, page 2, the Board recorded:—"The classification of soils is, as the Director remarks, a most important duty, and it must be carried out under the close supervision of the settlement officer. The appointment of Mr. Datta has been recommended." The Settlement Officer, Mr. Datta, joined here in February 1890, when the khanapuri was just commenced, and he continued here till some time after the work was finished. The khatians and other subsidiary records were subsequently prepared in the survey. The whole of this record-writing was finished before the year under report, except for the six new villages and recent extension of cultivation, which have been surveyed during settlement in the year under report, and for which records have likewise been prepared by the settlement establishment.

5. *Attestation, including record of rents and determination of status during the year under report and from the beginning.*—There are, as already stated, 636 villages under settlement, and of these attestation of 480 villages was completed in the year 1891-92, and the remaining 156 villages have been attested during the year under report.

During attestation last year, jamabandi terijes were prepared for 25,454 tenants holding 126,128·68 acres comprised under 151,119 khasra numbers, rights determined of 4,816 under-tenants and mortgagees holding 7,415 acres, 25,623 acres of uncultivated and waste lands classified and lands held rent-free and at fixed rents identified with old measurement papers, area 10,282 acres held by 3,300 tenure-holders.

In course of attestation in the year under report, which has been done along with settlement, jamabandi terijes have been prepared for 6,893 tenants holding 51,791·32 acres comprised under 51,017 khasra numbers, rights determined of 1,950 under-tenants holding 2,782 acres, 20,646·90 acres of uncultivated and waste lands classified, and 4,698·84 acres of rent-free and tanki tenures held by 1,198 tenure-holders identified with old measurement papers.

Of the 636 villages under settlement, the Assistant Manager attested 38 villages containing 2,799 tenants holding 9,173·38 acres comprised under 19,116 khasra numbers.

In determining rights and status of tenants, so many as 29,688 budders, *i.e.*, additions to and subtractions from khatians have been necessitated, and the records are being corrected accordingly. The budders, too, are being sent to the Survey Office for necessary corrections being made in the original maps.

6. *Progress made in settlement of fair rents, comparison of new and old rentals for completed areas or for tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.*—The work of recording fair rents was not commenced till the beginning of the year under review. The Board in their No. 699A, dated 25th June 1891, directed that final settlement of villages was to be kept in abeyance until they passed orders on the rate statements called for from me in paragraph 4 of their letter, and these orders were not received by me till 30th June 1892, when field season was over, and I went on leave from 25th July following and returned towards the close of the year. Outdoor settlement work was thus commenced from October 1892 and finished by the end of August last. During the year under report the whole of the work has thus been done.

Fair rents have been recorded for all the tenants in the estate, and the rents so recorded have been accepted by 28,151 tenants out of 32,347, and the new area and rental of these

28,151 tenants are 109,607 acres and Rs. 1,24,478, against 96,576 acres and Rs. 99,943 respectively of last settlement. The increase in the rental is Rs. 24,535, and this increase is principally due to—

(1) the increase in the present area, which is more by 13,031 acres than the old area ;
(2) the settlement of jungle villages at higher rates, as proposed in paragraph X of explanatory remarks of my rate statements; and
(3) the restoration of old rates of 1277 for 18 villages protected by river embankments, as proposed in paragraph XI of the explanatory remarks.

7. *Training and utilization of patwaries or other local agency, and arrangements for maintenance of records.*—In this estate the mustagirs constitute the local agency. The present set of mustagirs of the estate are hardly fit for any but collection work, and this even they are not able to do satisfactorily. The records can only be maintained with the greatest efficiency and with the least expense by the collecting agency, and as the collecting agency here is unfit for this additional work, it should be remodelled, in order that we might have better class of men, who would be able to maintain survey and settlement records. In spite of every attempt made to train up the present mustagirs in survey work, so as to fit them for the work of maintaining the records, only 14 mustagirs and 103 relations of mustagirs learned survey, and of these about 100 will be able to do the work under the supervision of the three amins whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Board in their No. 449A., dated 29th March 1893. A special report on the subject of appointment of mustagirs will be submitted in due course.

8. *Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.*—In course of survey, survey stations and trijunctions were marked with stones, the size and shape of which were different for stations and trijunctions. The mustagirs will be required to see that these traverse survey and boundary marks are maintained, and a condition making them responsible to report the fact of removal of any survey or boundary marks to the Manager has been inserted in the form of kabuliyat to be executed by them. It will be the duty of the raiyats, too, to see that these marks are not removed, and iwth the help of the mustagirs and the raiyats it is expected that the boundary marks will be maintained.

9. *Cost of survey and settlement during the year and from the beginning as compared with estimates.*—The cost of survey work of the estate during the year under report and to end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19 and Rs. 66,624 respectively, the average cost per acre on the area cadastrally surveyed being 6 annas nearly.

The cost of settlement during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,325-5-5, and to end of the year under report Rs. 18,213-1-6, including Rs. 8,032-13-4 spent by Mr. Datta up to 14th May 1891, the average cost per acre being one anna and eight pies only. In July 1891 I submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,995 for completion of settlement, and of this estimate Rs. 10,180-4-2 have been spent up to the close of the year under report, and the balance is expected to cover all further charges.

10. *Notice of any failure to realise revenue estimated in a forecast or of delay in bringing a new assessment into force.* The agricultural condition of the estate this year has not been favourable. In May last there was a heavy storm accompanied with torrents of rain lasting for more than three days, and considerable damage was done to the existing stock of paddy which the tenants have for fear of fire keep in the hot months buried under ground. Some parts of the estate were also flooded with salt water, and in these parts there are poor crops this year. Then last month we had unusual floods lasting for about 20 days, and considerable damage has been caused to low-lying tracts not protected by bunds. For the above reasons it may, I apprehend, be found difficult to realise in full either the old jama or the new jama.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—The settlement of this estate, as already known, is not under any law, and the prescribed forms apparently intended to be filled up by settlement officers working under the Tenancy Act cannot be entirely adopted by me, and the Director has given officers not working under the Tenancy Act the option of changing headings as may seem convenient. The form No. I has accordingly been slightly altered, and the form No. II has needed no change. These two forms are being submitted duly filled up, but the other two cannot be sent in from this office. Form No. III should have been filled up, but in six days' time it is not possible to get the necessary figures which have to be collected from records of 636 villages, and in lieu of this form a special form is being submitted, which gives nearly all the informations wanted except details of rental of each class of tenants separately. Form No. IV is not applicable to settlement of this estate, which is amicable. There have been boundary disputes and other disputes, and there have been all manner of objections, but all these disputes and objections have been amicably settled. The boundary line as surveyed was objected to by neighbouring zamindars here and there all along the entire length of the line, but the boundaries, except the river boundary with the Aul estate, have however been amicably settled with the consent of the zamindars.

As regards disputes and objections among tenants in the estate which have had to be disposed of, it is difficult to give even an approximate number thereof. Every day almost such disputes and objections came up and have to be disposed of. There were a large number of disputes entered in survey lists, and a still larger number of petitions of objections had been filed up in Settlement Office before I took over charge. If I had regularly taken up each dispute and each petition separately, I could never have hoped to get through all this work in less than two years. I, however, took up these objections village by village, visiting every village and disposing of its disputes of all kinds on the spot whether included in survey lists or

contained in petitions filed before Mr. Datta or raised during muharrir's attestation or verbally brought to my notice at the time. By adopting this method I was able to have all the disputes and objections of a village brought to a head at once, and in this way a great number of disputes and objections were rapidly disposed of, but all were not thus disposed of, for some tenants were unavoidably absent from their villages when I visited them and others had fresh causes for disputes, and these and other tenants had full liberty to prefer verbal objections at the time of settlement in order to have their objections disposed of before they signed the khatians. Most of the objections so raised, however, were groundless. At the time of settlement when the signature of the tenants was being taken, I listened to verbal complaints and disposed of them then and there. Most of these complaints were groundless except in cases of disputed inheritance consequent on the death of the recorded tenants since attestation. Since my return to head-quarters petitions of complaint are received, in order that mistakes made in the course of settlement may be brought to my notice and thus be corrected.

There has been no regular appeals against my decisions, but the dissatisfied tenants have gone up to the Collector who has invariably upheld my decisions except in one solitary instance.

There has been a civil suit too instituted against my decision, but as the matter is *subjudice*, it will not be proper to notice it here.

In deciding disputes among tenants I have followed, as far as possible, the personal laws of Hindus and Muhammadans and the statue laws and the customs of the country, but of course my decisions are of no legal value working as I have been under no law. The questions which have come up for decisions before me have principally been those referring to disputed inheritance, disputed transfers of land when not registered in the manager's office, and disputed adoption, and by far the greatest number of complaints raised have been in regard to cultivation of waste lands, such as grazing grounds, cattle paths, &c. I have also had questions of resumption to settle when holders of rent-free or other permanent tenures have died leaving no legal heirs.

12. I met the Director of Land Records at Chandbally on the 23rd February 1893, and received from him instructions in connection with this settlement.

13. Appended to this are the following statements:—

(1) Forms (I) and (II);
(2) statement showing progress made in record of rights, determination of status of tenants and settlement of fair rents; and
(3) statement showing classification of rajsarkar lands.

No. 1228., dated Cuttack, the 13th October 1893.

Memo. by—N. N. Gupta, Esq., Deputy Collector in charge.

Copy forwarded with the statements to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, with reference to his No. 16S of the 20th September 1893.

I.

Statement showing progress made in Kanika Wards' Estate in record of rights and settlement of rents during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which jamabandi terijes prepared.		Number of villages of which rents recorded and accepted by tenants.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined and who have signed khatians.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kanika	278 sq. miles.	636	278 sq. miles.	...	278 sq. miles.	630	6	480	156	480	156	...	636	32,347	...	28,151	28,151	Rs. 19	Rs. A. P. 4,325 5 5	Rs. A. P. 4,344 5 5	

II.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters.		Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks.
						During the year under report.	During the half-year under report.		
Mr. Sakhawat Hossain, Settlement Officer.	Kanika	Kanika ...	441	Ganja ...	In addition to duties as Manager of the Estate.	202	82	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, 5th grade.	

Statement showing the classification of Rajsarkar lands during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Name of Estate.	Classification of Rajsarkar lands.														Remarks.
	Laik culturable.	Roads.	Bunds.	Grazing ground.	Cattle paths.	Burial ground.	Jungle.	Orchard.	Ponds and ditches.	Irrigation channels.	Water reservoirs.	Creeks.	Rivers.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Kanika ...	692·72	119·23	92·05	5,622·26	1,859·77	76·23	10,074·16	21·04	214·18	142·02	292·65	849·92	560·67	20,646·90	

III.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1893.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the present year.	Total.	Remaining.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	Rs.
1. Tenure-holders, ...	7	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	161	701
Raiyats holding under proprietors.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	2,603	2,603	...	2,603	...	...	2,603	2,603	...	3,179	3,179
3. Settled raiyats	13,142	13,142	...	13,112	...	...	13,112	13,112	...	70,089	83,079
4. Occupancy raiyats	12,880	12,880	...	12,880	...	...	12,880	12,880	...	38,877	44,716
5. Non-occupancy raiyats	1,850	1,850	...	1,850	...	...	1,850	1,850	...	...	6,629
6. Rent-free holders	1,895	1,895	...	1,895	...	...	1,895	1,895	...	...	...
Total ...	32,347	32,347	...	32,347	...	...	32,347	32,347	...	1,12,906	1,39,695
Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.											
7. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Under raiyats	6,766	6,766	...	6,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Fair rents were settled for the whole estate during the year under report. The kabuliats of 28,151 tenants were got signed.

SAKHAWAT HOSSEIN,

Settlement Officer.

C. A. P. & others—Reg. No. 4505J—628—17-3-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

DARJEELING, THE 30TH MAY, 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 118T.—R.

READ—

Letter No. 577A/8, dated the 28th April 1894, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Reports of the Director of Land Records on Settlements and the Director of Bengal Surveys on Surveys, during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Submission of reports.

THE date for the submission of these Reports to the Board was changed from the 15th November to the 15th December, but no improvement in punctuality has been thereby gained. The Settlement Report is dated the 7th March, and reached the Board on the 19th idem: the Survey Report bears date the 28th February, but was not in the Board's hands until the 29th March. The result is that they did not reach Government until the beginning of May, instead of by the 15th January, when they were due. The relaxation in the date fixed was a mistake. It is essential, not so much for the convenience of Government as for the Director's own sake, that they should have their reports written and off their minds before the active inspection work of the new season begins, that is, before the end of October. The delay has not lain with them so much as with the Settlement Officers and Survey Officers, and with the difficulty of reconciling discrepancies between the figures emanating from the two Departments: but there is no reason why the individual Settlement Officers should not have their reports ready in time and their figures in harmony with the survey figures, if they post them up from month to month, and do not postpone the compilation of statements and the rectification of discrepancies till the year is ended. Sir Charles Elliott trusts that, as greater experience is obtained and these reports are more systematized, it will be found possible to observe greater punctuality in their submission.

Charge and inspection.

2. The Director of Land Records has been relieved by Government of the charge of supervising the smaller settlements under the Tenancy Act. Under these orders 66 settlements in 12 districts have been transferred to Commissioners of Divisions. The Director states that he still receives the budget estimates for all districts for petty settlements, and is required to report on proposals for all operations under the Tenancy Act. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the time has come for the Director to be entirely relieved of this work, except in the cases in which a professional survey party is engaged on such smaller settlements. These duties should be performed by the Board in conjunction with the Collectors and Commissioners, and they will be rendered easier when the manual of standard procedure, which the Lieutenant-Governor desired the Board last year to have drawn up, and which has been prepared, is issued. Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., was in charge of the Bengal Surveys from the 1st to the 20th October 1892, when Colonel Sandeman, the substantive Director, returned from leave and resumed charge, retaining it for the rest of the year. The latter inspected all the large surveys, some of them more than once, and was about nine months on tour, inclusive of short halts in Calcutta when passing from one camp to another. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., who submits the Settlement Report, was in charge of the Office of Director of Land Records throughout the year without intermission. He was on tour for 164 days, distributed among every month of the year with the exception of May and June. The Lieutenant-Governor is thoroughly satisfied with the activity displayed by both the Directors in touring and inspecting, and, with one or two exceptions, no instance of any deficiency in this respect on the part of the Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers and Survey Officers has been brought to his notice.

The arrangement and general preparation of both the Reports under review are generally approved by Government with certain exceptions which will be mentioned in this review.

General results.

3. The Settlement Report shows operations in progress in every Division except the Presidency, while survey work has been carried on in six of the nine Divisions. The following arrears were under the Director of Land Records' control:—(1) for settlements of revenue in temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates (inclusive of portions of permanently-settled estates under survey), 8,895 square miles; (2) for survey and records of rights in private estates, 1,618 square miles; (3) for survey and record of rights in Wards' estates, 1,977 square miles: total 12,490 square miles. This is about one-twelfth of the whole area of the Province of Bengal.

The following statements show the general outturn and cost of the work under the control of the two Directors during the year 1892-93, as compared with 1891-92, according to the reports received:—

According to the Settlement Reports for the years ending 30th September 1892 and 30th September 1893.

	Area surveyed cadastrally in square miles.		Cost of survey.		Cost of settlement.		Total cost.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Temporarily settled tracts and Government estates	2,494	1,829	5,65,243	4,18,828	3,89,445	3,85,629	9,54,688	8,04,457
2. Private estates	31	1,250	8,080	3,19,540	24,834	79,321	32,914	3,98,861
3. Wards' estates	25	54	18,946	49,941	52,201	36,011	71,147	85,952
Total ...	2,550	3,133	5,92,269	7,88,309	4,66,480	5,00,961	10,58,749	12,89,270

According to the Survey Reports.

	Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Forest survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Hill sketching.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
1891-92	4,713	187	327	362	2,290*	1,452	194
1892-93	5,253	1,247	...	...	3,090	2,912	...

* Inclusive of 364 square miles of revision survey of the irrigation survey of 1878 in Orissa (scale 32″ = a mile).

N.B.—The report on settlements includes some small surveys which were not conducted under the Director of Surveys; and the report on surveys includes some surveys with which the Director of Land Records was not concerned.

These figures show that the work done has increased as compared with the previous year, its character varying as the larger operations pass on from Chittagong and Orissa to Bihar. The settlement operations in progress have for their object the preparation of a record of rights, and those in temporarily-settled estates have as a further object the reassessment of the land revenue. The cost of surveys and settlements incurred by Government from the beginning of the operations up to the 30th September 1893, in the three large areas under settlement of land revenue, viz., Orissa, Chittagong and the Western Duars, has increased from about 19 lakhs to nearly 27 lakhs of rupees; but it is too early as yet to frame a general estimate of the increase of revenue which will be obtained in Orissa and Chittagong. The total expenditure on account of survey and settlement proceedings in Wards' estates in 1892-93 is shown as Rs. 85,952 (but this is exclusive of the expenditure in the Sarail pargana, which has not been included, as it should have been, in Appendix I to the Report of the Director of Land Records) against Rs. 71,147 (exclusive of survey expenditure in the Burdwan Raj estates) returned for 1891-92. In private estates in which settlement operations were conducted under the Director of Surveys and Land Records in 1892-93, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,98,861 against Rs. 32,914 expended in the preceding year; the higher figures indicating the extent of the work undertaken in the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's estates and in North Bihar.

Statistics and reports.

4. The statistical tables furnished in the Director of Surveys' report are excellent, and the Director of Land Records will be desired to improve his formal statements up to the same standard. There is, however, room for improvement in the arrangement of the information in both reports, and some suggestions will be useful to both Directors in drawing up their reports for the present year. The cardinal point to remember is that survey and settlement work is divided under six main heads: (1) Traverse survey, (2) Cadastral survey, (3) Record-writing or khanapuri, (4) Attestation and draft publication, (5) Case work, (6) final publication. Of these the first two stages are under the Director of Surveys exclusively, the last three under the Director of settlement exclusively, and the third under both combined. Colonel Sandeman's treatment of the first two stages leaves little to desire, but for the third stage he should record the amount of inspection done by Survey and Assistant Survey officers and by Inspectors, showing the number of officers, the number of villages inspected, and the number of fields, the entries of which have been tested by them on the spot. The figures in all tables in both the reports should be separately given for each separate district, not for the whole of North Bihar or Orissa. The report of the Director of Settlements should carry on the story from the khanapuri stage, and it might be somewhat abbreviated by omission or curtailment of the statistics of traverse and cadastral survey already included in the Survey report. With regard to the third or khanapuri stage, he should give similar information as to the number of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers engaged in inspection, and the amount done by them. With regard to the next stage, attestation, he should show for each district (*a*) the number of officers employed, (*b*) the number of plots, (*c*) of tenants, (*d*) of villages, (*e*) of square miles attested, and *f*) the number of draft publications of records. Here would follow remarks on the adequacy of the amount of work accomplished and on those officers who have done best or worst in this respect, with explanations of the causes which may have led to any failure to work up to the programme. Under the next head should be reported for each district the amount of case-work performed, such as (*a*) boundary disputes, (*b*) settlements of fair rents under section 104, (*c*) objections preferred under section 105 of the Tenancy Act, (*d*) disputes decided under section 106, (*e*) cases appealed, (*f*) decisions upheld, (*g*) decisions reversed. As regards settlement of fair rents, a table should show the number of villages in which the cases have arisen, the number of tenants involved, the existing rents and the rents settled by decisions of courts. In connection with decisions appealed against, information should be given of the class of decisions and the grounds for reversal whenever any point of importance or of general interest is involved. Under the last head would come information as to the number of villages whose records had been finally published, the fairing of records, and the apportionment of costs, if any has been made. The reports submitted by the Settlement Officers also admit of improvement in substance and arrangement in some cases. They are not always as full as they might be. They should recount the principal matters which have occupied attention during the year; show the progress attained under chief heads and compare it with the programme; state the expenditure as compared with the estimate, and work out the rates of costs per square mile and acre. The Director of Land Records should be instructed to prepare abstract forms for exhibiting the principal facts thus summarized, and such others as he may think necessary. Appendices I and II of his report should be continued, but they combine the results for the whole province; and what is referred to here is the information required as to the main results in each district in the body of the Report. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Board have already had under consideration the method of preparation of the annual reports of Settlement Officers and the statistical forms to be attached thereto. In the Survey Report the estates should be dealt with in the groups and order followed in the Settlement Report for the year 1892-93.

Survey and Settlement Procedure.

5. In the Government Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports of 1891-92, considerable space was devoted to a description of the more uniform procedure for conducting survey and settlement operations throughout Bengal, which had been introduced under Sir Charles Elliott's authority, by the Directors of Bengal

Surveys and Land Records; and a contrast was drawn between, on the one hand, the disadvantages of the Chittagong procedure, under which the two Departments worked separately and without any mutual support, and, on the other hand, the improvements effected in Bihar and Orissa by the new procedure, which, by the amalgamation of the two Departments as parts of one establishment working jointly towards a common end, ensured greater despatch, precision and cheapness. Colonel Sandeman in his present report for the season 1892-93 has dwelt fully on this subject, and is much impressed by the advantages ensured by the "new system" under which—

"the amalgamation of the two Departments of Survey and Settlement, as parts of one establishment working jointly to a common end, was insisted on as the radical principle on which all concerned should act. Thus each cadastral camp became *de facto* the settlement office, and the survey inspectors and amins or patwaris became the Settlement Officers' establishments for all the purposes for which two separate establishments had previously been employed in the field. The Extra Assistant Superintendents and Sub-Assistant Superintendents of Survey supervised the construction of the maps, and, acting under the orders of the Settlement Officer, the writing of records, which proved a tangible accession of strength to the Settlement Officer, under whose responsibility the record-writing was done. The Deputy Superintendent of Survey acted jointly with the Settlement Officer and supervised all the professional work. Such a system made it possible to have one process in the field and in office instead of several, and one establishment for the execution and supervision of the maps and records in place of two. In the one operation all that is necessary for the completion of the records was done, and the final attestation is the only after-stage. This is now proceeding at the Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers' camps."

and he further writes:—

"There is a radical difference between this procedure and that formerly* prevailing, when the survey officials were held responsible for the accuracy of the record-writing, which was not completed in every particular, but only certain columns of the khasra were filled in at the khanapuri stage."

*i. e., in 1891-92.

The Board, however, in reviewing the present Reports, profess themselves unable to see any difference in principle between the old and the new procedure, and they have contradicted, while they have made no reference to, what was written on this subject in last year's Resolution.

His Honour understands the Board's contention to be, in the main, that the two Departments of Survey and Settlement were always intended to be amalgamated and to co-operate in the field in professional surveys, as is necessarily the case in non-professional proceedings. They are to a certain extent correct in this contention, and while Mr. Collin was in charge of the experimental survey in Muzaffarpur, no serious defects seem to have existed; but later on the practice seems to have diverged from the original lines, and until the year 1891, in tracts where a professional survey was engaged, not only were these intentions often not carried out, but the arrangements made were often such that it was not possible that they should be carried out. Too frequently a Settlement Officer was not appointed until the record-writing had already been taken in hand and considerably advanced by the Survey Department; and then the Settlement Officer, appointed too late, set to work to pull to pieces and find fault with those records. Thus the Settlement Officer of the Dakhin-Shahbazpur estates reports (page lxxxii, Settlement Report) that the survey party finished its work and made over its records to him between November 1891 and May 1892. "But as the tenures and complications of interests were not properly understood by the party, the records were incomplete and defective and had to be done nearly all over again." Again on page lxxi of the Report will be found the following remark by Babu Sukumar Haldar, Settlement Officer of the Burdwan Raj estates: "The inaccurate state of the survey records, due partly to the original record-writing having been done in Urdu by amins ignorant of the local language, partly also to the khanapuri being carried out without the supervision of a Settlement Officer, partly to the fact that the tenants were not supplied with parchas at the time of the survey, has made this work one of great difficulty." The same procedure tainted and delayed the work in the Western Duars, in Sarail, and in other places where professional parties were employed: and it was actively in progress in Orissa when the Lieutenant-Governor first visited Cuttack in March 1891. The two Departments were working as separate units between which there was

no harmonious action, but constant friction; they went over the same ground separately. The Survey Department made the cadastral survey, and only recorded the facts of undisputed possession in the khasras. Far from co-operating, the Settlement Officers held themselves in no way responsible for the record-writing of the survey, and it was not till the season of 1891-92 had nearly ended that precise instructions for the record-writing were drawn up by the revenue officials and placed in the hands of the Survey Officers. The system which had the support of the Settlement Manual of the time, and which was followed in former seasons, was to depute a second establishment of munsarims and muharrirs to go over the whole ground again, after the Survey Department had left the field, in order to correct mistakes and effect a preliminary attestation. This establishment often worked under far less effective control than the distrusted survey amins. This dissociation of interests culminated in the system adopted in Chittagong, where the work was broken up into four distinct sections. *First*, the Survey Department made the cadastral survey showing on the map all the minute sub-divisions of the fields, and gave a tracing of the map to the Settlement Department; *secondly*, the Settlement Department took the trace and prepared the khasra, leaving the area column blank, and marked the true fields on the trace, striking out the superfluous lines of sub-division; *thirdly*, the Survey Department inked the maps, extracted the areas, numbered the fields, and returned the maps with area lists to the Settlement Department; *fourthly*, the Settlement Department entered the areas in the records and proceeded with the record-writing and subsidiary work. In 1892-93, on the other hand (except in Chittagong), the Revenue Officers, of whom a strong staff was appointed for the purpose in Orissa and Bihar, took over the survey establishment, and through this one establishment under their own supervision and responsibility, completed the record-writing in all particulars inclusive of the separation of interests in the land, the recording of rents, and, as far as possible, the settlement of disputes at the khanapuri stage. Precise rules approved by both Departments were drawn up, and there were complete co-operation and mutual support. In addition to more harmonious working, there is no doubt that far greater accuracy has been obtained in the record-writing, as well as greater economy. The attestation officers, who have taken up the records written in 1892-93, are employed on attestation work proper, and not chiefly in completing records only partly written at the khanapuri stage. The working of the procedure of 1892-93 is referred to by the Settlement Officer of Orissa in paragraph 6 of his report of the 10th May 1893, in the following words:—

"The object of the new system was to have the khanapuri so supervised at the time that it is being done by the Assistant Settlement Officers that the records will be sufficiently correct to enable final attestation to be done at once from them without the necessity of sending irresponsible, ignorant and untrustworthy muharrirs into each village before final attestation to correct errors preliminarily and to settle as many disputes as possible. The process consists in the Assistant Settlement Officers, aided by select kanungos and head Inspectors, moving rapidly about among the villages as kanapuri is in progress, and immediately correcting such errors as they find the khanapuri amins making, and bringing the mistakes to the notice of the camp officers, so that general corrective orders may be issued.....It may confidently be anticipated that the system has done much good by correcting broad errors made by amins and Inspectors."

The fundamental difference between the procedure of 1892-93 and that previously in force was therefore that it was sought in that season, by the appointment of a strong staff of Revenue Officers, to inspect the khanapuri as it was being carried on in the villages, and to decide disputes and difficulties as they arose, and by the fusion of the survey and settlement staffs to obtain more correct and complete records at the initial stage of the work.

Training of local surveyors.

6. The anticipation formed last year that the employment of local agency on surveys and settlements would materially reduce the cost has not been realized. The attempt to utilize such agency was chiefly made in Bihar. In Muzaffarpur very little was done in this respect, and the survey was mostly carried out by amins from the North-Western Provinces, who were not, however, here (as in Bengal) under the disadvantage of not knowing the language. In Champaran great hopes were entertained that the work in Bettiah could be done by the patwaris, or at least by their relatives or substitutes, local men who knew the raiyats and the tenures, and whose knowledge of surveying and of the

records would, it was hoped, be useful either to the estate or to Government afterwards. It was found, however, impossible to compel them to turn out an adequate amount of work. In April 1893, the difficulties which were experienced in working with the unregistered, unreformed and uncontrolled patwaris in Bettiah were reported by the Director of Surveys, and questions arose as to the legal powers which could be exercised over the patwaris. During the recess the registration of the patwaris was ordered, but afterwards, when it was found that the zamindars did not support the scheme, it was decided to work through professional amins in future instead of the patwaris. Some 200 local men have been instructed as amins, but the service is not popular. Colonel Sandeman reports that the divorce of the patwari from a share in the operations finally dissolves the hope of obtaining a low rate of cost, as compared with that of a survey made by similar agency in other Provinces. The Survey Schools, whether of Patna or of Cuttack, have been found so ineffectual in providing a staff of local men fit for employment of this class, that some doubt has been entertained as to the utility of these schools, and the Director of Public Instruction has been consulted about their retention.

7. In the following paragraphs the progress made in the larger survey settlements will be reviewed in the same order as last year.

Bihar.

By the end of the season, of the whole area of 12,524 square miles of the four districts in North Bihar which have been notified for survey, 7,159 remained for traverse, 11,165 for cadastral survey, and 11,419 for record-writing. The work done during the season is exhibited in the following statement:—

	Traverse survey.		Cadastral survey.		Record-writing.		Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing.	Cost rate per square mile.			Cost of survey and record-writing per acre.	Expenditure on settlement.	Cost of settlement per acre of record-writing.
	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Villages.	Area in square miles.	Villages.	Area in square miles.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey and record-writing.	Total cost.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	
Muzaffarpur	997	38,515	1,153	529	1,052	466	76,413	38 9 7	154 6 5	193 0 0	Nearly 4½ as.	34,301	Nearly 2 as.
Champaran ...	1,103	30,654	244	416	234	320	41,182	27 12 10	116 1 7	143 14 5	„ 3 as.	21,732	„ 1¾ as.
Saran ...	894	34,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga ...	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total work done up to 30th September 1893 was as follows:—

	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record of rights.
1	2	3	4
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Muzaffarpur ...	(a)3,047	(b)943	(c)785
Champaran ...	1,466	416	320
Saran ...	894	.....	.....
Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....

including (a) 803, (b) 414, (c) 319, done in 1885-86.

It appears from the Settlement Officer's report, to which the Board have drawn attention, that under a system which has since been discontinued, the large sum of Rs. 29,947 was advanced in Champaran during the year under report by landlords and paid to patwaris and coolies; this amount (or at any rate so much of it as represents work done) will have to be either allowed as a set-off in the apportionment of expenses, or otherwise recouped to the landlords. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that accounts have been kept of these advances, and that they can be properly adjusted. Various reasons, including those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are given to explain the high cost of the work in North Bihar during the first season, and it is expected that the rates of cost will diminish as further experience is gained and larger

areas are completed. At present the daily outturn of survey work performed by the amins, and the number of fiel s entered in the khasra by amins or muharrirs, is far below what is expected of a staff thoroughly trained and acquainted with the language and tenures of the people. The parties which in the present programmes are set down to cover 500 square miles in the season ought to be able to cover 750 square miles, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that Colonel Sandeman, in the course of time, if sufficiently left to himself and unhampered by changes of system, will be able to get this work out of them, and will thereby bring down the entire cost of all survey operations, not only to Rs. 160 per square mile, but considerably below that rate.

The operations in Bihar.

8. The satisfactory progress attained in the record-writing in Bihar is attributable largely to the careful instructions drawn up by the Settlement Officers and by the Director of Land Records after a careful study of local facts and conditions. The unit of map and record is the village as pointed out by the people, but where the area of the village, as it stands at present according to the boundaries pointed out and accepted by the people themselves, differs substantially from the old revenue survey village, the boundaries of the old revenue survey village have been also marked on the new maps to connect them with the old revenue survey. The general explanatory notice of the objects of the survey and its procedure, drawn up with the approval of Government in February 1893 and widely circulated in English and the vernacular, was calculated to reassure the people. There was much less obstruction to the traverse survey than in the previous year, but it is difficult to make the people understand that the traverse lines cannot be taken exactly along the boundaries, and do not prejudice their rights. The Director of Land Records considers the attitude of the people generally in North Bihar towards the survey and settlement operations to be at least as favourable as could have been expected. Much interest has been shown by the raiyats in obtaining parchas and in ascertaining that their rights have been correctly recorded, though this feature has been less noticeable in Champaran than in Muzaffarpur. He has been much struck by the patient attendance of landlords and tenants during the record writing and the attestation proceedings. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in Mr. Macpherson's opinions as here quoted. On his inspection visits to the settlement and survey camps, he has seen no trace of the ignorance and indifference to their rights, which the Champaran raiyats are said to have displayed. They seemed to him to be as interested and intelligent as those of the Muzaffarpur district.

Bihar—Settlement.

9. The settlement work done in Bihar during the year under review may be summarized as follows:—

In Muzaffarpur the records were attested by the Settlement Officer, Mr. P. C. Lyon, and three Assistants for an area of 66 square miles, comprised in 320 villages with 35,799 tenants. The number of plots is not stated. Draft records were published for 59 square miles. 311 villages. No records were finally published. Eighty-five applications for settlement of fair rents affecting 1,015 tenants were preferred, and 66 affecting 713 tenants were decided. The former rental of these 713 tenants was Rs. 5,138, and their rents as settled amount to Rs. 5,527, an increase of 7·57 per cent. Almost the whole of this increase was given in cases in which the raiyats acknowledged that they had taken up new lands in excess of those settled with them, and agreed to pay a small increase of rent. Under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, 187 cases were decided: and 868 objections were dealt with. The total expenditure in this district has been Rs. 1,92,519, viz., Rs. 34,301 on settlement and the remainder on the survey.

In Champaran the records were attested by the Settlement Officer, Mr. E. G. Colvin, and one Assistant for an area of 41 square miles, 72 villages, 34,340 khasra numbers. In this area 66 applications for settlement of fair rents affecting 4,362 tenants were presented by landlords: 38 of these applications were disposed of, with the result that the rents of 1,385 tenants were raised from Rs. 5,768 to Rs. 5,946, or 3 per cent. In many cases the tenants filed *solehnamas*, agreeing to pay rent at existing rates per bigha for the whole area shown to be in their possession by the survey, on condition of allowance to be made to them at the rate of two cottahs in the bigha to cover differences

of measurement. The cost of the survey in the district from the commencement has been Rs. 1,21,330, and of settlement Rs. 21,732, total Rs. 1,43,062, to which must be added the sum of Rs 29,947 (or at least a large part of it) advanced by landlords and paid to patwaris and coolies as mentioned in paragraph 7 above. The Board have called for an explanation of the fact that while only 2½ per cent. of the entire body of tenants are non-occupancy raiyats in Muzaffarpur, 43 per cent. of the tenants holding under tenure-holders are non-occupancy raiyats in Champaran, and why it is that the percentage of non-occupancy raiyats under tenure-holders is so much larger than that of those holding under proprietors direct. His Honour would wish to see the explanation furnished by the Settlement Officer in accordance with the Board's orders. The Board also remark that with reference to Rule 23, Chapter VI of the Tenancy Act Rules, and section 35 of that Act, the Settlement Officer should satisfy himself that admissions are in accordance with actual facts. This suggestion seems hardly correct, for section 35 refers to enhancement of rent by suit, not to the question of a raiyat's status; and rule 23 lays down that the raiyat's admission, after the law has been explained to him by the Revenue Officer, shall be accepted.

10. The work done in Orissa during the season of 1892-93 is shown as follows in columns 4 to 15:—

Orissa survey.

	Total area under survey and record of rights.	Total area under settlement of revenue.	Traverse Survey.			Cadastral Survey.		Record-writing.		Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing.	Cost per square mile.			Cost of survey and record-writing per acre.
			Number of villages.	Square miles.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey and record-writing.	Total cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Rs.					Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
Cuttack	2,325	2,116	.....	.....	3,794*	862	474	1,614	795	1,21,487	.....	150	172 8 for Orissa.	.....
Puri	985	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		0 4 4
Balasore	1,697	1,697	2,366	1,074	49,601	2,057	1,093	2,042	1,078	1,13,762	47	103		.....
Total ...	5,007	4,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* For completion of previous year's work.

The survey of Orissa during the last two seasons has been made chiefly by Hindustani amins. The record-writing has been done by Uriyas. Field maps have been made and records written and delivered by the Survey Department as follows:—In Puri, for the whole area under survey, comprising 1,960 villages and 14½ lakhs of plots; in Cuttack, for 2,277 square miles, 4,862 villages and 40½ lakhs of plots; in Balasore, for 1,093 square miles, 2,042 villages and about 26 lakhs of plots. These figures give totals of 4,355 square miles and 8,864 villages, which do not quite coincide with the totals of 4,394 square miles and 8,868 villages mentioned in another passage of the Settlement Report.

The expenditure includes large arrears of the previous season, so that the total cost rate of survey for the Division of Rs. 172-8-0 per square mile compares unfavourably with the rate of 1891-92, which was shown to be Rs. 157 per square mile. The higher rate is attributed to the necessity for completing the traverse records of past seasons before consigning them to the Surveyor-General's office: this work should have been done year by year. The Lieutenant-Governor bears in mind, however, that some of the delay and expense of the Orissa survey is due to the inefficiency of a survey officer during the past season, and to the bad work of another who was employed in the earlier stages of the work. These cases, like that of another officer in Champaran, are a warning as to the serious mischief which may be caused by placing an incompetent survey officer in charge of extensive establishments and large operations. Instead of the Hindustani amins employed, the Director of Surveys would have preferred to employ the local Uriyas, who would, he thinks, have worked as cheaply and as well. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this opinion. The records were prepared during the year under review in accordance with the following principles, which briefly summarize the new procedure referred to in paragraph 4 above, viz., (*a*) joint control of Survey and Settlement Officers; (*b*) the completion of the records, including rents

and status in the first instance, with the exception of the Settlement Officer's personal entries; (*c*) the responsibility of the Survey Officer for the maps and of the Revenue Officers for the records; (*d*) the simultaneous preparation of the three records, viz., khasra, khatian and parcha; (*e*) the revision of the khewat. The want of precise instructions for the record-writing in Orissa until June 1892 was noticed in last year's Resolution, and the orderly system introduced during the year under review was of great advantage to the work. The people displayed no keen interest in the proceedings, and the officers complained of non-attendance. The survey of the towns of Balasore and Cuttack (including the khas mahal lands) and the French possessions in Balasore and the Temple lands in Puri will be of considerable administrative advantage.

Orissa—Settlement.

11. The settlement was under Mr. W. Maude for the greater part of the year. He succeeded to the post on the death of Mr. H. R. Reily by an accident, and found that he had a heavy task to accomplish before he could introduce accuracy and method into the working of the office and staff. Supervision of the record-writing and attestation of the initial records prepared by the survey establishment have formed the principal work of the year for the Revenue Officers. The outturn of attestation is shown as follows:—

	Villages.		Square miles.		Plots.		Tenants.	
	In 1892-93.	Up to date.	In 1892-93.	Up to date.	In 1892-93.	Up to date.	In 1892-93.	Up to date.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	963	2,132	431	852·35	794,863	1,679,147	174,566	Figures not returned.
Puri	62	1,956	50	983·	117,216	1,469,511	20,482	
Balasore	511	511	127	136·71	209,051	209,051	50,723	
Total ...	1,537	4,599	608*	1,972·06	1,120,950	3,357,709	245,771	.....

* Subsequently reported to be 618 square miles.

No applications for settlement of fair rents were made during the year and no fair rents were fixed. Mr. R. Nathan, C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, prepared soil maps and experimental assessment sheets based thereon for a number of villages in the Kotdesh pargana in Puri, and submitted a careful report in which he discussed the proper mode of treatment of different kinds of tenures and rights, and the methods and principles to be followed in the assessment of fair rents. His proposals have recently come under the consideration of Government. On his recent visit to Orissa Sir Charles Elliott made enquiries into the proper principles of reassessment of the land revenue, and has offered some suggestions for the consideration of the Board and the local officers. The cost of the settlement operations, Rs. 1,87,609, distributed over the area attested, about 618 square miles, gives a rate of nearly Rs. 304 per square mile, or about 7½ annas per acre. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to be well satisfied with the thoroughness of the attestation work done in 1892-93 and since; but from calculations made of the average performances of each Assistant Settlement Officer, he has deduced that the rate of progress was slower than the previous year, and the cost rate, as the Board have pointed out, is excessively high. Progress in attestation has been much hampered in Orissa by the inaccuracy and incompleteness of the records written in 1889-91. The larger outturn of 1891—92 was obtained, it is apprehended, at some sacrifice of thoroughness and accuracy in the attestation work. There is now some danger lest in his praiseworthy desire to obtain accuracy the Settlement Officer should go into the extreme of too much refinement, and of aiming at an unattainable degree of perfection. The Board remark that if the khasras and khatians had been correctly prepared by the Survey Department, much better progress might have been made in attestation at a much lower cost rate. They could hardly have supplied a stronger instance of the evil effects of

1891-92.
11 officers: each attested 212 villages, 166,807 plots, 64,007 acres, or 100 square miles.
1892-93.
16 officers: each attested 92 villages, 64,448 plots, 14,469 tenants 22,776 acres, or 36 square miles.

the old system and the necessity for the adoption of the new procedure (of amalgamated working) discussed above. Had the khasras and khatians been prepared by both the Survey and Settlement Departments together, they would have been more accurate and the cost would have been lower.

Chittagong.

12. The system of procedure in Chittagong has been continued on the lines of the previous year, as it was considered too late to make any changes. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot agree with the tenor of the Board's remarks that it would have been advisable to introduce a new system, in a small portion of the work, at the end of the operations, against the opinions of the local officers. When officers have become habituated to one system, and have established it over some hundreds of square miles, it is not worth while to insist on their adopting unwillingly a new system for the last 150 square miles. It should be remembered how hard it is for officers and their establishment, thoroughly imbued with one system, to change suddenly to another. The outturn and cost rates of the year were as follows:—

Traverse Survey.				Cadastral Survey.			
Number of villages.	Square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.	Number of villages.	Square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
17	88	5,491	62 6 5	70	159	32,859	206 9 7

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the rates of cost for mapping only, without any record-writing, are high; but he understands that they are attributable in some measure to the complications in procedure as well as to the nature of the country. The cadastral and skeleton boundary survey of this district were complete by the end of the year under review.

Chittagong—Settlement.

13. The khasra writing of 155 villages and 410,454 plots was completed by the Settlement Department during the year, the work for 875 villages having been done in previous years. The khatians of 354 villages which remained to be written were completed, so that the initial record-writing of the district was finished for the 1,030 villages surveyed. This work was carried on principally under the eye of the Settlement Officer, Mr. C. G. H. Allen, himself, the attestion work being mainly carried on by his 17 Assistants. During the year records for 532 villages, containing 507,575 khatians and 1,531,437 plots, were attested. At the end of the year records for only 123 villages remained to be attested. The attestation work fell short of the programme by 160;000 fields, but the programme was a high one, requiring every officer to attest 25,000 fields in each month. Still the work done in every branch of settlement duty in Chittagong was larger than in Orissa; seven officers in Chittagong attested records for 15 lakhs, 16 officers in Orissa attested records for 10 lakhs of plots. Each of the seven officers in Chittagong attested records for 76 villages, 72,510 khatians, 218,777 plots. The area is not given, but as the area of 1,048 villages is 1,866 square miles, the area of 532 villages may be taken to be about 1,000 square miles, so that each officer attested records for 135 square miles. To this must be added the case-work and soil maps for 428 villages comprising 411 square miles prepared in the year. Fair rents were settled for 1,041 tenure-holders in Ramu and for 782 tenants in Jaldi and Belgaon. The rents of the former have been increased from Rs. 37,926 to Rs. 46,890, and of the latter from Rs. 15,044 to Rs. 16,813. The case-work of the year comprised 792 boundary disputes, 43,981 objection cases, 1,059 settlements of fair rents, 627 disputes tried as civil suits. The settlement work of the year cost Rs. 1,54,863, making a total expenditure from the beginning of the operations of Rs. 5,21,766 on survey and Rs. 3,85,055 on settlement. Assuming that the attestation work extended over 947 square miles, the cost rate was Rs. 163 per square mile, or annas 4 per acre. But the data are insufficient for accurate calculations. The total cost-rate for the operations in

Chittagong had exceeded 12 annas an acre down to the end of September 1893.

Assessment of Land Revenue.

14. The terms of settlement for 2,521 taluks had expired in or before 1892-93; for 4,359 they fell in during 1893-94; for 6,501 they will fall in during the year 1894-95; and for 18,335 they will expire between 1895 and 1898. These figures show the necessity of pressing on the settlement of fair rents as quickly as possible; for already much revenue has been lost by delay. It is much to be regretted, and it is the chief blot on the progress made during the year, that no advance has been made towards the resettlement of the land revenue, either here or in Orissa. A mistake was made originally in Chittagong by giving the assessment of a small tract (the Ramu thana) to an inexperienced assistant. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Chittagong during the winter of 1892-93 with the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, in order to inspect the settlement work, and specially to look into the assessment proposals for Ramu: it was conceived that most of the difficult questions were disposed of on this occasion, but no orders appear to have issued during the year, and matters appear still to stand where they were. The resettlement of the land revenue is a class of work of which, since the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed, Settlement Officers have necessarily had little opportunity of gaining experience, and it is the more obligatory that the Settlement Officer himself should learn the work and feel his way, and not make it over to a subordinate before he has acquired power to guide him. It is unwise also to concentrate attention on one class of work at a time, and to carry it on by stages over the whole area of operations. Both in Chittagong and in Orissa, attestation and settlement of rents and resettlement of revenue should have been going on simultaneously in different parts of the districts, so that experience might be acquired at leisure and the proper system developed (as is always the case) through many experiments more or less abortive till the right path is struck out.

Western Duars.

15. In the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri the survey work was all completed by May 1892, and some mapping only remained to be finished during the year under report. It is unfortunate that the details of the tea land surveys, *i.e.*, of the blocks reserved for future tea cultivation, which have been in progress for some years under the district authorities, could not be utilized for the topographical maps on account of their inaccuracies. In the circumstances, there is no help for it but to leave blank in the large scale maps the topography of the grants, and only to use the materials of the tea survey so far that the tea blocks shall be identifiable and traceable on the professional survey maps. It is desirable that the geographical maps should contain as many of the thana and tahsil boundaries, towns, markets, ferries and other local names as can be inserted. The area under settlement in this tract has been nearly 767 square miles, within which 9,324 revenue-paying jotes have been settled; for 7,891 of these jotes the records had been previously attested, and for the remaining 1,433 they were attested during the year. The Settlement Officer also dealt with 389 jotes on the late Colonel Hidayat Ali's grant, and with 1,000 blocks of khas land. Rate reports were prepared during the year for all the parganas for which rates had not been already sanctioned by Government; the new jamabandi was published for 9,268 jotes out of the 9,324; new leases were issued and kabuliyats taken. The total number of tenants in the area settled is 63,369, of whom 22,802 are adhiars or under-tenants paying rents in kind. It is satisfactory to observe that, in all the 816 cases appealed to the Commissioner, the decision of the Settlement Officer, Mr. D. Sunder, was upheld without exception. The revenue at the last settlement of the four tahsils and one pargana amounted to Rs. 2,33,999; by the new settlement it is Rs. 3,70,316 – an increase of Rs. 1,36,317. This increase is chiefly due to the extension of cultivation in the Duars, by which the number of jotes has risen from 6,953 to 9,324. It is also to some extent due to the enhancement of rates in the more advanced parts of the Duars, and to the assessment of revenue-free lands. The facility with which collections are being made show that the settlement rates, while productive of higher revenue, are not excessive. The cost of settlement has been Rs. 1,36,854, and of survey Rs. 3,75,105 up to 30th September 1893, total Rs. 5,11,959, *i.e.*, about Rs. 667½

the square mile, or between a rupee and 17 annas the acre. Mr. Sunder's work has been highly commended by all the revenue authorities, and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits his final report with interest.

Smaller Government estates.

16. Survey and settlement oparations were carried on during the year under the supervision of the Directors in the Government estates shown in the following statement, which gives particulars of the amount of survey work done and of the cost incurred:—

	Traverse survey.				Cadastral survey.			
	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Cost rate per square mile.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Cost rate per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Pataspur estates (Midnapore) ...	92	57	3,823	67 1 7	92	57	7,315	163 4 9
Jaipur estates (Bogra)	153	60	4,514	75 3 2	22	13	1,922	147 12 10
Backergunge	Survey complete in 1891-92.				.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali churs	Ditto		in 1891.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Palamau	56	38	1,001	26 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

The cost in the Pataspur estates was high owing to the want of demarcation, the poor work turned out by the Bengali amins, and the expenditure on the minute survey of village sites. The 18 temporarily-settled estates of pargana Pataspur now under resettlement were transferred from Balasore to Midnapore in 1825, and have been settled for short terms since the last regular settlement expired in 1884. Khasras were written during the year for 38 villages completely and partly for 17 more. Khatians were prepared fully for 23 villages and partly for 3 others. Then the Survey establishments were withdrawn, and it was arranged that the Settlement Department should during the following season continue doing the work which it had not been possible to finish. The total estimate of cost of survey and settlement was Rs. 22,313, but the share debitable to the Survey Department was exceeded, and an explanation should be submitted.

The eight Jaipur estates in Bogra and Dinajpur cover an area of 44 square miles, and contain 153 villages. The original estimate for the survey was Rs. 6,900, and the total estimate for survey and settlement was Rs. 11,659; but the total survey expenditure alone is expected to reach Rs. 12,122, or 6 annas 10 pies per acre, and no settlement work was done during the year. The reasons why the programme of work could not be accomplished have been stated to be—delays in starting, inclemency of the weather, want of adequate establishments, scarcity of labour and necessity of importation, the objections made to khanapuri. Some allowance may be made for these difficulties, but some of them might have been foreseen, as the Board observe. It has been, for instance, unfortunately a common practice in Bengal to order and enter upon a survey too late in the season to admit of its being finished before the rains, so that expenditure has been incurred unnecessarily; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there will be no repetition of such a mistake. His Honour is very averse from any of these operations being undertaken or expenditure incurred until all preparations are complete. The Board notice the want of Bengali amins for the Jaipur survey; but the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the Director of Surveys has always expressed his desire to train and employ local agency, whether Biharis, Bengalies or Uriyas, wherever possible. Amins from the North-Western Provinces were imported to Bogra because there was no time to train local men.

The survey and the initial record-writing in respect of the 17 Government estates in Backergunge, comprising an area of 82¾ square miles under settlement during the year, had been completed before October 1892, and the records had been attested. Rents had been settled in the previous year for 2,735 out of the 6,565 tenants, and for 3,830 tenants were settled during the year. The rental of these 6,565 raiyats of all classes has been raised from Rs. 1,30,933 to Rs. 2,02,194, and the former revenue from Rs. 49,808 to Rs. 1,00,887, an increase of Rs. 51,078. The increased demand is chiefly due

to increased cultivation, more accurate record of the assets, and the increase of revenue is also in part due to the fact that some of the estates have been taken under khas management. During the year Rs. 1,767 were spent on settlement, and the whole cost of the operations is expected to amount to Rs. 47,931, or a rate of 14½ annas an acre. The Lieutenant-Governor must request that greater attention be paid to the cost of the operations, and that full explanation be submitted when it exceeds 8 annas an acre. He desires to know on what work the Deputy Collector in charge of the settlement is still engaged, and a final report should be submitted to Government.

The two Noakhali chars only comprise an area of 12 square miles, and would, under the recent orders regarding control of smaller settlements, have been left to the Commissioner. The non-professional survey was completed in 1891, and the records were attested and fair rent settled by September 1892. Appeals were then preferred by the tenants to the Special Judge, which had to be decided before final publication of the records could be made; and the final stage of the operations had not been reached in the case of either estate by the end of the year. An increase of revenue has been obtained, but some has already been lost by diluvion, to which such lands are always liable.

The survey-settlement of the Government Palamau Estate of 428 square miles (of which about a quarter is estimated to be cultivated) comprised in 383 villages was undertaken in consequence of the expiry of the thikadari settlement. The increase in cultivation since the last settlement is estimated at 50 per cent., but no estimate of the increase of revenue expected has been furnished to Government. Traverse survey was commenced late in the field season of 1892-93, and 38 square miles were traversed at a cost of Rs. 1,001. It is satisfactory to observe that 65 surveyors had been locally trained and took the field at the close of the year.

Wards' Estates.

17. The extent of the operations undertaken on Wards' estates and the progress made during the year, as well as the cost rate per square mile, will appear from the following statement. The survey in most cases had been previously completed.

	Area under settlement in square miles.	Traverse survey during the year.			Skeleton survey during the year.			Cadastral survey during the year.		Cost during the year.		
		Area in square miles.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs. A.P.		Rs.	Rs. A.P.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals ...	308	126(a)	11,366	90 3 2	783(a)	30,351	38 12 10	...	...	41,717	10,698	...
Talipabad estate ...	71	...	1,902	...	...	...	...	...	6,303	8,205	4,735	12,940
Dakhin Shabazpur estate	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	13,968	13,968
Sarail	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tikari	600(b)	271	15,857	58 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kujong	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,285	2,285
Kanika	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4,325	4,344

(a) In addition to the area shown in column 2.
(b) 500, if the area let out in mukarari is excluded.

The Burdwan Raj khas mahals situated in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Midnapore were under settlement. The settlement of Sujamutha pargana in Midnapore, with an area of nearly 43 square miles, was completed, except one village, in January 1893. The settlement cost Rs. 22,505, and the survey Rs. 16,000, total Rs. 38,505, or Rs. 1-6 an acre. The result has been a decrease of rent of Rs. 4,766. The late Commissioner of the Division recorded his opinion that the "settlement was a fiasco; it cost an enormous sum; it resulted in a heavy decrease of rent, and practically it left untouched those fraudulent tenants who by dint of chicanery had annexed abandoned holdings and held them without payment of rent." The Board have controverted these views on the grounds that there was no real decrease in rent, and that the object of the operations was to clear up confusion and not to enhance rents, and imply that the settlement is thought ill of because Mr. Power is supposed to have held that "the primary and main object of every survey and settlement should be to

enhance rents." The Lieutenant-Governor does not conceive that the Commissioner was actuated by such an impression. It should not be forgotten that Sir Charles Elliott himself inspected the work in Sujamutha, and recorded his condemnation in strong terms of the manner in which it had been effected. Mr. Power was probably quoting from the Lieutenant-Governor's inspection note of 1st March 1891, in which the following words occurred: "If settlements are conducted by officers so untrained and inexperienced, and so unhelped by their superiors, we must expect fiascos to occur." Sir Charles Elliott is satisfied that Mr. Power's censure is well deserved.

The completion report of the Hukumapur estate was submitted during the year, and reviewed by Government in a Resolution dated the 27th March 1894. Very slow progress was made in the settlement of rents in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, and no progress was made in the Bankura district during the year. The causes of the slow rate of progress attained have been stated to be (1) the confused state of the rent-rolls hitherto maintained in the Raj offices; (2) the numerous claims made by occupants to hold land rent-free which have been resisted, but often unsuccessfully, by the manager; (3) the numerous applications filed by the manager for settlement of fair rents; (4) the incorrectness of the records originally written by the Survey Department; (5) the defects in the system of attestation at first adopted, which was altered during the year under report.

The area of the Talipabad estates under settlement according to the most recent information is 71 square miles, with 117 villages. The operations were undertaken, on the application of the Magistrate of Dacca, to avert disputes between the landlords and tenants. No applications for fair rents have been filed. There is said to be much uncertainty as to existing rents, and those named by the landlords and tenants are apparently often the result of compromises effected for purposes of record in the settlement papers.

In Dakhin Shabazpur, the professional survey was finished in March 1892. The preparation of the record of rights has been difficult owing to the extreme intricacy of the tenures, the same tenant frequently holding several different interests in respect of the same land. Measures were adopted to reduce the number of khatians by amalgamating those relating to land held by a tenant under one interest though under separate landlords, but the result has not saved so much labour as was expected. Attestation and the subsequent settlement operations have been continued during the year. In explanation of the slow progress in the settlement of fair rents, it is stated that time was granted to the Manager to endeavour to come to an amicable arrangement with the raiyats of 11 villages. In the case of 66,736 tenancies the previous rental of Rs. 1,95,227 has been increased by Rs. 9,848. Since the beginning the total cost of survey has been Rs. 41,639, an average cost of 7 annas per acre, and of settlement Rs. 33,834, *i.e.*, an average of annas 5-9 pies per acre.

In the Cossimbazar Ward's estate in Sarail pargana in the Tippera district the survey was completed in 1890-91, and the settlement records were finally published by September 1892. The completion report is believed to have been submitted by the Settlement Officer during the year under report, but has not yet been forwarded to Government. The rental of the estate has been increased from Rs. 2,11,362 to Rs. 2,67,066, *i.e.*, by Rs. 55,704 or 26·3 per cent., of which Rs. 52,069 are said to be due to extended cultivation. Difficulties, however, have been anticipated in the enforcement of the new jamabandi, errors have been discovered in the records, and the Settlement Officer has been sent back, under the Board's orders, to revise his work. The proceedings cost Rs. 1,05,588 for survey, Rs. 47,547 for settlement, *i.e.*, a rate per acre of $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the former case and annas 4-2 pies in the latter.

In the case of the Tikari estate in Gaya, the orders of Government sanctioning the survey were issued on the 1st March, and the traverse survey began in April. By July 1893, when the survey detachment left the field, the traverse of 271 square miles had been completed.

In Kujang in Cuttack the settlement was completed before April 1892. The Board having sanctioned a reduction of the rents settled, the records were revised by the sub-manager, and by the end of the year the revision had been completed, except for one village. The original rent-roll was Rs. 1,01,094: the settlement gave a rent-roll of Rs. 1,09,851; the revised rent-roll amounts to

Rs. 1,03,500, so there still remains an increase of Rs. 2,405 from raiyati lands. The rents settled in the case of invalid lakhiraj tenures and excess lands after revision amount to Rs. 6,473 more. The total cost of the settlement from the beginning has been Rs. 30,267 or at the rate of annas 3-3 per acre, and of survey Rs. 50,648 or at annas 5-6 per acre.

In Kanika, also in Cuttack, the professional survey had been completed before the year under report, with the exception of six new villages, and only those six villages and sme extensions of cultivation were surveyed during the year; attestation was finished during the year. The rental of this estate has been increased from Rs. 99,943 to Rs. 1,24,478 in the villages where the work was completed. The increase of rental has chiefly been obtained from increased cultivation, but in some villages rates have been raised. The cost of survey has amounted to Rs. 66,624, or 6 annas an acre; the settlement is expected to cost Rs. 23,027, or 2 annas an acre: so that a considerable increase of rental has been obtained at the cost of 8 annas an acre. The two last-named settlements have not been judicial settlements made under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, but have been effected by amicable arrangement between the managers and the tenants.

Private estates.

18. Besides the operations in Bihar, some important private estates were under survey and settlement during the year. The area of the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in Chakla Roshnabad is now stated to be 553·7 square miles. The following work, at the cost stated, was done during the season :—

	Number of villages.	Square miles.	Cost.	Cost rate per square mile.	Cost rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Traverse survey ...	1,077	404	29,963	62 11 2	1 6
Cadastral „ ...	742	289	64,960	259 14 5	6 6

The number of square miles represents the area in each case of the actual traverse and cadastral survey, but the cost rates are the aggregate of the rates obtained by dividing the cost of each head of the work (including demarcation, record-writing, &c.) by the area of that particular head. The cost was increased by the high rate of wages of local labour, the difficulty in procuring it, and the high freight for station marks. The traverse survey of the estate has been finished, and more than half the cadastral survey. The initial records were written for 205 square miles.

The difficulties experienced in the record-writing have been great. The tenures are complicated, and the Maharaja's staff have very little information as to the areas occupied by the various talukdars and tenure-holders who pay rent to His Highness. The weather also was inclement in April and May 1893. The Survey Officers stayed in the field until the 11th July 1892, which was very creditable to their sense of duty. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish officers and their establishments to be exposed to climatic discomfort so late in the year. In this case the survey detachment had been delayed in coming from Chittagong, and wished to complete their programme before going into recess. No attestation work was done, as the Settlement Officer's whole time was employed in supervising the difficult record-writing and settling disputes. The work was undoubtedly very difficult for the officer first appointed to it, Babu Kali Sankar Sen. He has since been succeeded by a Statutory Civilian, Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, who had had two years' experience in the Orissa settlement. But the difficulties have still not been overcome. It is understood that only a very small amount of attestation work has been done even up to the present time: the delay will have to be fully explained. The total cost incurred on the operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,11,162.

The survey of the Mollarpur estate in the Birbhum district, consisting of 38 villages with an area of 35 square miles, was ordered in November 1889, to put a stop to the disputes between Mahant Gopal Das and his raiyats. The survey was carried out in 1890 and 1891, and the records were attested before September 1892. Case work was the principal occupation during the year of the Settlement Officer, Munshi Nandji (who was also employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer during the field season in the Muzaffarpur district). Fair rents were settled for 3,108 raiyats, their former rental being raised from Rs. 39,447 to Rs. 43,478, or by 10·21 per cent.; the increase being obtained, not by enhancement of rates, but by the assessment of excess lands found in possession of the tenants. The proceedings were characterized by protracted litigation between the Mahant and his tenants. The whole cost has been Rs. 30,493, or at the rate of Rs 1-5 an acre. The final report of this settlement should be submitted to Government without further delay.

The Ulania taluks in Backergunge, in 31 villages and comprising 17 square miles, were brought under survey and settlement on the application of the patnidars and darpatnidars. It appears that much of the traverse and cadastral survey was carried out between April and September 1892, and the Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to remark that, unless there is some special reason for making a commencement, this is not the proper season of the year for doing such work. The survey and initial record-writing were finished during 1892-93, and considerable progress was made with the attestation. Applications for settlement of fair rents were disposed of in 108 cases, and the existing rents raised from Rs. 2,281 to Rs. 3,051, or by about 33 per cent. The total cost of the operations is likely to be very high in consequence of the strained relations between the landholders and the tenants.

In the Sonthal Parganas, the survey and settlement of 548 villages, in 23 parganas and taluks, covering 391 square miles, were undertaken on the application of the zamindars. The operations were entirely conducted by Mr. J. A. Craven with the help of two Assistant Settlement Officers. The whole area was surveyed in the field season of 1892-93, and attestation was completed in October 1893 for all the villages. The rental of Rs. 78,009 was raised to Rs. 1,11,367: a large enhancement. In all the 5,964 cases of various descriptions there were no appeals: and all were disposed of within the year. The operations were conducted with remarkable despatch, and cost Rs. 73,951, *i.e.*, Rs. 189 the square mile, or less than 5 annas an acre.

Maintenance of settlement records.

19. The Director of Land Records has summarised the information available as to the extent to which settlement records recently framed have been maintained and corrected, as to how far the settlement khatians have been adopted as the working rent-rolls for collecting rents, and as to the value attached to the settlement records by the Courts. It is evident that, where estates were settled while under the Court of Wards, little or nothing has been done since their release to record mutations of tenures and holdings. On a recent enquiry it appeared that no real attempt had been made to maintain the settlement records and correct the maps in the Srinagar-Banaili estates, although definite rules had been issued for the purpose. Further suggestions have been made to the Managers of the estates, though in such cases it is not open to Government to interfere effectively. But it is satisfactory to hear that in some cases, such as, for instance, in the area of the Muzaffarpur experimental survey of 1885-86, the Sankarpur, Churaman and Maldwar estates, the Dubalhati Raj estate, the Srinagar-Banaili estate, and the Hukumapur property of the Burdwan Raj, the settlement khatians have been adopted by the landlords for the most part as the working jamabandi for the collection of rents. In the area surveyed in Muzaffarpur in 1885-86, nothing has been done to keep the settlement records up to date; but the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, drew special attention in one of his Minutes to the fact reported to him that the Civil Courts have invariably decreed rents in the surveyed area in accordance with the record of rights prepared by Mr. Collin, except in a very few instances in which the raiyats, when sued for higher rents, admitted the claims of the plaintiff. The Board write that such measures as are practicable are being taken to keep the records corrected in estates under the direct management of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the correspondence

which has passed with regard to Angul and Banki, which were recently surveyed and settled, though not under the Tenancy Act. But he is not at all satisfied, since the unsatisfactory operation of the rules issued in November 1892 for the maintenance of the records in Khurda lately came to his notice, that really effective measures have been adopted in Government estates which have come under survey and settlement, and he must ask the Board again to take up the case of each of the important estates separately, and ascertain whether further orders are required, and what is necessary to ensure compliance with rules. From the value attached to the settlement papers of 50 and 60 years ago in Chittagong and Orissa, His Honour is fully convinced of the advantages of settlement proceedings, even though no provision is made for the maintenance of the records; but the importance of the annual record of mutations was prominently brought out in the Calcutta Conference of last cold weather on the maintenance of records, and there can be no question that the settlement proceedings are the more useful the better they are maintained up to date. It is unnecessary at present to make any observations on the question of the compulsory maintenance of records in private estates brought under survey and settlement, as a Bill for the purpose is known to be under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Services of officers.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to record his very high appreciation of the services rendered to Government by Colonel Sandeman and Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., as Directors of Bengal Surveys and Land Records throughout the year 1892-93. They have fully deserved the encomium on their great industry, enthusiasm and harmonious co-operation expressed by the Board. His Honour is aware of the arduous nature of their duties, of the range and importance of their charges, and of the energy with which they have guided the extensive operations under their supervision. He notes with pleasure the names of the officers mentioned by the two Directors, and selects the following Settlement and Survey Officers as specially deserving of thanks for their good work during the year:—

Settlement Officers.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen	...	...	Chittagong.
„ E. G. Colvin	...	...	Champaran and Saran.
„ P. C. Lyon	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
„ W. Maude	...	...	Orissa.
„ D. Sunder	...	...	Western Duars.

Survey Officers.

Lieutenant R. Crichton	...	...	Orissa.
Captain G. B. Hodgson	...	...	Bihar.

Sir Charles Elliot also desires to express his obligations to Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. C. W. McMinn, and the numerous civil officers, managers, planters and zamindars, who have in various capacities and degrees rendered assistance to the officers and establishments in charge of the survey and settlement operations in progress throughout Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 119T.—R.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, with reference to his letter No. 577S.A., dated the 28th April 1894, for the information of the Board, for communication to the Directors of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, and of Bengal Surveys, and for circulation to all Commissioners, District Officers and Settlement Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 30th May 1894.

H. P.—Reg. No. 1602C—1,416—6-6-94.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

ON

SETTLEMENTS,

FOR

The year ending 30th September 1894.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1895.

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	Saran	89 to 95	25 & 26
Chittagong „	Chakla Roshnabad (Maharaja's estates in Tippera and Noakhali)	96 to 103	26 to 28
Bhagalpur „	Sonthal Parganas settlement	104 to 111	28 & 29
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Dacca „	The Ulania taluks in Backergunge	112	29
	Srirampur estates ditto	113	29
Chittagong „	Palpara estates in Tippera	114	29 & 30
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, ON SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

No. 357*S.*

FROM W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ., C.S.,

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

LOWER PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on Settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1894. This is the fourth report of this Department which has been submitted for the survey and settlement year, which ends on the 30th September. A brief report on Settlements for the year ending 31st March 1894 was submitted with my letter No. 79T.S., dated 18th June 1894, and was the ninth report of this Department submitted for the financial year. The orders of Government and the Board which are in force with regard to submission of the two annual reports of this Department for the financial and administrative year are contained in letter No. 147T.R., dated 7th June 1894.

Arrangement of the report.

2. In accordance with the instruction given in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 118T.R., dated 30th May 1894, on the Survey and Settlement Reports for 1892-93, the general results of the year's work are first summarised in Chapter I of this Report, which also contains remarks on some of the important discussions and orders passed during the year. In accordance with the Board's orders contained in letter No. 1100A., dated the 22nd August 1893, Chapters II, III and IV deal in order first with the Temporarily-settled tracts and Government Estates under settlement of land revenue during the year, next with Private Estates for which a survey and record of rights are being made under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and thirdly, with Wards' Estates under survey and settlement. This order was approved in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Government Resolution No. 118T.R., dated 30th May 1894, on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending 30th September 1893. As directed in Government letter No. 456T.R., dated 24th September 1891, and in Board's letter No. 567A., dated 25th April 1893, a summary of a report for the year ending 30th September 1894 furnished by the Settlement Officer of the Sonthal Parganas is included in Chapter III, without criticism by me, as the settlement has not been under my supervision. Chapter V summarises the discussions which have passed with regard to maintenance of records, and shows what work has been done during the year under this head. Chapter VI gives information with regard to erection and maintenance of boundary marks. Chapter VII gives an account of the tours of the Director of Land Records and of his office work, and notices the services of officers.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY AND REMARKS.

3. Operations in connection with record of rights and rents and settlement of revenue under the supervision of the Director of Land Records were in progress during the year under report in the areas shown in the following statement, which also shows progress made under the heads of record-writing, attestation, new rents settled and records finally published and total expenditure incurred under the head of settlement (exclusive of expenditure of the Survey Department, but inclusive of expenditure of the Settlement Department on survey, record-writing, &c.)

Settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records in the year, 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894, and progress made.

Name of settlement.	Area under settlement of revenue or record of rights.(a)	Area in square miles for which records were written (*i.e.* khanapuri completed) during 1893-94.	Area in square miles for which records were attested and existing rents recorded in 1893-94.	Number of tenants for whom rents were settled. in 1893-94.	Area in square miles for which final records were published in 1893-94.	Total expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Settlements of revenue in temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Tenants.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
Major Settlements.						
Orissa { Puri	1,090	105	2·00	None	None ...	166,331
Orissa { Cuttack	2,273	None	308·35	5,320	None ...	
Orissa { Balasore	1,733·11	664	323·73	None	None ...	
Chittagong	1,847·66	None	283·84	13,463	About 300	137,693
Western Duars, Jalpaiguri ...	788·50	None	None	None	15	32,000 (approximate).
Palamau Government estate ...	284·66	131	21·69	None	None	1,145
Minor Settlements.						
Pataspur Estates in Midnapore	54·60	About 30·	14·96	None	None	5,684
Jaipur estates in Bogra ...	55·80	55·8	None	None	None	2,099
Backergunge char estates ...	37·79	None	None	4,267	None	1,519
Char Gazi ... } in Noakhali ...	11·20	None	None	None	11·2	290
Char Fakira } in Noakhali ...	2·00	None	None	None	2·	64
Total ...	8,178·32	985·8	954 57	23,050	328·2	3,46,825
Survey and record of rights in Private Estates.						
Major Operations.						
North Bihar { Muzaffarpur ...	1,600 (taken up).	788	376	2,273	None	58,079
North Bihar { Champaran ...	933 do.	599	380	15,720	None	70,144
North Bihar { Saran ...	549 do.	527	19	426	None	
Chakla Roshnabad (Estates of Maharaja of Hill Tippera) in Tippera and Noakhali.	559·15	348	11	None	None	23,406
Minor Operations.						
Ulania taluks } in Backergunge	14·77	None	6·71	318	...	5,757
Srirampur ... } in Backergunge	9·18	9·18	0·43	None	...	3,949
Palpara estates in Tippera ...	3·46	None	None	None	None	None
Gangamandal consisting of parganas Gangamandal and Lohagar in Tippera.	1·16	·89	None	None	None	None
Total ...	3,669·72	2,272·07	793·14	18,737	...	1,61,335

(a) The areas stated in the case of Orissa and Chittagong include permanently-settled estates and revenue-free estates included in the survey operations.

When the areas reported by the Settlement Officers differ from those returned to the Director of Surveys, I have generally adopted the figures approved by the Director of Surveys; but in the case of the Puri and Cuttack districts I have adhered to the figures furnished by the Settlement Officer with a slight modification explained in a foot note to page 8.

Name of settlement.	Area under settlement of revenue or record of rights.(a)	Area in square miles for which records were written (*i.e.* khanapuri completed) during 1893-94.	Area in square miles for which records were attested and existing rents recorded in 1893-94.	Number of tenants for whom rents were settled in 1893-94.	Area in square miles for which final records were published in 1893-94.	Total expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Survey and record of rights in Wards' estates.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Tenants.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
Burdwan Raj khas mahals in— Burdwan ...	70·14	5·83	25·62	479	37	12,268
Hooghly ...	12·97					
Bankura ...	31·49					
Total ...	114·60	5·83	25·62	479	37	12,268
Talipabad in Dacca ...	71·18	None	About 25·00	None	About 70	10,187
Dakhin Shahbazpur in Backergunge. ...	125·66	None	21·12	7,839	103·18	13,315
Tikari in Gaya ...	About 600	359	None	None	None	5,033
Kanika in Cuttack ...	277·80	None	None	None	...	4,265
Total ...	1,189·24	364·83	71·74	8,318	210·18	45,068
Grand Total ...	13,037·28	3,622·70	1,819·45	50,105	538·38	5,53,228

The progress made will be examined in detail in the section dealing with each settlement. The number of Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers employed under the Director of Land Records on 1st January and 1st April 1894, when work was at its maximum, was as follows:—

On 1st January 1894, 14 Settlement Officers and 46 Assistant Settlement Officers; on 1st April 1894, also 14 Settlement Officers and 46 Assistant Settlement Officers.

The completion reports for the Sujamutha and Sarail Settlements, which had been submitted to me during the preceding year, were submitted by me to the Board during the year. The completion report for Mollarpur pargana in Birbhum was submitted by Munshi Nandji at the end of November 1893, and is still due from me, but is about to be submitted.

Completion reports having been submitted from this office for the Kujong and Sarail Estates, the revision operations in progress in these estates during the year are not included in the above statement, but are noticed in Chapter V, which deals with the maintenance of records of rights and rents.

New surveys and settlements for which preliminary arrangements were made during the year.

4. Correspondence passed during the year and reports were submitted by me with regard to inception of survey and settlement operations in the Darjeeling Terai jotes, the Chaurasi estates in the 24-Parganas belonging to Maharaja Durga Charan Law, the Tantibuniya estate in Khulna, the Kolhan Estate in Singhbhum; but as field survey and record-writing had not begun in these areas up to the end of the year, they are not included in the above statement.

Important questions of procedure and principle discussed and decided during the year.

Some important discussions and orders passed during the year under review, with regard to procedure and principles of survey and settlement, will now be noticed.

Khatian writing in the field abandoned in the operations under the Director of Surveys.

5. Khatian writing in the field was generally abandoned in the year under review in the operations under the Director of Surveys, as it was found to hinder the progress of the khasra writing. Parchas and counterfoil parchas continued to be written simultaneously with the khasra. The counterfoil parchas have facilitated the khatian writing in office. The counterfoils have afterwards in many cases been handed over to the landlords before attestation.

Retention of survey field establishments to do office work in the recess.

6. In Bihar the field establishments of survey and khanapuri amins and inspectors have been retained as far as possible to do the office work, viz., completion of maps, extraction and entry of areas, khatian writing, and

compilation of statistics. This supersedes former practice whereby separate establishments were employed for the different processes of the work. This change of procedure, which was made under the orders of the Director of Surveys, is more fully described in his report. The new procedure has one apparent disadvantage in that it prevents delivery of records for attestation in the same season in which they are written; but it has many more than compensating advantages; and as the attestation work in Bihar is a whole season behind the initial record-writing, the disadvantage is not real in the Bihar operations.

Compilation of agricultural statistics and statistics of tenancies. Forms for the record-writing.

7. Much attention was given during the year in Bihar to the compilation from the khasras of statistics such as shall meet the requirements of the tables of Imperial agricultural statistics, and for this purpose new forms of milan khasra and crop statement were devised. This subject requires more attention in other settlements.

The better compilation of statistics of tenancies and of village notes has also received attention. Forms for the record-writing have been revised in some of the settlements, but much remains to be done in this direction.

Entry of rents and status in the records.

8. There was much discussion during the year as to the proper time and agency to be used for filling up the entries in the settlement records regarding rents and status. On the one hand it was urged that it is desirable that these entries, or at least the rent entries, should be made by the khanapuri amin on the field; and on the other that the entries should be made at the attestation stage in the Revenue Officer's presence. After this matter had been discussed by Settlement Officers in these provinces, it was further discussed at the conference of Survey and Settlement Officers from several provinces of India, which sat in Calcutta in December 1893 and January 1894, and recommendations were made on the subject. Government finally adopted a compromise between the two systems of entry abovementioned, and directed that the Survey Inspector should draw up a preliminary list of tenants and of their rents before commencement of the record-writing: after this had been done, the amin was to be allowed to enter in the records the rent which, in his enquiries on the ground, he found to be paid, whether it agreed with the entry originally made by the Inspector or not. This system was not found to be satisfactory, and it has not been approved for work in field season 1894-95, Government having finally decided that the rent and status entries shall be made at the attestation stage in the presence of the Revenue Officer. The amin is directed, however, to enter on the ground the fact that a field pays a produce rent. It is to be remembered also that in order to write up the records at all it is necessary for the amin to ascertain whether an occupant is a proprietor, tenureholder, raiyat, or under-raiyat.

Disputed entries.

9. The rule approved by Government for field season 1893-94 on the subject of "disputes at the khanapuri stage" was to the effect that no entry should be made until a preliminary order on the dispute has been passed by the inspector. This rule did not work well, as it was found impossible for inspectors to cope with all the disputes which were discovered at the khanapuri stage, and it was found necessary in such cases to write "parchas of disputed entries." I have recently recommended to the Board that if they cannot approve a rule whereby in case of dispute the survey amin shall be allowed to make in red ink the entry which he believes to be correct, at the same time entering the dispute in the dispute list, no entry should be made till a summary order has been passed by a Revenue Officer.

Record of proprietors' private lands or *sir* lands, *nijjot*, &c.

10. The subject of the proper time and method of recording *sir*, or *nijjot*, or *zirat* lands, and claims to such land, was much discussed during the year, with regard to the operations both in Bihar and in Orissa. The decision come to by Government on this subject was that claims to such land should be recorded at the khanapuri stage or stage of initial record-writing, but that such claims must be decided in the case of each field by a Revenue Officer, and that a proceeding must be recorded for every village, stating what fields have been ascertained to be true private lands of the proprietor on which, subject to their being specifically leased as such for a term, or from year to year, occupancy rights will not accrue.

11. The order passed after considerable discussion, that homestead lands shall be surveyed and recorded, not in block, but in detail in Bihar, may be here cited as an important order likely to be made a precedent in other surveys and settlements. In Orissa and Chittagong house and homestead sites have been surveyed in detail for purpose of assessment of revenue, as such sites are rent-paying. Procedure has not, however, been uniform in this matter in previous surveys of estates in Bihar and elsewhere, where house and homestead sites are frequently held rent-free.

Orders as to detailed record of homestead lands in Bihar.

12. During the year revised rules were framed under section 189 of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, in supersession of Chapter VI of the rules published in Government Notification of 21st December 1885 as to the procedure to be followed in regard to the record of rights and settlement of rents. These rules were finally published after the close of the year. The most important changes and additions made are as follows:—(1) the procedure to be followed in demarcation of village boundaries has been modified; (2) the method of publication of the draft record has been modified; (3) the Civil Code Procedure prescribed in section 107 of the Tenancy Act in default of rules made under that section with regard to settlement of rents has been modified by rules which have to some extent simplified the procedure.

Revision of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act with regard to the record of rights and settlement of rents.

13. Separate rules for record-writing and attestation were drawn up for each of the important settlements.

Rules for record-writing and attestation.

14. Certain officers were directed during the year under section 185A of the Civil Procedure Code to record evidence in English in proceedings held under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act in which an appeal is allowed; and instructions were issued for the record of evidence in such proceedings (Board's circular No. 7 of April 1894).

Rules for record of evidence in fair-rent proceedings and trial of cases under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.

15. A question having been raised during the year as to the powers of Assistant Settlement Officers to secure the attendance of parties and the production of jamabandi papers, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was consulted and advised that all Revenue officers appointed by Government under the Bengal Tenancy Act, discharging any duty imposed on them by that Act, have the powers of a Civil Court with regard to witnesses and production of documents (Board's circular No. 4 of March 1894).

Powers of Revenue officers to secure the attendance of parties and the production of jamabandi papers.

16. A question having arisen as to whether a Revenue officer can record under section 102(*e*) of the Tenancy Act as the rent payable, not the rent actually paid or payable in the previous year (section 51), but an enhanced rent which the parties may have agreed on just before or at the time the Revenue officer is preparing the record, the Board, after consulting the law officers, considered that "the rent payable, viz., that which should be recorded as such, is the existing rent and not a fictitious rent which has never been paid" (Board's circular No. 12 of November 1893).

Existing rent, *not* a new rent, which has never been paid, to be recorded by Revenue officers under the head "Ascertained rent."

17. The question to what extent arrangement should be made for grant of copies of survey maps and records to applicants during the course of operations was discussed during the year, and it was decided in orders of the Board, No. 644A., dated 17th April 1894, that except for purposes of litigation and on payment of fees for certified copies, no copies of survey and settlement records should be given during the field season, *i.e.*, from 1st November to 1st May; but that such facilities as are possible should be given by the Survey and Settlement Officers to parties interested to inspect records and take copies for themselves when no interference to work is caused. During the recess months copies certified or uncertified as required are to be given on payment of fees. If the document copied is in an incomplete state, it is to be stamped "Incomplete."

Giving of copies of records to persons interested.

18. An important correspondence passed during the year on the subject of the levy of court-fees on petitions, and applications filed before Revenue officers in the course of Settlement proceedings under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. It was decided by Government that applications for settlement of a fair rent under section 104, except in connection with a settlement of the land revenue, should be charged with fees limited to 8 annas for each tenant affected by such application, and that petitions under section 106 should bear full court-fees *ad valorem*, but that other petitions presented before publication of the draft record should be exempted from court-fees.

Orders passed with regard to levy of court-fees and exemption therefrom in proceedings under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

19. On the 22nd August 1894, Act V (B.C.) of 1894, being an Act to remove doubts which had arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily settled estates, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, was passed into law. This Act, by modifying the language of section 101 (2) of the Tenancy Act, removed a doubt which existed as to the date from which proceedings with a view to the resettlement of the land revenue in temporarily-settled areas or rents in Government estates may be undertaken, and as to the date from which it may be said that a resettlement of land revenue is being made.

Passing of Act V (B.C.) of 1894.

The Act also provided that fair rents settled under section 104 (2) of the Tenancy Act, previous to the expiry of the land revenue settlement, shall take effect from the date on which the new settlement of the land revenue comes into force. This Act has removed the obstacle which existed to settlement of fair rents in Orissa and Chittagong previous to the expiry of the current settlements of the land revenue.

20. The question of the landlord's right to additional rent for lands found by survey to be in excess of the area entered against a tenant's name in the landlord's rent-roll or in the tenant's rent receipt, which attracted much attention in the previous year in connection with the High Court's decision in the case of Gouripatra *versus* the Burdwan Raj, Indian Law Reports, XX, Calc., pages 579—586, was further considered during the year on a reference made by Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E. The Board, after consulting the Law Officers of Government, advised as follows:—

"Excess area."

"It would seem that the landlord is entitled to additional rent when there appears excess area (there being no boundaries), and the tenant has been paying so many rupees per bigha, subject to the excess not being the result of different measuring rods. But the Advocate-General has separately expressed the opinion that the word "appears" must be interpreted as "appears on legal evidence." This implies that the previous measurements, the rate per bigha, and the length of measuring rod, must all be proved by evidence, and it is understood that the difficulty in Bihar is that these things cannot always be proved. Where they can be proved, there would appear to be nothing in the High Court decision to prevent additional rents being allowed for excess lands."

The question was submitted to Government during the year whether the omission by a landlord to apply for a settlement of rents when lands are held in excess by a tenant, or on the part of the Revenue officer to settle rents when lands are held in excess, would debar subsequent proceedings by the landlord in the Civil Courts or raise a presumption against the landlord. Government advised that it is inconceivable that it will be held by Courts that the non-exercise of a right is a surrender of the right or an admission that it does not exist.

21. Important correspondence regarding the meaning of the term "prevailing rate" used in section 30(*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, was circulated for the information and guidance of officers employed on settlement work with Board's circular No. 8 of June 1894. After considering opinions given by the Board and by the Law Officers, Government pointed out that in the debates on this section in the Supreme Council previous to the passing of the Tenancy Act, the Council accepted the explanation of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans as to the usage of the courts in interpretation of the term "prevailing rate" under the old law, and deliberately rejected an amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, which would have required that the "prevailing rate" must be a uniform rate, and that if, for instance, two rates of Rs. 4 and one of Rs. 3-8 were found, no prevailing rate could be said to exist in the village. Government, however, de ired that stress should be laid on the point that the prevailing rate should be taken as the rate which, including higher rates, is paid by a real and considerable majority of acres in a village for land falling under the same description.

"Prevailing rate"—section 30(*a*) of the Tenancy Act.

I also circulated, for the information of Settlement Officers, during the year, the judgment of the High Court in the case of Setal Mondal *versus* Prasanna Mayi Debi, delivered on 31st July 1894, in which the High Court pointed out that an *average rate* is not what must be sought, and that the term "prevailing rate" is used in the Tenancy Act in the same sense in which it was interpreted in the approved decisions under Act X of 1859.

Claims to hold land rent-free.

22. With reference to certain rulings of the High Court on the subject of the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers proceeding, under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, to assess rent-free land to rent, the Board issued the following instruction during the year:—"Where the claim of any person who occupies land within the ambit of any state within the local area notified to hold such land free of rent is disputed, the Revenue Officer cannot assess the land to rent until the relationship of landlord and tenant between the occupier and the person who disputes the claim is proved to exist." (Board's Circular 2 of July 1894.)

Jurisdiction of Revenue Officers under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.

23. The decision of the High Court in the case of Pandit Sardar *versus* Miajan Mirdha, reported in Indian Law Reports, XXI Calc., page 378, as to the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, was much discussed by Settlement Officers during the year; and the law officers were asked to advise as to the effect of the decision. The view ultimately accepted by the Board was that cases of dispute between landlord and landlord and tenant and tenant, purporting to have been instituted under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, must be tried by the Revenue Officers with the formalities prescribed in section 107 of the Act, even though the decisions of Revenue Officers in such cases may not have the force of *res judicata*. The Board further accepted the view that every petty difference between tenant and tenant and landlord and landlord should not be treated as a "dispute" within the meaning of section 106 of the Tenancy Act; and remarked that—

"such differences in the vast majority of cases can be disposed of by summary orders. If the entry made under the summary order is subsequently questioned, and the jurisdiction conferred by sections 106 and 107 is invoked, then the question at issue should ordinarily be decided as a dispute. It may also be that the parties may formally invoke the jurisdiction of the Settlement Officer to try any question at issue between them before a summary order is passed, and the Settlement Officer may, if he thinks fit, exercise that jurisdiction; but, as a rule, he should first pass a summary order and leave the parties to question it by raising a formal dispute which should then be tried as such."

CHAPTER II.

TEMPORARILY-SETTLED TRACTS AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES UNDER SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE AND RENTS.

N.B.—In the case of Orissa and Chittagong this summary includes permanently-settled lands and revenue free lands brought under survey and record of rights in connection with the operations for settlement of revenue of the temporarily-settled estates because the lands are interspersed with the temporarily-settled estates or for other reason.

Major Settlements.

ORISSA.

Law and rules under which the settlement work is proceeding.

24. The settlement operations in Orissa were begun in 1889-90. By Government notification of the 10th September 1891, Chapter X, and sections 3 to 5, 19 to 26, 41 to 49, 53 to 75, and 191 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa; by the notification of the 27th June 1892, sections 27 to 38 and section 80 of the Act were similarly extended; and by a notification No. 115L.R., dated the 5th January 1893, sections 189 and 190 of the Act were extended. By a notification No. 292L.R., dated the 18th January 1893, the rules framed by Government under sections 189 and 190 were declared to be in force in Orissa. The question of extension of the whole of the Tenancy Act to Orissa was discussed in correspondence ending with Government orders No. 1662L.R., dated 26th March 1894, in which it was decided that the proposal for the extension of the remainder of the Bengal Tenancy Act to Orissa should be abandoned.

The existing settlement of the land revenue in Orissa will expire at the end of the Amli year 1304, *i.e.*, in September 1897.

Staff.

25. The settlement was in charge of Mr. W. Maude, C.S., throughout the year, except for the last two months, during which he was on privilege leave. Mr. Maude had a staff of 22 Assistants during the field season (November to May), and of three Assistants during the recess months.

Area under survey and settlement in Orissa.

26. The area in Orissa under survey, and for which a record of rights and rents is being framed, comprises, as shown by the Settlement Officer, 5,096* square miles, viz. 1,090 in Puri, 2,273 in Cuttack, and 1,733·11† in Balasore. The area stated for Puri includes the Ekrajat lands, 105 square miles, belonging to the Puri Temple, which have been surveyed on the application of the Temple authorities; but it apparently does not include about 44 square miles contained in permanently-settled estates. The addition of these 44 square miles raises the area to 1,134 square miles, which is the area shown by the Director of surveys as having come under field survey and record-writing. I have not altered Mr. Maude's figure pending decision as to whether the operations in the permanently-settled villages in Puri shall be completed. The area stated for Cuttack includes 174 square miles contained in permanently-settled estates (Madhupur 61, Darpun 51·5, Aul 7, Cheddra 8·5, and Derabisi 46). The Director of Surveys shows that in Cuttack an area of 2,269 square miles has come under field survey and record-writing. Revenue free villages and portions of villages which lie scattered throughout the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa are also included in the areas above shown.

Progress in survey and record-writing during the year.

27. In Puri the survey and record-writing of the temporarily settled estates had been completed by the middle of 1892. The survey and record-writing of 105 square miles of the Puri Temple lands in Khurda, comprising 141 villages, have been done during the year under report at the expense of the Temple authorities. In Cuttack the traverse survey of a small area in killah Aul only was made during the year. In Balasore survey and record-writing for 649 and 664 square miles respectively in the north of the district were completed during the year. Three Revenue Officers were employed in supervising this work at the beginning of the season in Balasore.

Attestation.

28. Attestation work was resumed in Cuttack and Balasore districts in November 1893, and continued till the end of May 1894, when most of the staff reverted to general duty. The work in the Cuttack Town, which began in December 1893 and was stopped in February 1894, when Mr. Nathan went on leave, was taken up by the Settlement Officer's Personal Assistant, Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra, in the beginning of June, and was finished by him before the end of September 1894. Altogether 23 officers were employed on attestation work during the year for varying periods which aggregated a total amount of 115 months.

The amount of attestation work completed during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Cuttack.

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Attestation completed.		Square miles.	Remarks.
		Villages.	Plots.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose	Alti	38	60,299	31·07	(a) Babu Abhoy Prosad Das completed the attestation of about 30,000 plots, but they have not been shown here, as certain statements yet remain to be prepared.
,, Abhoy Prosad Das (a)	Do.	Nil	(a)	20·74	
,, Akhoy Kumar Sen	Gandito	51	37,147	28·54	
,, Jamini Mohan Das	Jajpur	45	55,024		
,, Harish Chandra Rai	Balubisi	65	50,818	65·21	
,, Srigopal Bhattacharjee	Ditto	69	46,190		
,, Nisikanta Chatterjee	Bakhrabad	38	17,179	42·50	
,, Amrita Lal Gupta	Ditto	6	2,676		
Mr. A. C. Sen	Sargara	102	58,029	104·31	
Babu Jotendra Mohan Singh	Do.	114	61,858		
Mr. R. Nathan	Cuttack Town ...	1	2,096	3·73	
Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra	Ditto	12	35,549		
Mr. J. Taylor	Darpan	23	11,263	12·25	
Total for Cuttack	.....	564	438,158	308·35	

* One modification has been made in the figures given by the Settlement Officer. He gives the area of the ekrajat lands in Puri at 104 square miles. The area shown by the Director of Bengal Surveys, viz., 105 square miles, has been adopted in this report. The total Orissa area is therefore given as 5,096 square miles instead of 5,095 square miles, as shown in the statement furnished by the Settlement Officer.

† Revised figures.

Balasore (a).

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Attestation completed.		Square miles.	Remarks.
		Villages.	Plots.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Babu Chaku Lal Sircar	West Bhadrak ...				
,, Prasanna Kumar Banerjee	Ditto ...				
Mr. James Taylor	Ditto ...	333	294,909	188·47	Separate figures for each officer are not available.
Babu Romesh Chandra Das	Ditto ...				
Mr. S. L. Maddox	Ditto ...				
Babu Girish Chandra Dutt	East Bhadrak ...				
,, Raj Kishore Das	Ditto ...	239	162,397	119·98	
,, Hari Krishna Mahanti	Ditto ...				
Mr. S. L. Maddox	North Balasore ...				
,, W. B. Thomson	Ditto ...	43	18,527	15·28	
,, J. G. Cumming	Ditto ...				
,, J. Taylor	Ditto ...				
Total for Balasore	.....	620	475,833	323·73	

(a) The Balasore figures are the most recent figures supplied by Mr. Maddox.

Puri.

Babu Mohendra Nath Sil	Puri Attestation Circle.	1	3,038	2·12	
Grand Total	.....	1,185	918,029	635·20	

In Cuttack, officers worked for an aggregate period of 74 months and attested records for 438,158 plots, *i.e.*, on an average each officer attested records for only 5,921 plots per mensem. In Balasore, officers working for an aggregate period of 38 months attested records for 475,833 plots, *i.e.*, on an average each officer attested records for 12,523 plots per mensem, more than twice the Cuttack average. The explanation assigned by the Settlement Officer for the much smaller outturn in Cuttack is, that while the Cuttack officers were attesting records for the most part written in season 1891-92 and even as far back as 1890-91, the Balasore officers were attesting records written in 1892-93, after the instructions for the record-writing in Orissa had been worked into shape. The preparation of the records written in 1892-93 was also carefully supervised by selected Revenue Officers.

Even in Balasore, however, the outturn of attestation work of last season fell far short of what was expected; and it is hoped that in the current field season the average outturn per officer will approach the rate of over 23,000 plots which was achieved in Balasore in the last month of the working season.

29. The work done in each of the first three stages in the three districts is shown approximately in the following statement:—

Puri.

	1889-90.*	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remaining on 1st October 1894.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
1. Field survey ...	358	364	307(a)	Nil	105(b)	Nil	(a) The returns of field survey year by year from 1889 to 1892 make up an area of 1,029 square miles. The Settlement Officer shows only 985 square miles of temporarily-settled estates to be dealt with, the rest being portions of the permanently-settled estates of Manikpatna and Andhari, which were surveyed by mistake.
2. Record-writing ...	358	364	307	Nil	105(b)	Nil	
3. Attestation ...	Nil	123	811	50	2	105(b)	(b) The Temple lands which have been surveyed on the application of the Superintendent of the Temple.

* The years are from 1st October to 30th September.

Cuttack.

	1889 90.*	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remaining on 1st October 1894.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Field survey ...	Had not begun.	331	1,453	485	...	7	Total area surveyed and for which initial records have been written, 2,269 square miles (according to the survey figures), including 174 square miles of permanently-settled estates. The Settlement Officer shows 2,273 square miles to be dealt with.
2. Record-writing ...	Ditto ...	321	1,150	795	...	7	
3. Attestation ...	Ditto ...	9	411	432	308	1,113	

Balasore.

1. Field survey ...	Had not begun.	Had not begun.	Had not begun.	1,084	649	Nil	The figures for attestation, in columns 6 and 7, are the latest figures received from Mr. Maddox.
2. Record-writing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,069	664	Nil	
3. Attestation ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	128	324	1,281	

* The years are from 1st October to 30th September.

With the exception of about 7 square miles of killah Aul, the cadastral survey and initial record-writing of the whole of the notified area in Orissa, amounting, according to the Settlement Officers, to 5,096* square miles, have been completed. The Director of Surveys, who writes with later information than was possessed by the Settlement Officer, shows that field survey and record-writing have been completed for 1,134 square miles in Puri, 2,269 in Cuttack, 1,733 in Balasore, or for 5,136 in all. The discrepancy appears to be chiefly due to the omission by the Settlement Officer of the permanently-settled estates in Puri.

Settlement of rents and assessment of revenue.

30. The settlement of rents and assessment of revenue in Orissa had not advanced beyond the stage of preliminary experiment, tabulation and report up to the end of the year. In paragraph 8 of my Report for the year ending 30th September 1893, it was mentioned that Mr. R. Nathan had submitted a report comprising a complete account of existing rights and rentals for 24 villages of the Kotdesh pargana in Puri. This report was submitted to the Board with my letter No. 68T.S., dated 28th October 1893; and orders were passed on it in Government letters Nos. 2603 and 2604, dated 10th May 1894. At the beginning of the field season, Mr. Nathan prepared assessment sheets and worked out fair rents experimentally for 34 villages of Kotdesh. This work was finished for this pargana, which has an area of about 180 square miles contained in 354 villages, by the beginning of December 1893.

From the middle of June 1894, Mr. Taylor took up some settlement of fair rents in pargana Bakhrabad near Cuttack, and by the end of September had prepared rate-maps for 41 villages and had settled fair rents for 32 villages containing 5,320 tenants, with the result of raising their rents from Rs. 7,384 to Rs. 11,054. Mr. Taylor's work has been examined by me during a recent visit to Orissa, and will form the subject of a special report.

In paragraph 19 above it has been noticed that the passing of Act V of 1894, to remove doubts in connection with the resettlement of the land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, has enabled the Revenue Officers in Orissa to begin to settle rents for tenants judicially under the Bengal Tenancy Act. This work and the work of assessment of the revenue promise to be attended with much difficulty in Orissa on account of the length of the period which has elapsed since the last settlement, the number of privileged tenures, and the cumbrousness of the Tenancy Act Procedure.

Case-work.

31. During the year under report 568 boundary disputes were decided by the Revenue Officers in Orissa under the Survey Act, and 10 cases were tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In the Special Judge's Court four

* See foot-note to page 8.

appeal cases remained pending at the end of the previous year and one was instituted during the year under report. In two of these five appeal cases the decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officer were confirmed and in one reversed; one case was remanded and one was pending at the end of the year.

Publication of records.

32. The draft records of 41 villages in Cuttack and 43 villages of Balasore were published during the year. For the Cuttack villages some records were published in draft before fair rents were entered, and some after such rents had been entered in the jamabandi form. Under recent orders it will be necessary to republish in draft all the records for which draft publication was made before settlement of rents.

Tabulation work and publication of records done during the recess.

33. Babu Prasanno Kumar Banerji was engaged during the recess months, *i.e.*, from June to September, in preparing draft khewats, lakhiraj statements and other statements for the unattested villages of Cuttack, and in compiling statements of crops and tenants in the Puri district, and also statements comparing the present assets with the assets at the last settlement. Statements showing the areas under the different crops were prepared for 996 villages in Puri for which this work had not been done by the Survey Department, and abstracts were compiled for each pargana and for the whole district.

The comparison of present with last settlement assets for seven parganas in Puri was made in order to ascertain what increase of revenue could be effected if existing rentals be left unaltered or be only slightly enhanced. The tabulated figures appear to be of no value on account of defective record-writing and defective attestation in the early seasons. It also appears that no valuation has been made of the nijjot lands.

Statistics of status have been tabulated only for eight parganas in Puri district (statement XV appended to the Settlement Officer's report), and show that out of 201,536 tenancies, excluding under raiyats, 140,181 are of settled and occupancy raiyats, 10,761 are of non-occupancy raiyats, and the remainder are nijjot and nijchas holdings of proprietors and tenure-holders, and holdings of rent-free tenants. These figures also will probably require revision.

Cost.

34. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 1,66,331, making the total expenditure on settlements from the beginning of the operations up to the end of the year Rs. 6,08,320. The estimated amount for the year (from 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894) was Rs. 2,14,968. There was, therefore, a saving of Rs. 48,637.

The survey expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,36,498, divided as follows among the three districts:—

	Rs.
Puri	6,293
Cuttack	33,740
Balasore	96,465
Total ...	1,36,498

The total expenditure incurred on survey and settlement from the beginning is understood to have been—

	Rs.
Survey	9,64,853
Settlement	6,08,320
Total ...	15,73,173

Division of the charge of the Orissa settlement into two charges.

35. Since the close of the year Balasore has been constituted a separate charge under Mr. S. L. Maddox, C.S. Mr. W. Maude retains charge of the settlement of Cuttack and Puri districts.

Chittagong.

Area under survey and settlement.

36. The Settlement Officer furnishes revised figures as to the area under survey and settlement. The area of the whole district is 2,491·90 square miles. Of this area, 1,847·66 square miles have been surveyed. The unsurveyed portion is made up as follows:—Unsurveyed jungle 491·74 square miles; waste-land lots 70·61; unsurveyed portion of Moishkhal (permanently settled) 81·89; total 644·24 square miles. One thousand and thirty-three villages have been surveyed. The number of fields surveyed exceeds 27 lakhs. The total estimated number of tenancies, including under-raiyats in Chittagong, is 759,112, and of these the Settlement Officer estimates that 247,913* are Noabad tenancies of which fair rents will have to be fixed by 1898.

Staff.

37. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, c.s., was in charge of the settlement throughout the year except for the first 27 days of October 1893, during which he was absent on privilege leave. Mr. Allen also officiated as Magistrate-Collector of Chittagong from the 4th August 1894 to the end of the year. Mr. Allen had a staff of six Assistant Settlement Officers for the greater part of the year. These officers did not revert to general duty during the recess, but carried on settlement work at centres throughout the hot weather and rains.

Progress.

38. *Survey and khanapuri.*—This work was confined during the year to the survey of sun-grass lands, of which 18,841 acres were surveyed by an establishment of an inspector and eight amins who were employed for seven and-a-half months. The area of sun-grass lands was found to have been under-estimated, and it is now estimated that 20 square miles of sun-grass lands scattered over eight thanas remain to be surveyed.

39. *Attestation.*—Attestation of records was completed for the district by April 1894, with the exception of three villages in Moishkhal. The attestation work done during the year included records for 116 villages with an area of 283·84 square miles and containing 72,036 tenants and 319,609 fields. The bulk of this work was done by Babu Behari Lal Ghosal, Babu Haripada Ghose, and Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghose, who attested records for 56,901, 131,726, and 123,195 plots, respectively.

40. *Mahal milan.*—The next stage of settlement work in Chittagong is that known as mahal milan, or the comparison and adjustment of the areas of mahals with reference to the measurements of the previous settlement and the disposal of disputes with regard to the areas. This is work of great difficulty, as there are 80,000 "mahals" in the district. This work was completed in 377 villages during the year, making a total of 520 villages done out of 1,033. The work done under this head fell considerably short of the programme, apparently because it proved more difficult than was anticipated. This work was shared by all the officers of the staff. The Settlement Officer himself did this work for 30 villages, Babu Haripada Ghose for 75 villages, Babu Behari Lal Ghosal for 68 villages, Babu Durga Charan Ghose for 61 villages, Babu Sasi Mohan talukdar for 55 villages, Babu Sarat Chandra Das for 49 villages, and Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose for 39 villages.

41. *Settlement of fair rents.*—Rents were settled during the year for 13,463 tenants, viz.—

By Mr. Allen for 1,672 and 564 tenants in Jaldi and Sangu;
By Babu Durga Charan Ghose for 6,662 tenants in Belgaon;
By ,, Sarat Ch. Das for 2,111 tenants in South Satkania;
By ,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar for 2,110 tenants in Fatikchari;
By ,, Haripada Ghose for 159 tenants in Mirkasarai; and
By ,, Jogendra Kumar Bose for 185 tenants in Ramu.

Down to the end of the previous year fair rents had been settled for 11,389 tenants in Ramu, for 423 tenants in Jaldi, and for 79 tenants in Belgaon. Altogether, therefore, rents had been settled down to the end of September 1894 for 25,354 tenants.

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* Omitting the tenants of temporarily-settled estate Joy Narain Ghosal, of which the settlement will not expire till 1962.

The progress in this branch of the work has been very slow. Not one-tenth of the programme put forward in the Settlement Officer's letter No. 652G.S., dated 6th August 1893, has been accomplished. Mr. Allen assigns as the principal reasons for slow progress (1) the delay in mahal milan, which prevented the settlement of rents before areas of tenancies had been adjusted; (2) the cumbrous procedure prescribed in sections 104 and 107 of the Tenancy Act. The procedure was discussed in March 1894 at Chittagong in conference between the Settlement Officer and Messrs. Pargiter and Caspersz (who have both had experience of settlement work in Chittagong) and myself, with the result that rules to be followed in the work of settlement of rents were drawn up, which, after revision and approval by the Board and by Government, were issued in the form of a note showing how, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer and of the Director of Land Records, an officer settling rents in Chittagong should proceed. Mr. Allen expresses the hope that the revised rules recently framed by Government, viz., rules 23 to 28 of Chapter VI of the new rules under the Tenancy Act, which to a large extent reproduce the rules framed for Chittagong in March last, will much assist progress.

The former rental of 25,354 tenants for whom rents have been settled down to the end of the year under report stood at Rs. 1,44,442, and the settled rental is Rs. 1,99,230. These figures are divided as follows:—

	Former rental.	Settlement rental.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ramu	... 89,328	1,20,466
Sadar subdivision ...	... 55,114	78,764

The Ramu assessments have been under discussion for the last two years. The new assessments came into force in 48 of the 50 villages in Ramu with effect from 1894-95. The result of the collections has been that out of a total demand of Rs. 11,168, Rs. 8,328 have been collected, and applications have been subsequently received for payment of Rs. 923. The corresponding demand last year was Rs. 7,648 and collections Rs 7,593.

The effect of the settlements of rents in the Sadar subdivision in the case of the tenants paying direct to Government is shown in statement IX appended to Mr. Allen's report. The land revenue has been increased from Rs. 8,788 to Rs. 12,837 or by 46 per cent. Rents payable by talukdars have been raised 67 per cent., and rents payable by raiyats 6·9 per cent. Ordinarily the existing rates of rent of raiyats have been left untouched; and 70 per cent. of the raiyati assets are ordinarily taken as the rent payable by the talukdars; but where it would cause hardship to take so much, the Settlement Officer has been allowed discretion to take a smaller percentage. Appeals against rents settled had been decided by the Special Judge down to the end of the year in 29 cases. In 24 cases the decision of the Revenue Officers were upheld, in 1 modified, and in 4 reversed.

42. *Case work, exclusive of cases under section* 104 *of the Tenancy Act.*—Two hundred and eighty-five boundary disputes were decided during the year under the Survey Act, and 112 such cases were pending at the end of the year. Nineteen hundred and three objections preferred under section 105 of the Tenancy Act are shown to have been disposed of during the year, and 638 are returned as pending at the end of the year. Under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, 61 cases were tried as civil suits.

43. *Publication of records.*—Previously to the year under report, draft records had been published only for the 50 villages of Ramu and for two villages in Kutubdia. During the year under report, draft records were published for 12 villages in Jaldi, 6 in Sangu, 39 in Belgaon, 49 in Raojan, 34 in South Satkania, 36 in North Satkania, 43 in Fatikchari, 41 in West Patiya, or for 260 villages in all. For the great majority of these 260 villages, however, only the records for the permanently-settled lands were published.

Previously to the year under report, records had been finally published for four villages only in Ramu. During the year under report records for 69 villages were finally published, viz., for 44 villages in Ramu, 13 in Belgaon, and 12 in Raojan.

Statistics of status and existing rent rates.

44. In statement VII appended to his report the Settlement Officer has tabulated very interesting statistics for 601,211 of the 759,112 tenancies for which rights and existing rents have been recorded. He shows that 283,142 tenancies or 47 per cent. of the whole number are held by settled and occupancy raiyats; tenure-holders have in their cultivating possession 142,263 tenancies or 23·5 per cent; raiyats at fixed rates (presumably in other than temporarily settled estates) 16·2 per cent.; non-occupancy raiyats 4 per cent.; proprietors nearly 8 per cent; rent-free holders a little over 1 per cent. It will be understood that in a district with 80,000 mahals an individual cultivator often has several tenancies. The average size of a tenancy (cultivated land only) is ·69 of an acre. The high average rents paid per cultivated acre, viz. Rs. 4-1-7 by talukdars, Rs. 4-10-1 by raiyats at fixed rates, Rs. 6-1-6 by settled raiyats, and Rs. 6-9-9 by non-occupancy raiyats, are very noticeable. The correctness of these rates may require further examination.

Expenditure.

45. The expenditure incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 1,37,693. The total expenditure down to the end of September 1894 has been—

	Rs.
Survey	5,21,766
Settlement	5,22,748
Total ...	10,44,514

Western Duars, Jalpaiguri.

Area dealt with.

46. The area which has recently been under survey and settlement in the Western Duars is shown below:—

Name of Tahsil.	Number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Number of taluks within pargana. (a)	Number of jotes within taluk. (a)	Area in acres. (a)
1	2	3	4	5	6
East of Tista River.					
Mynaguri ...	3	Chengmari ...	18	1,247	58,241·36
		North Mynaguri ...	6	1,096	30,211·99
		South Mynaguri ...	48	1,881	98,412·99
Falakata ...	3	Moraghat ...	26	2,357	96,185·91
		Lakhipur ...	10	623	44,681·19
		West Madari ...	8	905	44,504·87
Alipur ...	4	East Madari ...	6	187	20,280·26
		Chakwakheti ...	6	317	13,286·19
		Buxa ...	19	523	33,930·51
		Bhatibari ...	21	1,133	32,256·38
Bhalka ...	1	Bhalka ...	14	787	22,809·26
West of Tista River.					
Ambari-Falakata ...	1	Ambari-Falakata ...	1	56	9,837·37
Total ...	12	.....	183	11,112	504,638·28 or 788·50 square miles.

(a) Revised figures taken from the Settlement Officer's completion report.

160 Of this area 384,895 acres contained in 9,971 jotes have been assessed to revenue; 1,079 jotes containing 387,156 acres are Government waste land, and the remaining area is contained in market lands and in one revenue free grant. Besides this area an additional area of 269,569 acres which was surveyed by the Survey Department on the 2-inch to one mile scale has not been dealt with by the Settlement Officer.

The settlement has been conducted under Act XVI of 1869, the Bhutan Duars Act.

47. The work of survey and initial record-writing which was done by the Survey of India Department was begun in November 1888. All records had been handed over by the Survey Department to the Settlement Officer by June 1892. The Settlement was in charge of Mr. E. Walsh, C.S., from February to November 1889; and after Mr. Walsh had been relieved of the charge on account of ill health, was placed in charge of Mr. D. Sunder in February 1890, and was by him brought to completion by October 1894, when his final report was sent to Press. Mr. Sunder retained his two Assistants, Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt and Munshi Panchcowrie Biswas, down to the completion of the operations.

Conduct of the work.

48. With regard to progress, there is little to add to last year's report, which gives details of the work done down to the end of September 1893. The Settlement Officer was excused the task of writing a report of the year's work in view of the fact that his whole time was occupied in October 1894 in finishing his completion report and in winding up the settlement.

Progress.

The work which remained to be done on the 1st October 1893 consisted in the publication of records in Ambari-Falakata, the confirmation of the settlement by the Commissioner in all the tahsils, and the completion of the work of issuing leases in Mynaguri, Falakata, and Alipur, the comparison, correction, arrangement and deposit of records and maps, the completion of the register of jotes, the preparation of statistics, and the writing of the completion report.

The Settlement Officer reported at the beginning of December 1893 that he expected to finish this work by the 31st March 1894, with the exception of his final report. This expectation, however, was not realized, and at the end of September 1894 the bulk of the records still remained to be handed over to the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Sunder had completed his work by the end of October 1894, and has since been appointed to the charge of the settlement of the Palamau Government estate. The settlement had been confirmed by the Commissioner in the Mynaguri and Bhalka tahsils and in Ambari-Falakata down to the end of the year, and remained to be confirmed in Falakata and Alipur tahsils.

The completion report, which is still in the press, will be reviewed by the Commissioner and by the Director, and will be submitted to Government as soon as possible.

49. The results and cost of the settlement operations as shewn in the Settlement Officer's completion report are briefly stated below.

Results.

The following statement shows the old and new assessment, and the increase in each tahsil separately and the collections made on the new basis in the year 1893-94:—

Name of Tahsil.	Assessable area according to—				Total Demand according to—		Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Collection on new basis in 1893-94.
	Last settlement.		Present settlement.		Last settlement.	Present settlement.			
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Dec.	Acres	Dec.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Mynaguri	170,269	12	164,538	09	1,26,627	2,09,101	82,474	65·00	1,86,430
Falakata	80,338	98	142,751	25	64,960	1,14,288	49,328	75·93	96,127
Alipur	47,489	23	55,206	08	24,099	30,641	6,542	27·14	29,798
Bhalka	11,006	41	13,040	04	7,830	10,170	2,340	29·88	10,132
Ambari-Falakata	9,225	07	9,370	45	10,483	10,701	218	2·08	7,979
Total ...	367,328	81	384,895	91	2,33,999	3,74,901	1,40,902	60·21	3,30,466

The revenue was collected according to the new rent roll in Mynaguri tahsil with effect from 1st April 1892; and in the remaining tahsils with effect from 1st April 1893.

The period of settlement for the Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipur and Bhalka Tahsils has been fixed as 15 years, and for Pargana Ambari Falakata has been fixed at ten years.

50. The total cost of the settlement during the year was about Rs. 32,000, and from the beginning down to the 30th September 1894 is shewn by the Settlement Officer to

Cost.

have been Rs. 1,68,807. He deducts from this Rs. 36,587 on account of receipts, and shows the net cost as Rs. 1,32,220. The area cadastrally surveyed was 504,638 acres, and the cost per acre of the settlement on this area amounts to 4 annas and 2 pies an acre. The cost of cadastral survey of 504,638 acres and of 269,570 on a scale of 2 inches to the mile was Rs. 3,75,105, or 7 annas 9 pies an acre.

Palamau Government Estates.

Area under survey.

51. The portion of the Palamau Government estate now under settlement has an area of 428 square miles, contains 386 villages, and has 13,958 tenants. The detailed survey operations will be confined to an area of 284·66 square miles, the rest of the estate being hill and jungle beyond the limits of mauzas. It is now clear that the original estimate, that the cultivated area amounts to 110 square miles, though it was based on the assumption that the cultivation has doubled itself since the last settlement, was far too low. The Deputy Commissioner now estimates the cultivated area at about 178 square miles.

The estate was cadastrally surveyed in 1864; and for most of the villages a settlement was made with thikadars in 1872, which expired on 31st March 1894. In certain tappas, however, the term of the original settlement expired long ago, and the villages of these tappas, and also villages of other tappas, of which the thikadars threw up their leases, were for a time managed khas. After a trial of some years the system of khas management was abolished because of mismanagement and irregularities on the part of the tahsildari establishments, and in 1880 a farming settlement was made of the khas villages, which also expired in March 1894. At the present time only sixteen villages are held khas; all the rest are let to thikadars.

In view of the large amount of survey and settlement work in progress in different parts of these provinces, Government in letter No. 728T.R., dated the 6th October 1892, ordered the resettlement of the estate to be postponed and the existing settlement to be continued from year to year till a new settlement could be undertaken. Subsequently, however, Government directed that operations should be undertaken at once, and a notification No. 2725L.R., dated 1st August 1893, was issued under section 3, Act V (B.C.) of 1875, ordering a survey of all lands comprised within the boundaries of the khalsa mauzas of the estate. The cadastral survey began in November 1893.

Staff.

52. The survey and record-writing have been carried on by Mr. L. F. Berkeley, under whom traverse survey was begun, and Mr. P. K. Vaughan, both officers of the Survey Department under the direction of the Director of Surveys.

No Settlement Officer was in charge of the operations during the year under report. The supervision of the operations from the beginning has been in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. R. Bright, who has given much attention to them. Mr. D. Sunder, who took charge of this settlement on the 17th November 1894, was delayed beyond the time anticipated in winding up the Western Duars Settlement.

Babu Rameswar Prosad, kanungo, an officer with local experience, was appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey by notification No. 1396L.R., dated 10th March 1894, to help in checking khanapuri; and late in the year began the work of attestation as is noticed below. He was on tour for 116 days on khanapuri work and for 56 days on attestation work.

Progress.

53. *Survey and Record writing.*—During the year ending on 30th September 1893, 38 miles of traverse survey had been completed.

During the year under report, the traverse work as contemplated in the original programme, *i.e.*, the encircling of the cultivation and running traverse along boundaries wherever practicable, has been completed. The question of making a further survey of boundaries was under consideration at the end of the year. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the thakbust maps and the maps of the last settlements have been found to be inaccurate, and he thinks that it may be necessary to carry the boundary survey a little further, to complete the maps properly, and to demarcate the new protected forests.

During the year under report 210 villages with an area of 130·66 square miles were cadastrally surveyed, and khasras were written for all the villages in the field. The Kol amins are declared by the Deputy Commissioner to be conspicuous failures. The work has been very slow, and the earnings of the amins, on average at the contract rates, have been about Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 only per month. Records of 158 villages were got ready for attestation.

54. *Attestation.*—Records for 33 villages and part of one village, with an area of 21·69 square miles and containing 18,925 plots, were attested. Babu Rameswar Prosad, kanungo, was engaged on this work from 6th August to 30th September 1894, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

The benefit of the Tenancy Act (which is not in force in this district) as regards occupancy rights have been given to the raiyats in full in the recording of their rights and status. Nine hundred and thirty-four holdings out of 1,557 have been recorded at attestation as held by settled raiyats. The average area of these holdings is 6·72 acres, and the average rent per acre Re. 1-0-6. The average area of a non-occupancy raiyat's holding is found to be 2·69 acres, and the average rate of rent per acre is Re. 1-0-9 only.

Cost.

55. The cost of survey and settlement is shown below:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Survey—					
Spent in 1892-93 (survey year)	...	...	1,001	0	0
Do. 1893-94 (ditto)	...	...	27,037	0	0
	Total	...	28,038	0	0
Settlement—					
From 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894		...	1,145	0	0

Minor Settlements.

PATASPUR ESTATES IN MIDNAPORE.

Area under survey and settlement.

56. The survey and settlement of the temporarily-settled estates in pargana Pataspur, in the Midnapore district, under section 101 (2) (*d*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act were sanctioned in Government Notification No. 3734, dated 23rd October 1892.

Pargana Pataspur comprises 24 estates which were ceded by the Marhattas in 1803, and transferred from the district of Balasore to Midnapore in 1825. Six of the estates, which had been assigned to the proprietor as remuneration for collection of revenue of the pargana, were permanently settled in 1874. The remaining 18 estates now under survey and settlement have lands interspersed with the permanently-settled estates in 96 villages, including four "chhit" villages with an area of 36,364 acres, or 56·82 square miles according to the Settlement Officer, or of 54·6 square miles according to the Director of Surveys. The terms of the last regular settlement of these estates expired in 1884, and since then the estates have been summarily settled for short terms.

Conduct of the work.

57. The survey and record-writing were undertaken in January 1893 by a detachment of the professional Survey Department.

Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector, was appointed in November 1892 to be Settlement Officer of the estates in addition to his duties in connection with the settlement of private estates in this district. He held charge till March 1894, when his health broke down, and he took leave from 1st May 1894. On the 1st June Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta took charge as Settlement Officer. He also fell ill and had to take leave from 18th August. The settlement then remained in charge of Babu Chhakulal Sarkar, Officiating Deputy Collector of the regular staff of Midnapore, up to 4th September. Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Deputy Collector of the regular staff, took charge as Settlement Officer on 11th September 1894.

During the year under report, Babu Satis Chandra Bose was employed on the Pataspur work for 117 days, and Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta was employed for 65 days. Their tours in the Pataspur estates were for 104 and 32 days respectively. Since the end of the year Babu Promotho Nath Dutt, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of this settlement, and an Assistant Settlement Officer has been recently appointed with a view to the early completion of the settlement work on these estates and some other estates in Midnapore.

Progress.

58. By June 1893 the Survey Department had surveyed the whole area, had completed the khasra and khatian-writing for 17 and 8 villages, respectively, and had partly written khasras for four more villages. The Settlement Officer, Babu Satis Chandra Bose, then took charge of the record-writing. By the end of September 1893 khasras had been completed, in all, for 38 villages and partly written for 17 more, and khatians were completed for 23 villages and partly written for three villages more. The records were sent to the Survey Office at Calcutta for the preparation of traces and extraction of areas.

On receipt of maps and khasras from the Survey Office record writing was resumed in January 1894, and was completed in all the villages by the end of March 1894.

Simultaneously with the progress of record-writing in other villages attestation work was begun in February 1894. Babu Satis Chandra Bose attested records for 39 villages, and afterwards Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta attested records for nine villages, the number of plots attested by the two officers being 15,107 and 9,189 respectively. This work in all the villages, however, is incomplete, as for many raiyats existing rents and status have not been recorded.

No fair rents have yet been settled. There were altogether 19 boundary disputes, 14 of which were disposed of by Babu Satis Chandra Bose, and one by Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta. Four remained pending. The work was inspected by the Collector in February, and by the Director of Land Records in July 1894.

Expenditure.

59. The total amount originally sanctioned in Government letter No. 16T.R., dated 29th April 1893, for survey and settlement of these estates, was Rs. 11,000 for survey and record-writing and Rs. 11,313-2 for settlement. The expenditure of the Survey Department for completing the survey and for a portion only of the record-writing was Rs. 10,710 in 1892-93 and Rs. 1,477 in 1893-94, making a total of Rs. 12,187. The expenditure of the Settlement Department has been Rs. 5,684-4-10 in the year under report and Rs. 3,282-3-11 in the previous year, making a total of Rs. 8,966-8-9. The original estimate of expenditure will, therefore, be greatly exceeded partly on account of the survey and record-writing having proved more expensive than was anticipated, partly on account of the delays caused to work by the illness of two successive Settlement Officers.

The Jaipur Government Estates in Bogra.

Area to be dealt with.

60. The Jaipur Government estates, of which the survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act was ordered in Government Notification of 24th January 1893, are eight in number. They lie along the Northern Bengal State Railway and contain much jungle land. The area of these estates is shown by the Settlement Officer as 28,800 acres, or 45 square miles comprised in 157 villages; but the Director of Surveys shows the area as 55·8 square miles and the number of villages as 155. The estates contain 6,109 tenants. The term of the last settlement expired on 31st March 1893. Collection of rents is still being made at the old rates from the raiyats.

Progress.

61. The traverse survey began in February 1893 under a professional survey party. By the end of July 1893, when the survey operations for the year were closed, traverse survey had been completed for an area of 60·41 square miles and cadastral survey for an area of 13·15 square miles, comprising 22 villages. The survey operations were completed and the whole of the record-writing for the 55·8 square miles comprised in the estates was finished during the year under report by the Survey Department.

The Settlement Officer, Babu Nityananda Ghosh, joined his appointment on the 9th February 1894, and checked the khanapuri of 43 villages. He was on tour for 69 days. He reverted to general duty from the 18th August 1894. No attestation work could be done during the year, as the Survey Department were unable to furnish completed records till after the field season had ended. All the records were delivered before the end of October 1894.

Cost.

62. The total cost incurred down to the 30th September 1894 has been Rs. 13,585 for survey and Rs. 2,099-12-5 for settlement. The cost during the year under report was Rs. 7,149 on survey and Rs. 2,099-12-5 on settlement.

Government Estates in Backergunge.

Area under settlement.

63. On the 1st October 1893, seven Government estates in Backergunge district, comprising an area of 24,226 acres, or 37·79 square miles, were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The names and areas of these estates are given in the margin. The number of tenants is 4,267 and number of plots is 42,600. The work was in charge of Mr. Dwija Das Datta, Deputy Collector, up to 1st September 1894, when, as the work in Backergunge had become insufficient to occupy the time of two officers, Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer of Dakhin Shabazpur, was put in charge of the settlement.

	Acres.
(1) Madhupura	2,218
(2) Bairagya	4,638
(3) Lalmohan	10,933
(4) Koralmara	1,730
(5) Surplus accretion to Padma Manasa ...	1,431
(6) Char Jangla	422
(7) Ganeshpura	2,854
Total ...	24,226

Progress.

64. The final reports for char Jangla and Ganeshpura were submitted to the Director's office before September 1893, and those for Madhupura, Lalmohan, and Koralmara settlements were submitted by the Settlement Officer to the Collector within the year under report. The Koralmara report reached the Director's office in October 1894, and the Ganeshpura report is before the Board.

The final report for Padma Manasa has also been submitted; but on appeal made by some of the tenants, the Special Judge has declared the proceedings to have been irregular, and has directed that the settlement of the estate be made over again.

The records for Bairagya were finally published in March 1893, but on appeal the Judge declared that the notice published under rule 16 of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act was faulty, and that the proceedings were void. The Judge's order was passed on a misunderstanding, and the action to be taken is still under consideration.

The work remaining to be done in the case of the Bairagya estate at the close of the year was to correct the khasra, to resettle the rent of 573 tenants affected by the Special Judge's order, to prepare the terij, and to prepare the Collector's copy and the tenant's copy of the khatians.

Fair rents were settled during the year for 4,267 tenants, resulting in a rental of Rs. 1,12,730-14-1, against the previous rental of Rs. 72,300-8-9, or an increase of Rs. 40,430-5-4.

Expenditure.

65. The total amount sanctioned for expenditure was Rs. 19,435-12-5, for settlement of 17 Government estates, seven only of which remained to be dealt with in the beginning of the year under report. The total expenditure to the end of the previous year was Rs. 18,475-8-5, and the expenditure in the year under report Rs. 1,519-4. Sanction for a further sum of Rs. 632 has been asked for.

Government Estates in Noakhali.

Conduct of the work.

66. Under Government notification, dated 16th July 1891, char Gazi and char Fakira in the district of Noakhali were taken up for settlement under the Tenancy Act. The survey of both the estates was conducted by Babu Jamini Mohun Das, Deputy Collector, and afterwards by Babu Pramatha Nath Datta, Deputy Collector, who was in charge of both the settlements up to November 1892, when he was transferred to another district. Babu Suresh Chander Sinha, Deputy Collector,

was then put in charge of both the settlements, but as he was in ill-health and overworked, he was in November 1893 relieved of the char Gazi settlement, which was entrusted to Babu Ambika Prasad Sen, Deputy Collector. All these officers belong to the regular staff, and worked under the immediate supervision of the Collector of the district. Babu Ambika Prasad Sen, Settlement Officer, spent 15 days on tour in connection with the settlement of char Gazi.

Progress and cost.

67. *Char Gazi.*—This estate has, according to the latest figures, an area of 7,213 acres, or 11·2 square miles, of which 4,651 acres are cultivated; and there are 1,164 tenants. Survey, record writing, attestation, including record of rents, determination of status and draft publication of records and the settlement of fair rents, were completed before the commencement of the year under report. Fair rents of 1,039 tenants have been settled. The rentals of these tenants have been increased from Rs. 19,346 to Rs. 24,582. Twenty-eight cases under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were disposed of during the year. Six hundred and forty-five cases under section 105, and 41 cases under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, had been disposed of previous to the commencement of the year.

Final publication of records was made on the 13th March 1894. After making necessary corrections in the khatians on account of the diluvion and deterioration of some lands by the opening out of a new khal, the assessment has resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,628 over the old demand of Rs. 9,183. The new settlement took effect from April 1894, *i.e.*, from the beginning of the current year B.S. 1301. A jamabandi has been made over to the khas mahal department for collection of rents.

The final report has recently reached the Director's office.

The total expenditure has been Rs. 2,543-4-8, including expenditure of Rs. 290-13-8 incurred during the year under report.

68. *Char Fakira.*—This is a resumed estate with an area of 1,285 acres, after the exclusion of the area diluviated since the survey of 1891, of which 1,120 acres are cultivated. The tenants are 402 in number.

Draft records were published in January 1893. The final records were published on the 12th January 1894. Three hundred and eighteen cases under section 105 and 23 cases under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, were all disposed of before the commencement of the year. Some of the proprietors have applied for settlement, and the Collector reports that settlement will be made with them.

Owing to extensive diluvion there has been a decrease of rent amounting to Rs. 116-7-4, as shown below:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Former net revenue	.....	2,663 0 0
Present gross rental	3,637 14 8	.....
Deduct 30 per cent. for malikana and farming.	1,091 6 0	.....
Deduct part net revenue	.....	2,546 8 8
Decrease	.....	116 7 4

The cost of survey and settlement is reported to have been Rs. 408-6 only, of which Rs. 64-5-3 were spent during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY AND RECORD OF RIGHTS IN PRIVATE ESTATES.

Major Settlements.

North Bihar.

69. The progress made in each of the three North Bihar districts is summarised below.

Muzaffarpur.

Programme.

70. Field survey and initial record writing were taken up during the year in the greater part of the Sadar sub division of Muzaffarpur, excepting areas which were surveyed in 1885-86, in part of Hajipur sub division, which was not surveyed in 1892-93, and in part of the Belsand thana in Sitamarhi subdivision.

The programme of work for the settlement staff during the past year was—

(*a*) The attestation and completion of the records for the area in the south of the district in which record-writing had been completed in the season 1892-93, about 466 square miles, less 66 square miles, of which attestation had been done before October 1893.

(*b*) The supervision of the record-writing in the new area taken up by the Survey Department in 1893-94.

Staff.

71. Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S., was in charge of the settlement throughout the year except for two periods of leave—12 days in October 1893 and 70 days in July to September 1894. He was on tour for 160 days. The following table shows the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers, the work they were engaged on, and the period of their employment:—

Officer.	Work engaged on—	Period of employment.	Days on tour.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Siva Shunkar Singh.	Attestation and case work. In charge of settlement office from July 22nd to end of year.	1st October 1893 to 2nd May 1894, and 5th July 1894 to end of year.	193	On privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days.
Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra.	Attestation and case work.	Throughout the year.	329	
Moulvi Shah Mahomed Azam.	Attestation work...	1st October 1893 to 7th May 1894.	192	Reverted to general duty.
Babu Annada Charan Gupta.	Attestation and case work.	Throughout the year.	326	
Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Khanapuri inspection and boundary disputes.	1st October 1893 to 9th June 1894.	228	Ditto.
Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	208	Ditto.

Mr. Dwija Das Datta joined the staff on transfer from the Backergunge settlements in September 1894.

Progress, survey and record-writing.

72. During the field season the cadastral survey of 979* square miles was completed. Khanapuri was taken up in this area as well as in 63 square miles surveyed during the previous season, but for which the records had not been prepared. In all, however, records for 788 square miles only were written during the year, leaving the khanapuri of 206 square miles in arrear of the field survey. This work was divided between two survey sections; the progress of one section was much hampered, the Settlement Officer reports, by floods and a severe epidemic of cholera; but the failure to work up to the programme was also due to the great complexity of proprietary rights, to the number of disputes met with in many villages, and to what appears to have been an unsuitable rule with regard to "disputed entries." The delay and confusion caused by introduction of new rules for record-writing, to which Mr. Lyon refers, were consequent on the discussions which lasted from August 1893 to February 1894, with regard to rent entries and other matters. Two Sub-Deputy Collectors working under the Settlement Officer inspected the record-writing, and at the same time decided, or submitted to him for decision, 557 village boundary disputes.

* Revised figures furnished to the Director of Surveys more recent than those furnished to the Settlement Officer.

Attestation.

73. The area for which records were to be attested was divided into four circles. Work proceeded steadily from the middle of October, and as the work included in each circle was completed, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge reverted to general duty, or was employed on case-work: the last attestation circle was closed on the 7th May, by which date the attestation of records for 376 square miles comprised in 712 villages and containing 487,099 plots and 150,069 tenancies had been completed. On an average each of the Assistant Settlement Officers employed on this work in Muzaffarpur attested records for 94 square miles in a period of about six months.

I inspected all the Attestation Officers at work in this district during the season, and satisfied myself that the work was being done with patience and with a high degree of thoroughness. The work will probably be better done each year as the staff and establishments gain experience.

Publication of records.

74. Draft records were published during the year for 696 villages, and have now in all been published for 1,007 villages. No records have been finally published. The Settlement Officer reports that the people take full advantage of the opportunity that is given them to ascertain whether their rights have been properly entered in the papers.

Settlement of fair rents.

75. During the year only 122 cases were instituted under section 104 of the Tenancy Act; 117 cases instituted during the year and pending from the previous year, affecting 2,273 tenants, were disposed of, and 24 cases were pending at the end of the year. The total number of tenants affected by the cases disposed of up to date amounts only to 2,986 out of 138,317 for whom existing rents have been recorded, *i.e.*, only about 2 per cent. of the tenants have been affected by such cases. The result of the fair-rent decisions has been to raise the former rents, amounting to Rs. 23,605, to Rs. 24,238, or by 2·71 per cent. This represents an infinitesimal increase when compared with the total of the existing rents that have been recorded for the whole body of tenants. Out of 183 such cases disposed of up to date, 155 have been decided by the Settlement Officer himself. There has been only one appeal to the Special Judge, which was dismissed. A large number of the fair-rent applications have been made by the managers of indigo factories owning or farming the villages concerned; as a rule, the enhancement has been claimed on the ground that the tenant is holding a larger area than that for which he is paying rent. The Settlement Officer gives in detail (in the report published as an appendix) the causes that have led to the institution of these suits, and in especial points out that they must not be taken to indicate that the managers are harder landlords than the petty zamindars, as "it is undoubtedly the fact that the illegal enhancement of rents is common among the latter and rare among the former." Mr. Lyon's remarks as to the tendency of recent decisions to cause hardship to landlords equitably entitled to an increase of rent for "excess area" and his remarks with regard to interpretation of compromises in fair rent cases will have attention.

Case-work, sections 105 and 106.

76. As many as 3,235 objections (above 8 per square mile for which records were attested) were filed during the course of the year, and 3,029 were dealt with under section 105 of the Tenancy Act. From the commencement of proceedings up to the end of the past year, 4,161 objections were filed and 4,077 disposed of. During the year the jurisdiction of the Settlement Officer under section 106 was invoked in 952 cases; in all, 1,315 cases under this section have been instituted from the beginning of the operations; 187 cases were disposed of during 1892-93 and 840 during the past year, leaving 288 pending at its close. Out of the 840 cases shown as disposed of, 242 were struck off the file, with reference to the decision of the High Court in the case of Pandit Sardar (I.L.R. XXI, Calc., page 378). The Settlement Officer has been instructed, however, in accordance with orders received from the Board and from Government, that the cases struck off must be again taken up. Against orders passed under section 106, 35 appeals have been preferred to the Special Judge; in eight of the 26 appeal cases which have been decided, the orders of the Revenue Officers have been reversed, in 1 modified, and in 17 upheld. Mr. Lyon's remarks on case work under section 106 will be separately considered. This subject has been noticed in paragraph 23 of this Report.

77. The Settlement Officer has tabulated statistics for 1,052 villages containing 158,650 tenancies (exclusive of under-raiyats). Settled and occupancy raiyats make up 78·18 per cent. of the whole number; non-occupancy raiyats are 4·56 per cent. only; 5·87 per cent. of the holdings are held by proprietors; 6·34 per cent. are raiyati holdings at fixed rates. In 290 villages for which rent statistics have been tabulated it has been found that the average rent per acre of a raiyat at fixed rates is Rs. 3-0-11, of a settled raiyat is Rs. 3-4-8, of a non-occupancy raiyat, Rs. 3-5-8.

Statistics of status and rent.

78. The cost of the settlement operations in Muzaffarpur in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 34,301 and in 1893-94 to Rs. 58,079, making a total cost from the beginning of Rs. 92,380. The cost of survey from the beginning of the operation to the end of the year 1892-93 was reported to be Rs. 1,58,218, and during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,33,850. The total cost of survey to date appears to be about Rs. 2,92,000.

Cost.

79. Under the head of general remarks the Settlement Officer makes some interesting observations on the minute subdivision of proprietary and raiyati interests in Muzaffarpur, and its effect on the relations of landlord and tenant and on the settlement operations. He again notices that the relations existing between the indigo planters and their raiyats are generally satisfactory and that the factory rent-rolls are well kept.

General remarks.

Champaran.

80. During the year a new area of over 500 square miles was brought under cadastral survey in the Champaran district; it included Tappas Madhwal, Mando, Harnatand, Aulaha Sakhwa, Sonwal, Jafrabad and a portion of Tappa Belwa in the north and north centre of the district, and is in great part included in the Bettia Raj. Record-writing was carried on throughout this area, besides being continued in Tappa Sugaon, which was surveyed during the season 1892-93. The Attestation Officers dealt with the area in Tappas Kadda, Patjirwa, and Sugaon, also in great part included in the Bettia Raj, for which records were written in 1892-93.

Programme.

81. Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., remained in charge of the settlement operations throughout the year, except from 3rd May to 27th June, when he officiated as Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. During his absence, the duties of Settlement Officer were conducted by Munshi Nundjee. The settlement staff and their distribution is shown below:—

Staff.

Name of Officer.	Employment during field season.	Employment during recess.	Days on tour during field season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Makhan Lall Chatterjee.	Attestation	Reverted to general duty on 9th May 1894.	193	
,, Nalin Chandra Rai	Ditto	Reverted to general duty on 24th May 1894.	197	
Maulvi Gholam Ghous ...	Ditto	Case work at Motihari and Bettiah.	190	
Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta.	Ditto	Went as Settlement Officer to Midnapore on 15th May 1894.	188	For a short time Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta was employed in supervision of khanapuri in Tappa Kadda.
,, Promotho Nath Dutt	Supervision of khanapuri in Tappa Patjirwa and Tappa Kadda and case work.	Case work at Motihari and Bettiah.	197	.....
C. C. Warburton, Esq. ...	From April 1st to end of May, supervision of khanapuri in Segowli Circle. Supervision of khanapuri in Segowli Circle.	.....	83	Mr. Warburton was transferred to Saran early in January and to Gaya early in April.
Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	.....	.....	133	On Mr. Warburton's transfer to Saran, Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee took charge of the whole Segowli Circle till April, when he was sent to take charge of Mr. Warburton's circle in Saran, being himself relieved by Babu Promotho Nath Dutt.
Maulvi Syed Ahmed Ali Khan.	Supervision of khanapuri in Motihari Circle.	Transferred to Purnea ...	165	.....

Survey and record-writing.

82. The cadastral survey of 517 square miles was completed in the Tappas named in paragraph 80. The record-writing, completed for about 599 square miles, covered the same area except some villages of Tappa Belwa, and also included an area of about 100 square miles surveyed in 1892-93. The area in which record-writing was carried on was divided into two circles, in each of which an Assistant Settlement Officer was appointed to supervise khanapuri and settle boundary disputes. Four hundred and seventy-two inspections of villages were made during khanapuri, and 60 boundary disputes that arose during the year were all disposed of. No appeals have been made in these cases.

Attestation.

83. During the year the records of 380 square miles were attested. The whole of Tappa Kadda, the whole of Tappa Patjirwa, so far as it has been at present surveyed, and 34 villages of Tappa Sugaon are included in this area. So also are the five villages of the Hardia Factory which on the application of the landlords were brought under settlement before the rest of the district, and for which the completion report is now being submitted to the Board. The number of plots for which records were attested (excluding the Hardia Factory lands) amounted to 323,511 contained in 60,781 tenancies. In three of the four attestation circles work was begun early in November: the fourth did not start until the middle of December, as Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, the officer selected to be in charge of the camp, was employed at the beginning of the season in supervision of the record-writing in the area for which field maps, but not records, were prepared in the preceding season. The attestation circles were closed in the middle of May.

Settlement of fair rents.

84. During the year 182 applications for settlement of rents were presented, which, with 28 remaining at the end of the year 1892-93, made a total of 210 to be dealt with. Of this number, 184 were disposed of during the year; the 26 cases remaining undisposed of relate, with one or two exceptions, to tappa Sugaon. Of the applications presented during the year, only nine were brought by tenants. Rents were settled during the year for 15,720 tenants, which, with 1,385 for whom rents were settled in 1892-93, makes the total 17,105. The rents of these tenants were raised from Rs. 1,07,439 to Rs. 1,20,833, the percentage of increase being 12·4. The great majority of cases were brought on the grounds set forth in section 52 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the enhancement of rent was made usually by compromise, the tenant admitting encroachment, and the Revenue Officer satisfying himself that the new rents proposed were fair and equitable, or else modifying them before giving effect to the compromise. In paragraph 7 of his report (printed as an appendix) the Settlement Officer deals with the question of the period during which applications under section 104 of the Tenancy Act might be brought under the old rules of Government made under the Tenancy Act. Under the recently revised rules a period of not less than one month is allowed for filing such applications from the date of completion of attestation; but a discretion is allowed to the Revenue Officer to receive such applications up to the date of draft publication. Nineteen appeals were preferred against orders passed under section 104. Of these, 10 were disposed of by the Special Judge, the orders of the Revenue Officer being upheld.

The most remarkable feature in the work of the year in Champaran consists in the comparatively large number of tenants for whom fair rents were judicially settled as compared with the number of tenants for whom fair rents were settled in Muzaffarpur. Whereas in Muzaffarpur fair rents were settled for only two per cent. of the whole number of tenants for whom existing rents were recorded, in Champaran fair rents were settled for about 29 per cent. The difference is no doubt chiefly due to the fact that cultivation is, in many villages in Champaran, of recent date. Tenants have largely encroached on the waste. Rents are also lower than in Muzaffarpur.

Case-work under sections 105 and 106.

85. During the year 2,336 objections were lodged under section 105. Of these, 2,226 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 110 at the end of the year. Thirteen cases were pending under section 106 at the beginning of the year, and 206 were instituted during the year. Of the total of 219 cases, 203 were disposed of. The Settlement Officer fears that it will be necessary to try

a very large number of cases under section 106; they continue to be filed almost daily. Mr. Colvin, like Mr. Lyon, refers in his report to the case of Pandit Sardar. He also repeats in his report the opinion which he has on several occasions expressed as to the desirability of imposing a limit to admission of cases under section 106 of the Tenancy Act at some reasonable date after draft publication. Three appeals have been lodged against decisions under section 106; they were pending at the end of the year.

Publication of records.

86. Records for 380 square miles were published in draft during the year. No records were finally published during the year except those for the Hardia Factory lands. Many records were ready for final publication at the end of the year, but were awaiting completion of copies for landlords and tenants in order that final publication and the distribution of copies might proceed *pari passu*.

Statistics of status and rent.

87. A special report has recently been submitted on the subject of the record of status of tenants in Champaran. During the year 1893-94, the holdings of 46,651 raiyats were attested in 183 villages; of this total 1·2 per cent. hold at fixed rates, 77 per cent. are settled raiyats, 2 per cent. are occupancy raiyats, 16·8 per cent. are non-occupancy raiyats, and 3 per cent. hold their lands rent-free. In the figures for Muzaffarpur given in paragraph 77 above, the percentage of non-occupancy raiyats is shown as 4·56, and the percentage of holdings at fixed rates as 6·34. These percentages show a marked difference from those of the Champaran district. In the special report alluded to above, I pointed out that the probable causes of this difference are, firstly, the existence in Muzaffarpur of a large body of peasant proprietors; and secondly, the fact that over a considerable area in Champaran the cultivation is of recent date. The average rate per acre of the rent of the settled raiyats in the 183 villages is Re. 1-15-9, and of the non-occupancy raiyats Rs. 1-9-3.

Cost.

88. The estimates and accounts for Champaran and Saran have hitherto been considered together, and the following figures are for the two districts. The total expenditure for the two districts during the year amounted to Rs. 70,144-5-10; from the beginning of operations to the end of the year 1892-93, the expenditure was Rs. 21,799-15-6; the total cost of settlement to the end of the year under report amounts therefore to Rs. 91,944-5-4. Reviewing these figures, the Settlement Officer is of opinion that the cost of settlement of the area already dealt with (exclusive of survey cost) will not much exceed annas 5 per acre, and he hopes that with the experience now acquired work will be done more cheaply.

Saran.

Area dealt with.

89. Field survey and record-writing began in the Saran district during the year under review. The area selected for the commencement of the work in this district comprised the parganas of Kalianpur, Kuari, and Sipah lying to the extreme north of the district, and a portion of the adjoining pargana Pachlak, making a total of 500 square miles, exclusive of the diara villages of the two first-named parganas, comprising an area of 50 square miles, which were subsequently included in the season's operations. This area, to a large extent, belongs to the Maharaja of Hutwa, and was selected before the scheme of utilizing patwaris for the cadastral survey and record-writing had been abandoned, as it was believed that, with the assistance of the Raj, the village patwaris could be secured and trained and made to survey and write the records. The two parganas of Kuari and Sipah were notified under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act in Government order No. 4318L.R., dated the 13th October 1893, amended by No. 5301L.R., dated the 22nd December 1893, and No. 1390L.R., dated the 10th March 1894; and pargana Pachlak in Government order No. 5302L.R., dated the 22nd December 1893.

Cadastral survey.

90. Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., was appointed to be Settlement Officer in Saran in addition to his charge of Champaran. Early in November a cadastral camp, with a staff of 200 amins, was established at Baragaon, a central place in the area above described, in charge of Mr. A. W. Smart. Although the scheme for working with patwaris had been abandoned, it was arranged that as many as possible

of the 200 amins should be selected from local candidates for employment, specially trained as amins. The remainder of the cadastral camp came with Mr. Smart from Orissa. Mr. Smart quickly organized his establishment, and was able at the end of the season to show an outturn of 549 square miles, comprised in 1,260 villages cadastrally surveyed.

Khanapuri.

91. Record-writing for 527 square miles comp ised in 1,229 villages and containing 7¾ lakhs of fields was completed during the year. Early in January, when the villages began to come under khanapuri in considerable numbers, the area to be dealt with was divided by the Settlement Officer into three circles, in which Munshi Nundjee, Mr. C. C. Warburton, and Babu Brij Bansi Sahai were appointed to supervise the record-writing and decide boundary disputes. In March Mr. C. C. Warburton was transferred to Gaya, and Munshi Nundjee was taken from khanapuri to attestation work. The whole area was therefore re-distributed into two circles, one under Babu Brij Bansi Sahai and the other under Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, who was transferred from Champaran for the purpose. The Revenue Officers disposed of 183 boundary disputes during the season.

Attestation and draft publication.

92. Under special arrangements made at the request of the Settlement Officer, records for 90 villages, with an area of 29 square miles, were got ready by the Survey Department during the field season in order that they might be attested before the recess, so as to enable the later stages of settlement work to proceed, at any rate, in a small area. Munshi Nundjee began attestation of these records on the 26th February. During March, attestation continued at intervals as the records came in, and during April it was continuous. At the end of April the attestation camp was closed, the records of 68 villages, covering an area of 19·01 square miles, having been attested and published in draft.

Case work.

93. During the recess months 33 fair-rent cases, affecting 426 tenants, were disposed of by Munshi Nundjee during the year with the result that their rents were raised from Rs. 2,779 to Rs. 2,992. Under section 105 Munshi Nundjee disposed of 947 objections, and under section 106 of 31 disputes. Case work promises to be heavy in this district.

Cost.

94. The cost incurred on settlement work in Saran has been included with the figures shown in paragraph 88 above for Champaran.

General remarks.

95. In paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 of his report (printed as an Appendix) Mr. Colvin makes some interesting remarks on the comparative size of villages and fields in the Saran and Champaran districts; on some difficulties that arose when record-writing first began, owing to the instructions issued by the Manager of the Hutwa Raj to his subordinates conflicting in certain respects with those issued under the authority of the Board of Revenue; on the question of "zirat" or proprietors' private land; on right in homestead lands; and on the relations between the Survey and Settlement Officers and the public.

Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali districts.

96. On the application of His Highness the Maharaja the survey and record of rights in respect of the lands of these estates was sanctioned in Government order No. 136T.R., dated 12th May 1892. The operations have been conducted under Government Notifications, dated 18th April and 13th December 1892, issued under the Bengal Survey Act, and 29th November 1892, 23rd January 1894, and 27th February 1894, issued under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The total area of the estates is 553·77 square miles in three divisions, as shown below:—

	Area in square miles.
Northern or Mogra Division in Tippera	... 202·02
Central or Comilla Division in Tippera	... 223·83
Southern or Fenny Division in Noakhali	... 127·92
	553·77 or 559·15 as returned to the Director of Surveys.

97. The estates comprise Chakla Roshnabad, bearing tauzi No. 252, and a resumed lakhiraj estate called Sibsankar Ghosh Biswas in mauza Shoidabad of pargana Nurnagar, bearing tauzi No. 1819 in the Tippera Collectorate, and are contained in 1,510 villages.

The survey numbers are nearly 9 lakhs; and the tenancies are estimated to be 236,275.

Settlement staff.

98. The settlement operations remained in charge of Babu Kali Sankar Sen down to 27th December 1893, when he was relieved by Rai Sarat Chandra Banerji Bahadur, an officer with settlement experience in Assam. Rai Sarat Chandra remained in charge of the settlements only till 6th February 1894, when he reverted to Assam, the Government of that Province having declined to spare his services temporarily. He was succeeded by Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, who remained in charge till 21st August, when he reverted to general duty.

The staff of Revenue Officers employed for short periods on this settlement, and the work done by them during the year in checking khanapuri, are shown below:—

Name of Officer.	Designation.	Period employed.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of days on khanapuri work.	Villages inspected.	Plots tested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Babu Kali Sankar Sen ...	Settlement Officer	21st October to 27th December 1893	10	General supervision.		
Rai Sarat Chandra Banerji Bahadur.	Ditto ...	28th December 1893 to 5th February 1894.	15			
Mr. Barada Charan Mitra	Ditto ...	6th February to 21st August 1894 ..	71			
Babu Kedar Nath Banerji	Assistant Settlement Officer.	13th December 1893 to 16th July 1894	187	53	135	9,168
Babu Kali Sankar Sen ...	Ditto ...	28th December 1893 to 7th February 1894.	15	...	...	...
Maulvi Fazlur Rahman ...	Ditto ...	27th February to 12th August 1894	136	65	71	9,380
Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharji.	Ditto ...	21st May to 24th July 1894 ...	34	29	59	1,951

Progress.

99. *Field survey and record-writing.*—The cadastral survey and the record-writing in the Northern Division and part of the Central Division had been completed in the previous year. The remaining area in the three Divisions, viz., 261·03 square miles of field survey and 348·03 square miles of record-writing (as returned to the Director of Surveys) was completed in the year under report.

All the records had been made over to the Settlement Office by the end of October 1894.

100. *Attestation.*—Babu Kedar Nath Banerji, Assistant Settlement Officer, was employed for over three months in an attestation camp opened in the Northern Division, during which term he attested 2,043 khatians containing 7,327 plots in 20 villages, but his work was found to have been faultily done and will have to be done over again. Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, Settlement Officer, with two Assistant Settlement Officers, was engaged in attestation work for 22 days in nine villages in the Central Division near Comilla. Six hundred and nine khatians and 3,714 plots were attested. The progress in attestation work has been unsatisfactory, principally because of unavoidable changes in the *personnel* of the controlling staff.

101. *Case-work.*—The only cases instituted for settlement of fair rents were—one case connected with enhancement of rents transferred to the Settlement Officer by the Civil Court, and one case in which the Maharaja has asked for the determination of the particulars relating to a taluk purchased by him for arrears of rent. These two cases refer to 12 villages in all. Eighteen boundary disputes were disposed of by Mr. Barada Charan Mitra during the year, and 16 such cases remained pending at the end of the year. Two dispute cases were instituted as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.

102. *Publication.*—No progress has been made in publication of records.

Cost.

103. The cost incurred on survey and record-writing during the year ending 30th September 1894 was Rs. 77,264, and from the beginning Rs. 1,85,572. The cost incurred in settlement during the year was Rs. 23,406, and from the beginning Rs. 34,804.

To meet this total expenditure of Rs. 2,20,376 in survey and settlement, the Maharaja's Manager had, so far as is known to the Director, deposited by instalments the sum of Rs. 1,48,953 up till the end of September and deposited a further sum of Rs. 20,000 after the close of the settlement year.

Sonthal Parganas.

104. The survey and settlement of certain parganas and taluks in the Sonthal Parganas were undertaken under Government orders contained in letter No. 3922L.R. of 14th November 1892, on the application of zamindars. A notification under section 9 of the Sonthal Parganas Regulation, Act III of 1872 (as amended by section 4 of Sonthal Parganas Rent Regulation (II of 1886), was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th November 1892. Applications were also received in May 1893 for the settlement of certain additional villages. This settlement is not under the Director's control, and the survey was not made by the professional Survey Department.

Area.

105. In the year 1892-93 the survey and settlement of five estates, comprising an area of 190·3 square miles of cultivated and 200·9 square miles of uncultivated land, and containing 548 villages, was completed, with the exception of the attestation and publication of the records of 30 villages, accomplished in October 1893. During the present year a fresh area of 461·8 square miles (of which 277 square miles are cultivated) has been brought under survey and settlement. This area contains 873 villages, and is made up of the following three estates :—Teur, in Deoghur subdivision, with 249 villages, and Sultanabad and Ambar, in the Pakour subdivision, with 420 and 204 villages respectively.

Staff.

106. Mr. J. A. Craven remained in charge of the operations throughout the year. His staff of assistants, which last year included Maulvi Syed Ekram Hossein and Babu Balaram Das Gupta, was increased by the appointment of Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh, who joined on 20th November 1893. Three circles were formed for the three estates named above under the three Assistant Settlement Officers. Mr. J. A. Craven exercised general control over the three parties, and was on tour for 212 days. Maulvi Syed Ekram Hossein was in camp for 363 days, Babu Balaram Das Gupta for 248 days, and Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh for 196 days.

Record-writing.

107. During the year the khanapuri and attestation of the entire area was completed except the attestation of 14 villages. The records of 249 villages were also finally published. The Settlement Officer reports the completion of final publication of the records of the remaining villages since the end of the year. The total number of plots for which records were attested during the year amounted to 900,935, and the number of tenants whose rights were recorded was 36,214.

Settlement of rents.

108. During the year rents were settled for 36,214 tenants. In the two years during which operations have been in progress, the rents of 65,691 tenants have been settled, and an original rental of Rs. 1,68,276 has been raised to Rs. 2,45,011, or 46 per cent. The rent settlement was not quite finished by the end of the year, but the Settlement Officer reports its subsequent completion.

Case-work.

109. Six hundred and eighty-eight boundary disputes, 1,139 objections, and 10,208 disputes tried as civil suits and 211 rent suits were disposed of by the Assistant Settlement Officers, and 1,113 miscellaneous proceedings were disposed of by the Settlement Officer during the year. During the same period 102 appeals were decided, in 77 of which the orders were upheld, in 17 modified, and in 8 cases reversed.

110. The Settlement Officer gives an interesting account of the settlement proceedings in some Sonthal villages:—

"The villages under settlement in Sultanabad and Ambar being almost entirely Sonthal tracts, the Sonthal village community system prevails in them. Foreigners (*Dikus*) are not allowed to settle or to hold land in these villages. It was found, however, that a large number of foreigners had managed, by sale, mortgage, or sub-lease, to secure possession of Sonthal jot lands, and as all these cases had to be enquired into, the large number of civil suits is thus accounted for. In most cases the foreigner was either a money-lender or

shop-keeper, and as no customary right of sale or mortgage of jot lands exists in these estates, the transfers were cancelled, and the foreigner evicted except where he could show that he had been in possession for many years."

111. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 71,830. The cost of the survey and settlement since the beginning of the operations amounts to Rs. 1,45,781.

Cost.

Minor operations.

ULANIA TALUKS IN BACKERGUNGE.

112. The Ulania taluks were brought under survey and settlement operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act on the application of the patnidars and darpatnidars by Government notification dated 29th February 1892.

The taluks contain 32 villages, but one village was excluded from the operations on the application of the patnidars (the tenants not objecting). The 31 villages brought under settlement contain 9,455 acres, or 14·77 square miles. The tenants are 2,998, including 496 under-raiyats. Mr. Dwija Das Datta, Deputy Collector, was in charge of this settlement up to 1st September 1894, and submitted the completion report which was forwarded to the Board with my letter No. 3695S, dated 31st October 1894.

During the year under report the records of 11 villages containing 9,062 plots were attested, and records were finally published in 30 villages completing that work.

Fair rents have been settled for 469 tenants altogether, with the result that rents have been raised from Rs. 8,084-1-8 to Rs. 8,997-2-3. One boundary dispute, 96 objections under section 105, and 10 disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were disposed of during the year.

The work which remained to be done at the end of the year was—

(i) to correct the khasra of five villages;
(ii) to test the terij of all the villages;
(iii) to compare the Collector's copy of the khatian for three villages and the landlord and tenant's copy for six villages;
(iv) to apportion and to recover costs.

The total cost incurred up to 30th September 1894 on the settlement of these taluks had been Rs. 15,545-5-3 out of a sanctioned amount of Rs. 15,940.

SRIRAMPUR ESTATES IN BACKERGUNGE.

113. Pargana Srirampur comprises estate No. 3574, called Baidya Nath Mitra, and two kharija taluks, Nos. 3575 and 3613, called respectively Abu Rabiulla and Fatima Khanam. Survey and settlement of these estates was undertaken under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, under the sanction conveyed in the Board's letter No. 133A., dated 23rd January 1893. The pargana according to the latest figures consists of nine villages comprising a total area of 5,877 acres, or 9·18 square miles.

Mr. Dwija Das Datta took charge of the operations in December 1893, and began survey. He was in charge till September 1894, when he was relieved by Babu Pyari Mohan Basu. Mr. Datta completed the survey and the khasra writing for all the nine villages, and completed the khatians and statistical statements for six out of nine villages. He also attested the khatians, 81 in number, for two villages comprising an area of 278 acres and disposed of 34 objections. The total cost incurred up to 30th September 1894 on this settlement has been Rs. 3,949-1-11, as against Rs. 5,839 sanctioned for the operations. The progress has been slow and insufficient.

PALPARA ESTATES IN TIPPERA.

114. Survey and record of rights of this estate, bearing tauzi No. 139, were sanctioned by Government notification dated 26th July 1892, under section 101 (2) (*b*) of the Tenancy Act, on the application of the District Magistrate, in order to settle a serious dispute between the landlords and the tenants. The estate comprises 11 villages with an area of 2,213 acres, or 3·46 square miles,

and has 1,476 tenants. The operations are being conducted by the Survey and Settlement Officers employed in the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. The cadastral survey and the record-writing of the 11 villages, which have 3,638 field numbers, were completed during the year ending 30th September 1893.

No work was done in these estates during the year under report.

The cost of survey and record-writing in these estates has amounted to Rs. 960, and the settlement cost, including the cost of forms, is shewn as Rs. 247-7-10.

Gangamandal Estates, consisting of Parganas Gangamandal and Lohagar in Tippera.

115. The survey of three villages of the Gangamandal estate, bearing tauzi No. 59 in the Tippera Collectorate, was sanctioned by the Divisional Commissioner in orders Nos. 157T. and 169T., dated respectively the 27th and 29th June 1893, passed under section 103 of the Tenancy Act, on the application of landlords.

The area of the three villages is 1·16 square miles, and the tenants are estimated to be 400 in number.

The work was taken up in the year under report by the survey party employed on the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, and two out of the three villages, viz., Rampur and Pachara in pargana Lohagar, with an area of ·89 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed. The survey of the remaining village Ranigach in pargana Gangamandal, which was suspended under the order of the Commissioner on an objection made, will be taken up under the supervision of the Settlement Officer of the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, who is also in charge of the work in Gangamandal estates.

Record-writing was completed in the two first-named villages, which have 2,071 plots.

The cost incurred on survey and record-writing was Rs. 229-11-6 only.

CHAPTER IV.

WARDS' ESTATES

Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals.

116. The Burdwan Raj khas mahals in the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura have been under survey and record of rights under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act since 1888-89. The completion report of the Hukumapur estate in the Birbhum district was submitted to the Board, and was disposed of by Government Resolution No. 1684, dated 27th March 1894. The completion report for the Sujamutha estate in Midnapore was submitted with my letter No. 2413S., dated 13th July 1894, in the year under report. The mahals in which survey and settlement operations were proceeding in the year under report, lie in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura. Babu Sukumar Haldar continued to be in charge of the settlement work throughout the year.

The Settlement Officer shows the number of villages under settlement in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankura, and their areas as follows:—

District.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of tenants.
Burdwan ...	... 75	70·14	13,750
Hooghly ...	... 25	12·97	3,550
Bankura ...	... 70	31·49	5,200
Total	... 170	114·61	22,500

The Bankura villages above shown are, with a few additions, those which were included in a list furnished by the Manager with his letter No. 18—3375L., dated 27th January 1894. The list purported to show villages in which direct collections are made by the Raj from raiyats. A large number of villages in Bankura have been surveyed in addition to those above shown, and it remains

to be decided when the Manager has reported what further action should be taken in them.

Survey and record-writing.

117. Survey of 26 villages in Burdwan and Hooghly, with an area of 9·43 square miles according to returns furnished to the Director of Surveys, was made during the year. Khanapuri was completed in 21 villages with an area of 6·83 square miles. It remained to be completed in five villages in these districts at the end of the year. Khanapuri was inspected by the Settlement Officer during the year in one village only.

Attestation.

118. The Settlement Officer was on tour for 131 days, 80 days of which were given to attestation work. He attested records of 52 villages with an area of 25·62 square miles containing 4,818 khatians and 36,106 plots. His programme for 1893-94 was to attest records for 56 villages.

Draft and final publication.

119. The work done with respect to the publication of draft and final records is shown in the subjoined statement—

Survey year.	Draft publication made.		Final publication made.	
	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92	23	14·447	13	3·464
1892-93	29	22·177	26	18·198
1893-94	64	38·62	38	37·01
Total ...	116	75·24	77	59·37

The Settlement Officer's programme for 1893-94 was to have published records for one more village, and to have finally published for six more villages.

Case work.

120. All the boundary disputes, 16 in number, were disposed of during the year. One thousand one hundred and forty-eight objections under section 105, and 12 disputes under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, were disposed of during the year.

Including 479 tenants for whom rents were settled during the year, fair rents have been settled for 4,114 tenants in all, and their rental has been increased from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 38,998. No new cases for settlement of fair rents were filed during the year under report, and no such cases were pending at the end of the year. Two appeals against the Settlement Officer's decisions in fair rent cases, which had been filed by the Raj during the previous year, have resulted in the Settlement Officer's orders being upheld.

Cost.

121. The cost of settlement during the year in the Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura districts was as follows:—

	During the year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Settlement	12,268	29,488

Slow progress noticed.

122. The causes of the slow progress in the work of settlement of the Burdwan Raj estate were stated in my report for the year ending 30th September 1893 to be as follows:—

(1) the confused state of the rent-roll hitherto maintained in the Raj offices; (2) the numerous claims made by occupants to hold

land rent-free, which have been resisted often unsuccessfully by the Raj manager; (3) the numerous applications filed in the previous year for the settlement of fair rents; (4) the incorrectness of the records originally written by the Survey Department; (5) the defects in the system of attestation at first adopted.

As an instance of the confusion which existed in the Raj papers, and the want of proper co-operation from the Raj tahsildars, it is stated in the Settlement Officer's report now under review that in 14 villages applications had to be made by the Raj agents to the Settlement Officer, at the time of attestation to measure lands omitted in the survey.

Better progress has been made in the work during 1893-94 than in the previous year, but the work has still been lamentably slow. The Settlement Officer suffered during the year from malarial fever. He reports that the progress will be greater and that the rate of cost per acre will be materially reduced if the contending parties can arrange to settle amicably the pending lakhiraj disputes under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.

The work remaining in Bankura.

123. Maps on the sixteen-inch-to-one-mile scale have been prepared for 423 villages in the Bankura district with an aggregate area of 157,945 acres. As the Settlement Officer has been hitherto almost entirely occupied with the work in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts very little progress has been made in attestation of the Bankura records. A proposal was made by the Manager of the Raj that the notifications published under the Tenancy Act in the years 1889 and 1891 for the estates in the Bankura district should be cancelled, but on the recommendation made in this office letter No. 2677S., dated 11th October 1893, it was decided by the Board that the settlement shall be completed in respect of all villages in which the Raj is actually collecting rents.

At the end of the year under report the Settlement Officer was dealing with records for 70 villages in Bankura with an area of 20,158 acres. Considerable progress has been made in the work of attestation and publication since the close of the year under report, and it is hoped that the work connected with these 70 villages may be completed by July 1895. In default of information from the Manager and from the local officers, which I have long awaited, I am unable at present to make a programme of work for the remaining villages belonging to the Burdwan Raj in Bankura.

Talipabad Ward's Estates, Dacca.

124. The survey and settlement of the Talipabad estates which, according to the latest figures, have an area of 45,557 acres, or 71·18 square miles, was sanctioned under Government notifications, dated 8th January 1891 and 3rd May 1892, issued under section 102 (2)(*b*) of the Tenancy Act. The operations were undertaken on the application of the Magistrate of Dacca to avert disputes between the landlords and the tenants. Talipabad pargana consists of four estates on the Dacca revenue roll, viz., Nos. 273, 274, 275 and 276, of which Nos. 274 and 276 are under the management of the Court of Wards. The area of the whole pargana is 95·93 square miles, but 24·75 square miles were excluded from the operations, viz., 11·49 square miles which belonged to a kharija taluk and 13·26 square miles, known as the Kalmegha tract found by the Collector (while deciding a boundary dispute) to be in possession of the zamindars of pargana Atia in Mymensingh.

The total number of villages in the area under settlement is 117, and the number of tenants 7,210. The survey work was begun in December 1891, and was completed by June 1893. The survey and settlement operations have been carried out by Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Deputy Collector.

125. *Attestation and publication.*—Record-writing had been completed in the year 1892-93. During the year under report, records of 41 villages with 1,935 tenants and 47,103 plots were attested, the draft records of 70 villages were published and the records of 109 villages were finally published. This, with the work done in the previous year, completed the work under these heads.

Case-work.—Eight boundary disputes, 33 objections under section 105 of the Tenancy Act, and 304 disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Act, were disposed of during the year, making 32,706 and 345 cases under

these heads disposed of from the beginning of the operations. No case-work was pending at the end of the year. The progress of case-work was slow on account of the Settlement Officer having refrained from taking up a number of cases judicially on his powers being questioned by the Special Judge of Dacca in the only case of appeal in which the Settlement Officer's decision was reversed. The Board having ruled that the Settlement Officer had authority to take up cases of dispute between landlords where the estates were wholly under settlement, the pending cases were taken up and 54 were disposed of. After this the Collector succeeded in bringing about a compromise of the disputes which had been for a long time contemplated, and which was approved of by the Board. One hundred and ninety-six cases were disposed of under the terms of the compromise.

Cost.

126. The cost of survey and settlement of this pargana from the beginning up to 30th September 1894 had amounted to Rs. 15,638-6-9 and Rs. 21,233-9-3 respectively, as shown below:—

	Previous to 30th September 1893.			During year under report.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Survey ...	15,638	6	9	Nil	15,638	6	9
Settlement ...	11,046	9	3	10,187	21,233	9	3
	26,685	0	0	10,187	36,872	0	0

Against this expenditure may be set off receipts to the amount of Rs. 1,166-13-6 by court-fees, process-fees, and copying fees.

Dakhin Shahbazpur Estate, Backergunge.

Area.

127. Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur comprises two estates, Nos. 1763 and 1764 of the Backergunge revenue roll. Settlement of these estates under the Tenancy Act was ordered in Government notifications of 31st October 1889 and 5th October 1891, on the ground of dispute which existed between the proprietors. Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector, is in charge of the work under the supervision of the Collector.

The pargana was divided into seven-anna and nine-anna pattis in $\frac{1188 \text{ B.S.}}{1781\text{-}82 \text{ A.D.}}$, or 12 years before the permanent settlement. Estate No. 1763, which is under the management of the Court of Wards, consists of a seven-anna share of the whole pargana, plus five annas odd gandas, &c., of the remaining nine-anna patti which were acquired by the seven-anna sharers by purchase. It thus comprises 12 annas and odd gandas, &c., of the whole pargana, the remaining three annas and odd gandas, &c., making up estate No. 1764. The pargana has lost a portion of its lands by diluvion. It now consists of 37 villages on the mainland of the Dakhin Shahbazpur island and 10 chars in the river Meghna, comprising an area of 146·58 square miles. The chars are reformations of part of the land lost by diluvion from the island. 125·66 square miles have been cadastrally surveyed.

The number of plots surveyed is 174,476. The number of entries in the khatians amounts to 489,736, or nearly three times the number of plots. So complicated and numerous are the grades of interests between the proprietors and the actual cultivators, that it has been thought necessary to repeat the plot entries in the tenure-holder's khatians as well as in the raiyat's khatians. The estimated number of tenants is 30,125.

Progress.

128. The cadastral survey and record-writing were completed before the commencement of the year under report; attestation had been completed in 37 villages and chars, draft publication in 27 villages, and final publication in 17 villages. During the year under report attestation of records for nine villages, with an area of 21·12 square miles, draft-publication of records in 20 villages, with an area of 89·10 square miles, and final publication of records for 29 villages, with

an area of 103·18 square miles, were completed. At the end of the year records for only one village remained to be finally published; and these were ready for publication.

The Settlement Officer writes:—

"Out of the total number of 30,125 tenancies, fair rents have been fixed on application in respect of 7,839 tenancies, and in the case of 4,276 tenancies in which the rents were either unfair or uncertain, the rents were amicably arranged and entered in the column for 'existing rent ascertained' with the remark that the rents had been arrived at by mutual agreement. There has been no alteration of rent with respect to the remaining 18,010 tenancies, but regarding most of them the rent was disputed and had to be determined."

The former rental of all the 30,125 tenants was Rs. 3,51,432-1-10. The new rental is Rs. 3,63,872-11-11. It is not quite clear whether, with reference to the ruling quoted in paragraph 16 of this Report, the Settlement Officer should not have *settled* a rent rather than have merely *recorded* a rent in the case of the 4,276 tenancies mentioned above.

129. *Other case-work.*—One hundred and seventeen objections under section 105 and 79 disputes under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, were disposed of during the year, making a total of 1,682 objections and 304 disputes disposed of from the beginning of the operations. No case-work remained pending at the end of the year.

130. *Work remaining.*—The work which remained to be done at the end of the year was to correct the khasras of ten villages and to prepare terijes for them; to compare khatians of 12 villages, and to apportion and recover costs respecting 22,259 tenancies. The programme was to complete the work by the 30th September, but the damage done to the records and the impediment caused to progress by the cyclone of October 1893 had not been correctly estimated; consequently the progress has been slower than was anticipated.

131. *Cost.*—The total cost of survey from the commencement of the operations has been Rs. 50,932-6-5, or 8 annas 8 pies per acre. The total cost for settlement down to the 30th September had reached the sum of Rs. 37,574-3-2. Against this may be set off a sum of Rs. 17,542-15 realized on account of process fees and court fees. In the above calculations the pay of the Settlement Officer and that of his establishment up to September 1891, when solely employed on survey work (Rs. 9,312-15-9), has been charged to survey and not to settlement as in the previous reports. The total cost of the operations has thus amounted to Rs. 88,506-9-7.

132. *Apportionment of costs.*—Costs have been apportioned in accordance with the Government orders No. 287L.R., dated 18th January 1894. Raiyats whose rent is below Rs. 10 will pay four annas a khatian, and the rest will pay eight annas a khatian. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,861-12 from 21,681 raiyati holdings, a sum of Rs. 1,619-8 has been realized in respect of 5,069 holdings. According to the Government porders, roprietors and tenure-holders are to pay the residue of the total bill of costs in proportion to their profits. But practical difficulties have arisen in finding out the profits of tenure-holders who cultivate their own lands, and the question will probably have again to be referred for the orders of higher authority.

Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya.

133. The survey and settlement of the Tikari estate were begun in April 1893, in accordance with the orders of Government, No. 1024, dated 1st March 1893. A notification No. 1782L.R., dated 10th April 1893, under the Bengal Survey Act, V (B.C.) of 1875, directed the survey of all lands belonging to the ward which are situated in mahals Sibnagar and Laru, tauzi Nos. 5151 and 3160, in parganas Sanout and Mohair. The villages let out entire by the Raj in mukarrari will probably be excluded from the detailed survey and record-writing.

Area.

According to recent figures the property of the Tikari ward in the Gaya district (which alone are being dealt with under orders above cited) is contained in 936 villages, or in 1,248 villages as shewn in the estate registers, which show "dakhili" villages separately. The total area of these villages is understood to be about 716 square miles; but it has not yet been precisely ascertained what area must be

excluded from the settlement operations on account of the ward having an interest less than 8 annas and on account of villages let out in mukarrari.

Staff.

134. Maulvi Hashmat Hossein, Deputy Collector, was in charge of the settlement work, which consisted only in supervision of the record-writing and disposal of boundary disputes from 7th December 1893 to 22nd February 1894, when he was succeeded by Maulvi Habibullah, who remained in charge up to 31st March 1894. On 1st April 1894, Mr. C. C. Warburton took the place of the last-named officer; and the settlement work was placed under the supervision of Mr. P. C. Lyon, Settlement Officer of Muzaffarpur. This arrangement continued to the end of the year.

Mr. Lyon made an inspection of the work from 3rd to 12th April 1894, and Mr. E. G. Colvin, Settlement Officer of Champaran and Saran, inspected the work in September 1894, while Mr. P. C. Lyon was on leave.

Maulvi Hashmat Hossein was on tour for 48 days inspecting khanapuri. Maulvi Habibullah was on tour for 35 days, and Mr. C. C. Warburton was on tour for 57 days.

Progress.

135. *Survey and record-writing.*—During the year new field maps were prepared for an area of 408 square miles, and maps of the Irrigation Survey of 1875-76 were revised for an area of 63 square miles. For 224 mukarrari villages with an area of 147 square miles a boundary survey was made. Records were written for 359 square miles in all, comprising 481 villages. These are the figures returned to the Director of Surveys. No attestation work was done during the year.

When I recently visited the Gaya district, I was informed that records had been prepared for attestation for 493 villages, for all but eight of which the papers have been made over to the Settlement Officer. An examination of the khewats of these 485 villages shows as follows:—

Four hundred and thirty-nine villages with an area of 193,740 acres, and containing 369,858 khasra numbers, owned entirely by the Raj. But in four of these villages it is understood that in fact the Raj owns only a particular estate (tauzi number) or particular estates.

Seven villages with an area of 3,700 acres, and containing 8,974 khasra numbers, in which the Raj owns a share amounting to eight annas or more.

Thirty-seven villages in which the Raj share is less than eight annas.

Two villages in which the Raj, according to the khewat, owns no share.

Acting under instructions from the Board, I have directed that record-writing and attestation shall proceed only in those villages in which the Raj owns at least an eight-anna share.

Cost.

136. The cost of traverse and cadastral survey, including the revision of the irrigation survey, during the year amounted to Rs. 73,517, and the settlement cost to Rs. 5,033.

Settlement Officer's Annual Report insufficient.

137. A very meagre and inadequate report of the work of the year has been submitted.

Kanika Ward's Estate in Cuttack.

138. The area of this estate including jungles, rivers, &c., is, according to recent figures, 281,478 acres, or 439·81 square miles. Of this area 177,836 acres, or 277·8 square miles contained in 636 villages, have been cadastrally surveyed on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, and the rest surveyed on the scale of 4 inches to the mile. The estate has 28,328 rent-paying tenants; and there are also 2,211 rent-free holdings with an area of 7,684 acres.

The settlement, which is an amicable one between the Court of Wards and the tenants, is being conducted by the Manager of the estate, Mr. Sakhawat Hossein.

139. *Progress.*—The traverse survey of the estate was completed in 1889-90, and the cadastral survey in 1890-91. Record-writing of 630 villages was completed by the survey party, and of the remaining six by the settlement establishment, as these villages were formed out of jungle blocks in the course of the settlement. Record-writing and attestation of records for all the villages was completed by August 1893. All case-work was also disposed of before the year under report.

The progress made during the year was under the following heads:—

(1) Preparation of comparative ekpadia, finished.
(2) Corrections of khatians, ditto.
(3) Cess jamabandi, ditto.
(4) Filling up of hukumnamahs, ditto.
(5) Re-arrangement of khatians, ditto.
(6) Examination and classification of attestation files. This work has been done for 573 villages, and the remainder will be finished shortly.
(7) Compilation of statistics, finished.
(8) Corrections of khasra. This work has been done for 482 villages, and the remainder is expected to be finished shortly.
(9) Preparation of badars or correction statements. This work has been finished, and badars sent to the Survey Office for correction of the original sheets.

The work done was examined by me in April 1894 and appeared to be satisfactory. The Settlement Officer has recently submitted his completion report.

Results.

140. The new settlement has resulted in an increase of rental from Rs. 1,12,232 to Rs. 1,35,542, which is mainly due, the Settlement Officer reports, (*a*) to increase of area, (*b*) settlement of jungle villages at higher rates, (*c*) restoration of old rates for villages protected by river embankments, (*d*) assessment of waste lands now cultivated. The new settlement rental was introduced during the year under report, and rents were realised according to the new rent-roll to the extent of about 93·5 per cent.

Cost.

141. The cost of the settlement operations during the year amounted to Rs. 4,264-15-2, and from the beginning of the operations to Rs. 22,478-0-8, or on an average two annas only per acre cadastrally surveyed. The total expenditure on survey and settlement operations has been Rs. 89,767, or nearly eight annas per acre.

CHAPTER V.

MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

142. In Chapter II of my Report for the year ending 30th September 1893, a summary was given of information available as to the extent to which settlement records recently framed have been maintained and corrected, and as to the extent to which the settlement khatians have been adopted as the working rent-rolls on which rents have been collected.

During the last two years the maintenance of records of rights in these provinces has been the subject of much discussion with special reference to North Bihar. In December 1893 and January 1894 a conference was held in Calcutta, at which Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, presided, and which was attended by delegates from other provinces, who were invited to advise Government on the subject of maintenance of the record of rights in Bihar and to give information as to the systems followed in other provinces. The recommendations made by the Calcutta conference were considered by the Bengal Government and by the Government of India, and proposals were forwarded to the Secretary of State. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, a Bill has been prepared which provides for the registration of mutations of proprietary and tenant right in offices of Sub-Registrars to be appointed for that purpose in areas in respect of which a survey and record of rights have been made.

I shall now notice the correspondence which has passed and the action taken during the year so far as it is known to me, in connection with the maintenance of records of rights in areas other than Bihar.

TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

143. *Orissa Temporarily-settled Estates. Area about* 5,000 *square miles.*—With my letter No. 2775S., dated 12th October 1893, I submitted proposals for the organisation of an establishment of land record-keepers in Orissa on the lines of the scheme of land record-keepers proposed for Bihar in the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell's minute, dated 20th September 1893. It is

understood that Government favours the reorganisation of patwaris in Orissa on the same basis as in other provinces. I shall personally gladly welcome such a decision in the belief that the smaller the area entrusted to the village agency, the more effectively will the work of maintenance of records be performed and with the smallest degree of harassment of landlords and tenants. Essential conditions of success are that the patwari shall be trained and qualified, that he shall be well supervised. He should also probably be debarred, as in other Provinces, from having any interest in land in the village or circle for which he keeps the records. Some 2,000 Uriya amins and muharrirs, trained in survey and record writing during the present settlement operations, are available for employment as patwaris.

Khurda Government Estate in Orissa. Area 1,000 *sq. miles. Surveyed and settled in* 1878-85.

144. The main features of the rules for maintenance of records by sarbarakars in Khurda, which were prescribed in 1892, were described in page 35 of my Report for the year ending on 30th September 1893. These rules were reproduced in Board's Circular No. 2 of October 1893. During the year under report the question of the maintenance of records in Khurda came into prominence in connection with the arrangements to be made for the resettlement, as the current settlement will expire on 7th September 1897.

Mr. M. Finucane, C.S., visited Khurda on special duty, and submitted a report, dated 1st March 1894, on the subject of revision of the maps and records of the last settlement and on the arrangements to be made for re-settlement. The principal suggestions made by Mr. Finucane on the subject of revision of the maps and records were—(*a*) that the writing of milan khasras and mutation registers should be discontinued; (*b*) that the khasras and khatians should be re-written and the maps be corrected in accordance with the facts of present possession by the agency of sarbarakars assisted by a staff of Inspectors and kanungos working under a special officer or under the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda assisted by Sub-Deputy Collectors; (*c*) that rules for this work should be drafted by the Subdivisional Officer on the model of the rules in Chapter III and rules 46 to 59 in Chapter V and rules 59H to 69C, and rule 68H, in Chapter VII of the Central Provinces Patwari rules, with modifications to suit local conditions.

In Government letter No. 3833L.R., dated 1st August 1894, these proposals were approved, and it was further ordered that Mr. R. C. Ewing, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, should be put in charge of the training of the sarbarakars. The season of 1894-95 is to be devoted to the training of sarbarakars and starting them in the work, and the re-writing of the records to be carried on mainly in the season of 1895-96. During a recent visit to Khurda I found that training schools had been opened for the sarbarakars, and that a considerable amount of work had been done by the sarbarakars in revising their copies of the maps and khasras. When a sarbarakar has not been able to do this work himself, he has employed an amin to do it for him. Provisional rules for this work were drawn up by the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. H. McPherson, who has given much attention to the subject. Complete rules based on the Central Provinces Patwari Rules are under preparation.

Angul Government Estate. Area 916 *square miles. Settled in* 1891.

145. In continuation of the remarks made on page 35 of my Report for the year ending 30th September 1893, I have to notice the following correspondence which has passed during the year on the subject of maintenance of the Angul records.

In Board's letter No. 1523A., dated 10th November 1893, I was directed to submit two estimates with details of the nature and qualifications of the agency to be employed—one showing what the annual cost of maintenance would be in case no sarbarakars are employed on this work, and the other showing the cost in case the 73 literate sarbarakars, out of the whole body of 417 sarbarakars, are employed. The Board also desired to be informed what sum, if any, could be deducted from the commission of sarbarakars who may not be employed in the scheme of maintenance of the records.

With my letter No. 453S., dated 2nd February 1894, a report, No. 14T., dated 4th December 1893, from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals on the subject of maintenance of the Angul records was submitted.

In this letter the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals remarked that the fact of some of the sarbarakars being illiterate did not stand in the way of their keeping up certain prescribed registers by means of a paid agency of their own, and so it would not be unreasonable to insist on their reporting mutations and extension of cultivation. Mr. Cooke also proposed the employment of one sadar kanungo and four chakla kanungos and two muharrirs for inspection of villages and correction of maps and records.

In March 1894, Mr. M. Finucane, C.S., submitted a report with regard to the maintenance of the Angul records, in which he recommended (1) that rules for the maintenance of the records should be written on the model of Rules 59H to 69C, and Rule 68H of Chapter VII of the Central Provinces Patwari Rules, and (2) that a staff of kanungos be sanctioned for supervision of the work of the sarbarakars.

With my letter No. 2412S., dated 16th July 1894, I submitted copy of a memorandum No. 26J., dated 17th May, from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, traced the history of the rules proposed for the sarbarakars of Angul from 1890 when a kabuliyat form for the sarbarakars was submitted for sanction, and summarized the latest expressions of opinion on the subject.

Mr. Cooke's recommendations on the subject of maintenance of the Angul settlement records are—

(1) That the sarbarakars should make general reports of mutations and extensions to four chakla kanungos.

(2) That the four chakla kanungos should be in charge each of an area of about 150 square miles containing 100 villages.

(3) That the chakla kanungos should visit every village once a year and go over the fields with the sarbarakar or his literate assistant. (This proposal would require the kanungo to visit only the fields or holdings for which mutations have been reported by the sarbarakars, or are reported by tenants. The kanungo could not visit every field, or see every tenant in 100 villages in one year.)

(4) That the chakla kanungo should communicate to the sadar kanungo the results of his inspection of the village.

(5) That the chakla kanungo should teach the sarbarakar to correct the khasra and map. (Apparently it is intended that, when the sarbarakar cannot correct the khasra and map, the chakla kanungo should correct it.)

(6) That the sadar kanungo and his two muharrirs should enter the mutations reported by the chakla kanungos in a mutation register, and in subsidiary khasras and khatians, and make in the original khasra and khatian brief notes of reference to the mutation register.

Mr. Finucane, in his report referred to above, has pointed out that additional necessity for careful maintenance of the Angul records exists in the fact that the assessment of the estate is progressive.

With regard to the question asked by the Board as to the deduction which can be made from the commission payable to the sarbarakars if they be relieved of the duties expected of land record-keepers, I stated that it appeared that the aggregate amount of the commission payable to the sarbarakars will range from Rs. 12,780 in the first five years of the settlement to Rs. 17,101 in the last five years. Half of the remuneration at present received by the sarbarakars as commission would probably suffice for the present to pay an establishment of record-keepers, but not to pay also the supervising kanungos and head-quarters establishment proposed on page 15 of Mr. Finucane's note of 1st March 1894. The minimum number of land record-keepers estimated by me as necessary, giving to each man $12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of cultivated area, is 18. The minimum pay for charge of such large circles should probably be Rs. 20 a month. The annual cost of such an establishment of land

record-keepers would be Rs. 4,326. Adding to this the cost of 18 chainmen at Rs. 6 a month, the cost would amount to Rs. 5,616 annually.

In letter No. 1445A., dated 3rd September 1894, the Board said that the same principles which have been approved by Government as to utilization of sarbarakars in Khurda, should be followed in Angul; that detailed rules and forms should be drawn up accordingly, and that appointment of chakla kanungos will be sanctioned as soon as it is reported that tracings of village maps, &c., are ready for their use. The Board sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,375 for the preparation of two copies of tracings of the original village maps of Angul.

Rules on the model of the Central Provinces Patwari Rules are now under preparation; and further correspondence is passing between the Superintendent of the Tributary mahals and myself with regard to training of the sarbarakars and setting them to work.

Banki Government Estate. Area 117 *square miles. Surveyed and settled in* 1888-92.

146. On page 37 of my Report for the year 1892-93 it was mentioned that the Board had sanctioned employment of an amin, a chainman and a record-keeper for assisting illiterate sarbarakars of Banki in maintaining settlement records, and that the local agency was not considered by the Collector to be of much use for that purpose.

In his Report submitted to Government on the 1st March 1894, Mr. Finucane reported that transfers by sale are being registered in the tahsil office on the application of the transferee, and that the sarbarakars are required to note such changes in their copies of the settlement khatian. Transfers by inheritance are not, however, being registered, nor are the maps being corrected. I have suggested to the Commissioner that the sarbarakars should be trained during the cold weather of 1894-95 under the supervision of Mr. R. C. Ewing, Assistant Superintendent of Survey. It is understood that rules are being prepared for the maintenance of the records on the model of the Central Provinces Patwari rules.

Backergunge Government Estates. (A number of small estates recently settled.)

147. In July last I requested the Settlement Officer to report what had been done to bring the rent of the new settlements into force in the estates recently settled, and whether the working rent-roll had been written up in accordance with the settlement khatians. It was stated in reply that the rent-roll had been written up from the settlement khatians, and that the new rental had been enforced in the case of those estates whose settlements had obtained sanction of the authorities.

The Collector of Backergunge in a letter No. 1319, dated the 3rd August 1894, gave the following report on the system of maintenance in force in the district:—"It is the duty of the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of khas tahsil to make the necessary mutations in Survey and Settlement Records. In the case of estates settled with proprietors and farmers, a condition is invariably inserted in the kabuliyats that they are to report mutations. In the case of estates under direct management the khas tahsildars report changes, and after inquiry by a gazetted officer the necessary alterations are made in the records by the khas tahsil Sub-Deputy Collector."

The Collector's report was forwarded to me by the Board, and I was desired to report on the adequacy of the arrangements and to offer suggestions regarding the maintenance of the records. In my reply No. 3406S., dated the 25th September 1894, I offered some general remarks as to the action to be taken for the maintenance of records in Government and other estates. The Board in their letter No. 1792A., dated the 23rd November 1894, approved of the general suggestions offered and authorized me to address the Collector of Backergunge, and also the Collectors of other districts in which surveys and records of rights have been carried out, with a view to ascertain what is being done to keep records of rights corrected, and to taking such measures as may be necessary to see that they are kept corrected up to date. This matter is now under my consideration.

Western Duars. Area 788 square miles. Settlement completed in 1894.

148. In an inspection memorandum dated 3rd April 1891, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the record of the settlement of the Western Duars should be so maintained that there would be no need for a fresh survey after the term of 15 years fixed for the settlement. For this purpose His Honour considered that it would be sufficient to correct the map if waste were brought under cultivation, and to effect the requisite changes in the list of jotedars and cash-paying tenants. His Honour suggested that the tahsildars should inspect a certain proportion of the jotes each year, map in hand, and that establishments should be given to assist the tahsildars in this work. His Honour desired that this subject should be carefully thought out.

A meeting was held at Jalpaiguri on the 18th March 1893, at which the Commissioner of Rajshahi, the Deputy Comissioner of Jalpaiguri, the Settlement Officer, and myself were present to consider this subject. The Commissioner's memorandum of the conference was submitted to the Board with my letter No. 1055, dated 7th April 1893.

Mr. Nolan's memorandum shows as follows:—"It was agreed that alteration in the external boundaries of jotes, caused by alluvion, diluvion, resumption for roads, or otherwise, should be entered, and that changes by the reclamation of adjoining waste lands should be generally recorded by constituting the new tillage into a separate jote. Alterations in classification within the jote, as by the conversion of waste into faringhati or *vice versâ*, were held not to be proper subjects for entry, on the ground that this would necessitate constant measurements, harassing to the cultivator and an expense to Government, without any equivalent advantage. The mutations in ownership of jotes should be entered, but not those of chukanidars and adhiars. Mr. Sunder stated that chukanidars were constantly changing lands, and that to bring all the consequent alterations to book would be a work of much labour.

"The record of alterations in the names of jotedars should be made as brought to notice by the new owners under the conditions of the leases. There should, as at present, be an annual enquiry to ascertain what unsettled waste-land had been taken up, either by new settlers or neighbouring cultivators for its assessment and the collection of dues. An enquiry should also be held after a period of years to find out what mutations had occurred as to jotedars without being brought to notice. Mr. Nolan thought this should be triennial; the other members preferred an interval of five years. The enquiry should be made every year as to a certain number of jotes, so that the complete round should be completed in the prescribed time.

"The Conference considered that a staff of kanungos and amins should be created to carry out the work.

"Mutations of jotedars' names are now effected by the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer of Alipore, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner. The fee charged is six pies per acre on transfers by succession, one anna per acre on transfers by sale, and there are large incidental expenses, a stamp on the petition, process fees, writer's fees, mukhtar's fees. The cost is almost prohibitive in the case of transfers of shares, for which the full acreage rate is charged. The Conference considered that in future the tahsildars should receive petitions for mutation, and dispose of them subject to confirmation of the proceedings by the Deputy Commissioner. The fee should be eight annas for inheritance, one rupee for sales. The tahsildar may also be appointed Sub-Registrar of Assurances. In the event of failure to report mutations, the Deputy Commissioner, in place of cancelling the lease, the present penalty (so excessive that it is never inflicted) may impose a moderate fine, according to the circumstances of the person failing to report mutation, the extreme measure of resumption being resorted to only if the fine is not discharged.

"It was agreed that alteration in the boundaries of jotes should be indicated by maps."

A scheme was drawn up and rough estimates were framed for an establishment of kanungos, amins, and chainmen.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in a note dated 29th April 1893, observed that the establishment proposed was excessive, and could only be

justified if it saved the whole expenditure of doing the work or most of it over again 15 years hence, which it would not do. The Lieutenant-Governor saw no great use in keeping amins to record on the map changes in exterior boundaries of jotes. It appeared to His Honour to be necessary to record changes in jotedars' names and desirable to record changes among those of chukanidars. In his memorandum, dated 4th August 1893, the Commissioner approved a suggestion made by the Settlement Officer that one of the two jamabandis which have been prepared should be used for record of changes, the other being preserved in its original state. The Commissioner noted that the Settlement Officer and the Deputy Commissioner both thought that mutation of chukanidars' names cannot be made by questioning jotedars when they come to pay revenue, the establishment being then fully worked. The necessary questions can be put at annual inspections. Mr. Sunder estimated that five additional muharrirs would be required for this work. The Commissioner agreed with Mr. Sunder in thinking that boundaries of land let to chukanidars need not be recorded.

The Commissioner, after consulting the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer, dealt with this subject in a memorandum, dated 5th May 1894, and in a letter No. 467, dated 20th June 1894. Mr. Nolan is of opinion that the work of registering alterations in jote boundaries may be minimised, but cannot be altogether neglected. Under the conditions of the jotedars' pattas remissions must be granted on account of land taken for public purposes. Small changes in the course of rivers may be overlooked, but where these are considerable they must be and are being dealt with. Large reclamations beyond jote boundaries are well worth assessing immediately, Mr. Nolan says, though he is in favour of being easy when the encroachment is trifling. To registration of mutations of those chukanidars who are permanent Mr. Nolan sees no objection, such leases being few and the changes which occur in them being always brought to notice. On the whole Mr. Nolan was inclined to think last year that for the purpose of keeping up the record only a kanungo on Rs. 30 a month in Mainaguri, Falakata, and Alipur tahsils, an amin in Bhalka, and another at Mainaguri, would suffice.

I have been inclined to take the view that in a Government estate it is especially incumbent on Government to maintain correct maps and rent-rolls for tenants of all degrees; but I have wished to make recommendations as to the action to be taken in the Western Duars with reference to the general scheme of maintenance of records of rights or registration of mutations which may be approved for areas which have been brought under field survey, and especially with reference to any obligations which may be imposed on landlords generally with regard to filing periodical statements. A report on the subject of maintenance of records in the Western Duars is still due from me.

Majnamutha estate in Midnapore. Area about 1,894 *square miles. Settled in* 1877.

148A. In July last the Board desired me to report on the subject of the correction of the rent-roll of the Majnamutha estate which has been allowed to become obsolete. I have had some correspondence with the Commissioner on the subject, but have deferred report till I shall be able to visit Contai.

Wards' Estates.

Burdwan Raj khas mahals.

149. A school for the instruction of the tahsildars and other employés of the Burdwan Raj estate was opened on 1st September 1893, and was maintained till January 1894 at Burdwan. Fifty-seven employés in all attended the school, of whom fifteen did not stay for examination. The remaining students were examined in January 1894 by Mr. A. B. Smart, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who found that in practical field survey with the chain two were "good," twenty-nine "very fair," ten "fair," and one "indifferent."

Sujamutha in Midnapore. Area 43 *square miles. Surveyed and a record of rights prepared in* 1889 *to* 1893.

150. This estate belongs to the Burdwan Raj.

In my letter No. 302T.S., dated 23rd July 1894, written after a visit to Kajlagarh, the head-quarters of the estate, I submitted a report to the Board on the subject of giving effect to the new rent-roll for Sujamutha and on the maintenance of records in that estate, and pointed out that the first step necessary was that the *karcha* or demand and collection papers of the estate should be written in accordance with the settlement khatians.

The "*karchas*" of the Sujamutha estate are written new for each year by the *gumashtas* of the estate. A separate page of the karcha is given to each tenant, and among other particulars contains details of each field in the tenancy with the field number of survey, area in local bighas, rates of rent, and total rent of the holding or holdings (several jamas of a single tenant are often shown in one page of the karcha).

The tenancies, field numbers and areas entered in the karchas for the year 1301 (which ended in September 1894) were those of the former survey of the property; and the rents entered were the old rents previous to the settlement. In a letter No. 1802W., dated 30th March 1894, to my address, the Commissioner stated that no action could be taken to enforce the new jamabandi in Sujamutha pending receipt of the Board's orders on his application for an extra establishment for rewriting the karchas. It appeared to me that the work of writing up the karchas in accordance with the settlement khatians was work which should be done by the gumashtas of the estate. In my letter quoted above I explained how this might be done and what assistance should be given to the gumashtas.

As to the further arrangements necessary, I offered the following remarks:—

"For practical purposes correct maintenance of the 'karcha' will be maintenance of the settlement records. The 'karcha' form contains headings for entry of mutations, and the gumashtas should be instructed to enter mutations with or without payment of fee, and with or without previous order by the sub-manager, as may be decided.

"I doubt whether the sub-manager's copy of the settlement khatians should be corrected. It is, next to the original record in the Collectorate, the authoritative record of the rents judicially settled. If it is altered by the establishment of the estate, it will cease to be of evidential value in the courts; and indeed it would soon become difficult to make out from it how much was the Revenue Officer's record, and how much has been since added. The sub-manager's copy of the settlement khatians weighs nearly five maunds, and occupies a considerable space in his record-room. It does not appear to be desirable that this copy should be made over to the gumashtas to keep in the villages.

"For the purpose of maintaining the maps, it will be necessary that the gumashtas should be properly instructed. There are 32 gumashtas on the state, and they have each a paik or peon. On an averge a gumashta keeps the rent-roll for about 8,500 acres. Nearly all of the gumashtas are of the Kaibartta caste, two are Muhammadans, and one is a Brahman. They are able to keep up registers, but are not able to make or correct maps. A Survey Inspector, who should be a Bengali, accustomed to instruct amins, should be sent to Kajlaghar, when the gumashtas are called in to write the new karcha, to give instruction to them in surveying and map correction. I also suggested that the Director of Surveys may be requested to select an Inspector for this duty. The sub-manager's traces were made from the original village sheets, and they do not contain the corrections made during the settlement proceedings. It is desirable that the sub-manager should get copies of the settlement traces as finally corrected. These may be kept in his office for record, and his present copies after correction may be made over to the gumashtas."

In their letter No. 1598A., dated 1st October 1894, the Board of Revenue communicated to me their acceptance of the above proposals. The Manager has reported that the writing of the new karcha in accordance with the settlement khatians would be completed by the end of December 1894.

Maldwar in Dinajpur. Area 145·4 *square miles. Surveyed and record of rights prepared in* 1887 *to* 1890.

151. In a letter No. 303, dated 27th September 1893, the Commissioner of Rajshahi proposed to require the patwaris of the Maldwar estate to inspect the fields once a year, and to notify changes prescribed in the first three articles of the rules made in 1891 for the maintenance of records prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, *i.e.*, to prepare registers of discrepancies, returns of mutations of holdings, returns of vacant holdings, and returns of new settlement. Mr. Nolan further proposed that there should be seven munsarim patwaris, six to be in charge of circles, and one to be kept at head-quarters to correct returns and fill a vacancy, if necessary.

In a letter No. 231, dated 17th January 1894, addressed to the Board, I recommended that the proposals made by the Commissioner should be approved as a temporary arrangement. In my letter No. 235, dated the 18th January 1894, addressed to the Commissioner, I asked that in connection with the subject of supplying the patwaris and munsarim patwaris with copy of the settlement khatians and khasras, and traces of the village maps, it might be considered whether, instead of every tenant's holding being copied on to a separate form, it would not be best to have a continuous jamabandi in which the sequence and numbering of the khatians might be maintained.

The Board, in a letter No. 40A., dated the 27th January 1894, to the address of the Commissioner, sanctioned the employment for one year of six munsarim patwaris, including the two muharrirs or *tanki navises* sanctioned in the previous year, and said that the question ought to be considered whether the existing patwaris and the munsarim patwaris who were to be appointed could not make copies of the records and traces of the maps.

In my letter No. 731S., dated 22nd February 1894, addressed to the Commissioner, I made some additional suggestions regarding (1) the writing of mutation khasras for every village; (2) a new rent-roll; (3) the writing of a register of discrepancies between settlement khatians and the first revised rent-roll; (4) map corrections; (5) patwaris' diaries; (6) preparation of returns and supervision and completion of the patwaris' work by munsarims; (7) munsarims' diaries; (8) their progress reports, and (9) submission of progress reports to the Collector, to the Commissioner, to my office, and the Board. With reference to this letter the Manager of the Maldwar estate said that the patwaris had got copies of the settlement khatian in an abridged form, and that copies of khasras have to be supplied to them. The Manager added that the patwaris employed by the estate are not fit to perform the duties proposed for them; that some of them will probably resign, and that it will be difficult to fill their posts. The Commissioner, in his letter No. 90Wct., dated 14th June 1894, said that he thought it desirable to write out new *khasras*, which will start the work and show whether the patwaris are competent.

I visited Dinajpur on the 2nd September 1894 to consult with the Collector as to the action to be taken, and submitted suggestions to the Board in my letter No. 3715S., dated 3rd November 1894. I said (1) that patwaris should now write new khasras; (2) that they should be supplied with traces of the map; (3) that a copy of the first page of the settlement khasra might be given to each to help them to understand the work; (4) that the karcha form in use, with an additional column for the survey number of plots, should be made the basis of the patwari's report of mutations; (5) that karcha for the next year should be written with due regard to the mutations allowed by the head office; and (6) that the Board may prefer to defer decision as to what is to be done if a patwari does not carry out the duties which it is proposed to impose on him until traces have been supplied to the patwaris, and until they have been told what duties they are to perform, and until the experience of a field season has been gained as to how far they will perform those duties.

The Board in letter No. 1817A., dated 26th November 1894, have approved of the suggestions above summarised, and have remarked that very little appears so far to have been done, and that the Manager should now be told that he is expected to take the work seriously in hand without further delay.

Sankarpur estate in Dinajpur district. Area 305 square miles. Surveyed and record of rights prepared in 1887 to 1890.

152. In a letter No. 3459, dated 30th December 1893, to the address of the Board, I reviewed the correspondence on the subject of maintenance of the record of rights in the Sankarpur estate, and recommended that three munsarim patwaris on Rs. 20 each and one inspector of patwaris on Rs. 35 per month should be sanctioned for a year in addition to the tankinavis on Rs. 25 per month sanctioned in 1891. The Board sanctioned this establishment.

It appeared, however, from the enclosures of the Commissioner's memorandum No. 178Wct., dated 29th August 1894, that no attempt had up-to that time been made to correct the records and maps, and that the sanctioned establishment had not been entertained. It was explained that the late

Manager thought it unnecessary to employ munsarim patwaris, as it was believed that the estate would be shortly released from the charge of the Court of Wards. On the 2nd September I visited Dinajpur and discussed with the Manager the system to be adopted for the maintenance of records in this estate.

Sarail Ward's Estate in Tippera. Area 277 sqare miles. Survey and record of rights made in 1889 *to* 1892.

153. The survey and settlement of the estates owned by the ward, Babu Ashutosh Nath Roy, in pargana Sarail in Tippera district, were completed and records were finally published by the Settlement Officer in September 1892. The final report on the settlement was submitted to the Board of Revenue with this office letter No. 3224S., dated the 8th December 1893. The rental for 1299 (1892-93) for the area settled was shown in the zamindar's rent-roll as Rs. 2,11,362, and the new rental, which should have come into force from April 1893, amounted to Rs. 2,67,066.

When, however, the Sub-Manager began to collect rents in accordance with the new rent-roll, it was found that there were many mistakes of occupancy in the settlement khatians, and that the rents had been in many cases incorrectly calculated; the new rent could therefore not be realised. It was found necessary to revise the rent-roll and to relinquish, where necessary, a portion of the rent fixed by the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sanker Sen, was again deputed to Sarail for the revision work under orders of the Board of Revenue contained in their letter No. 85A., dated the 13th January 1894.

Babu Kali Sanker Sen began the work of revision on the 18th February 1894, and by the 30th September 1894 had revised the khatians of 20,290 out of a total of 46,929 holdings. The khatians, which have been finally published, are not being corrected, but a revised rent-roll is being prepared for the Manager, and new terijes are being prepared to which, so far as is possible, the signatures of the tenants are being obtained. The result of the revision completed by the end of the year has been to lower the total rental entered in the revised khatians from Rs. 91,904 to Rs. 88,682, or by Rs. 3,222. The Settlement Officer anticipates that it will not be necessary to lower the total rental originally fixed by more than Rs. 10,000.

The cost of the revision operations carried on during the year amounted to Rs. 9,499-10.

The Settlement Officer has reported that down to the 22nd December 1894, Rs. 39,150 had been collected in accordance with the new rent-roll.

Kanika Estate in Cuttack. Area cadastrally surveyed, 278 *square miles. Surveyed and settled in* 1889 *to* 1894.

154. In my Report for the year 1892-93 it was stated that it is contemplated that the mustajirs of the estate, who are 265 in number, should do the work of patwaris in their mauzas, and a provision to this effect was made in their kabuliyats: few, however, had learned survey. The Board in March 1893 sanctioned a special establishment of three amins and three peons for one year to help in keeping up the settlement records after completion of the settlement work. The settlement records were completed in May 1894, and the experimental establishment of amins was entertained from 1st June 1894.

In July 1894 the Manager and Settlement Officer of the Kanika estate made certain proposals regarding his establishment, which were supported by the Collector of Cuttack and the Commissioner of Orissa. He proposed, instead of employing three amins, to employ a peshkar and two muharrirs, whose work was to consist largely in receiving petitions and maintaining registers. In submitting this correspondence to the Board with my letter No. 3578S., dated 23rd October 1894, I said "the amount of assistance which will be obtained from the mustajirs of this estate is problematical. It is all the more necessary therefore that the regular establishment of the estate should be utilized as much as possible in constant inspection in the villages, in map correction and in reporting the mutations ascertained instead of sitting at head-quarters and waiting for mutations to be reported."

In letter No. 1743A., dated 12th November 1894, the Board have directed that the amins should be mainly, if not wholly, employed in the work of local inspection, and reporting of mutations for which they were originally sanctioned, and have desired that forms should be devised for the report of progress made in record of mutations, and that such reports should be periodically obtained. I have recently received from the Commissioner of Orissa a report from the Settlement Officer, which raises the question whether mustajirs should be retained at all. A report will shortly be submitted to the Board dealing with the questions of the maintenance of the records and the retention of the mustajirs.

Kujong Estate in Cuttack. Area 229 square miles. Surveyed and settled in 1889 to 1892.

155. The settlement of the Kujong estate, which was of the nature of an amicable settlement between landlord and tenant, was reported to have been completed in 1892. A revision of the rents and records by the Sub-Manager was subsequently found to be necessary, and was finished in September 1893. Copies and extracts of the records are now being made, and the Manager reports that rents have been collected according to the new rent-roll, with effect from the beginning of the year 1301 Amli (September 1893). The estate is now entirely managed khas. It is proposed that the work of maintenance should be carried on by the tahsildars engaged in rent collection. In my Inspection note, dated 28th August 1893, on the Kujong settlement, I discussed the question of strengthening the tahsil establishment for registration of mutations and correction of maps. The Sub-Manager himself understands survey, and spends the greater part of the year on tour. One of the tahsildars was the head muharrir of the Settlement Office. Five more were trained at the time of the survey, and two have learned survey from amins of the estate. The Sub-Manager told me that no right of transfer existed in Kujong without the consent of the landlord, and that no application for transfer had been filed in three years. The Board have stated that they do not object to the tenants being directed to report transfers, but that the main dependence must be on the tahsildars themselves, who, if they do their work properly and move about among the villages, should personally come to know of transfers. In my letter No. 2118S., dated 18th June 1894, addressed to the Commissioner, dealing with the question of giving effect to the new rent-roll and maintaining the records, I proposed a form of jamabandi or continuous rent-roll to be placed in the hands of the tahsildars for the purpose of collection, entry of extensions of new cultivation and registration of mutation of tenancies. The question as to the copies and extracts of records required by the Sub-Manager and by the tahsildars to enable them to perform the duties of maintenance and collection, and the form of hukumnama to be given to the raiyats in the place of a copy of the khatian, was also discussed. The Commissioner of Orissa has recently replied to this letter, and has forwarded letters on the subject from the Manager and Sub-Manager of the estate. This correspondence will shortly be submitted to the Board.

156. It will have been observed that this chapter tells rather of discussions as to what work should be done and how it should be done than of work done. I have received no regular returns of mutations recorded. I hope that my next Report may tell of something actually accomplished in registration of mutations and correction of records. The correspondence which has passed, however, has been of a difficult character and has occupied much of my time.

Work done during the year under this head chiefly consists of discussions and preliminary arrangements.

CHAPTER VI.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

157. Under this head I summarised in my report for the year 1892-93, pages 38 and 39, the information given in the different annual reports of Settlement Officers, and said that the subject was under my consideration.

In my letter No. 2878S., dated the 14th August 1894, I reported on the subject of maintenance and inspection of permanent survey marks. In this letter I noticed the correspondence which had passed previous to the issue

of the Government of India orders of 10th March 1892, indicated the law, rules and orders in force in these provinces on the subject of construction and maintenance of permanent survey marks, and stated the difficulties which had been experienced in giving effect to the laws and rules. In view of the cumbrous and difficult nature of the procedure for service of notices laid down in section 15 of the Survey Act V of 1875, I recommended that this section should be amended in accordance with a suggestion of the Director of Bengal Surveys. I also submitted provisional rules for the inspection of permanent survey marks.

Orders of Government on this subject have been received since the close of the year, and a further report has been submitted.

In my last Report information was given on the subject of maintenance of boundary marks in regard to the following settlements:—Chittagong, Western Duars in Jalpaiguri, Backergunge Government estates, Tippera, Champaran, Sonthal Parganas, Burdwan Raj khas mahals, Talipabad estate in Dacca, Dakhin Shahbazpur estate in Backergunge, Kujang estate in Cuttack, and Kanika estate in Cuttack. The following additional information has been received during the year:—

Western Duars Estate, Jalpaiguri.—Mujmili maps on the 4-inch to a mile scale, showing the permanent survey marks, have been sent to the tahsildars with a view to the marks being inspected and protected.

Pataspur Estates in Midnapore.—Stone pillars have been put up at trijunction points of the villages. It has been proposed that the baruas or headmen of the villages should be made responsible for the preservation of these pillars.

Maharaja's Estates, Hill Tippera.—In the Northern Division of these estates the trijunctional and adjoining traverse stations have been marked by stone pillars and the traverse stations by clay cylinders. Receipts for the marks have been taken from leading residents of the villages. No boundary marks have been put up in the Central and Southern Divisions, but the trijunctional stations of the traverse polygons have been marked by cylindrical cones, and the traverse stations by glazed pipe cylinders.

Talipabad Estate in Dacca.—Two hundred and twenty permanent pillars have been put up at the important theodolite stations and trijunctional points of villages, and for their preservation *ekrarnamas* have been taken from parties concerned and village chaukidars warned. At the request of the Atya proprietors, 75 more pillars have been put up to mark the boundary of land released to them. Of these pillars, 20 are of iron obtained from the District Board, 100 are of brick and the rest are clay cylinders obtained from Messrs. Burn and Company, Raniganj.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARGE—TOURS—OFFICE WORK.

158. I was in charge of this Department from 1st October 1893 to 8th May 1894 and from 9th June to 30th September 1894.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., officiated as Director from 9th May to 8th June 1894, during my absence on privilege leave.

One hundred and fifty-two days were spent on tour by Mr. Colvin and myself (exclusive of days spent on journeys to and from Darjeeling). Details of tours are given below:—

From 1st to 10th October 1893 ..	*Simla.*—Attended the Agricultural Conference.
From 4th to 18th November 1893 ...	Inspected settlement work in office and in the field in Backergunge and Tippera districts.
From 19th November to 6th December 1893.	Met Survey and Settlement Officers at Sonepur and marched across the Muzaffarpur district from east to west, Hajipur to Dholi, inspecting attestation work.
From 12th to 27th December 1893 ...	*In the Muzaffarpur and Champaran Districts.*—Inspected settlement work in office and the field.
	I was detained in Calcutta from the end of December to the end of January for the Conference of Survey and Settlement Officers at which the subject of maintenance of records of rights and other matters were discussed, and for the discussions which followed the conference.

From 26th January to 7th February 1894.		Visited the Central Provinces, marched across the Nagpur district and part of the Chindwara district with Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements, and made myself acquainted with the Central Provinces system of settlement.
From 14th to 23rd February 1894	...	Accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his inspections of survey and settlement work in the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts. Went to Dumraon to meet Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, who inspected the experimental farm.
From 8th to 20th March 1894	...	*Chittagong.*—Inspected the work of two Assistant Settlement Officers in camp 40 miles to the south and 26 miles to the north of Chittagong. Conferred with the Settlement Officer and with Messrs. Pargiter and Caspersz about settlement matters.
From 1st to 18th April 1894	...	*Cuttack and Balasore.*—Accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his inspection of settlement work. Also inspected Kanika settlement work at Ganja.
From 22nd to 23rd April 1894	...	*Burdwan.*—Inspected Burdwan Raj khas mahals settlement work, and discussed settlement matters with the Manager of the Burdwan Raj.
From 1st to 3rd May 1894	...	*Jalpaiguri.*—Inspected Settlement Office at Jalpaiguri, and discussed settlement work with the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer.
From 4th to 6th June 1894	...	*Bogra.*—Mr. Colvin inspected settlement work in the Jaipur Government estates in Bogra.
From 30th June to 4th July 1894	...	*Kajlagarh in Midnapore District.*—Visited the office of the Sub-Manager of the Sujamutha estate. Saw part of the estate and wrote a review of the settlement operations. Also met the Settlement Officer of Pataspur estates and examined settlement records.
From 7th to 13th July 1894	...	*Muzaffarpur and Bankipore.*—Discussed settlement work with the Settlement Officers of Muzaffarpur and Champaran and Director of Bengal Surveys and with Mr. Warburton, Assistant Settlement Officer of Tikari, and visited the Survey and Settlement offices. Visited Patna Survey School with the Director, of Bengal Surveys, the Superintending Engineer, the Principal of the Patna College, and the District Engineers of Muzaffarpur and Gaya.
From 16th to 28th July 1894	...	*Dacca, Tippera, and Backergunge.*—Accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on tour. Inspected the Settlement offices of Talipabad wards' estates, the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's estates, and Backergunge Government and Wards' estates. Examined price-lists of food-grains at Dacca.
From 18th to 21st August 1894	...	*Burdwan and Dumraon.*—Discussed settlement work with the Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj khas mahals at Burdwan, and met Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, at Dumraon.
1st and 2nd September 1894	...	*Dinajpur.*—Discussed the subject of maintenance of the record of rights in the Sankerpur and Maldwar wards' estates with the Collector and with the Manager of Sankerpur.

Services of officers.

159. The services of the undermentioned Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers rendered during the year deserve special mention:—

Settlement Officers.—Messrs. E. G. Colvin, P. C. Lyon, W. Maude, C. G. H. Allen, D. Sunder, and Babu Piyari Mohan Basu.

Assistant Settlement Officers.—Mr. R. Nathan, Mr. S. L. Maddox, Mr. J. G. Cumming, Munshi Nandji, Babu Siva Sankhr Singh, Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Babu Annada Charan Gupta, Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen, Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra, Maulvi Ghulam Ghous, Mr. J. Taylor, and Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji.

160. Babu Mukunda Deb Mukerji, Deputy Collector, was my Personal Assistant throughout the year. He has relieved me of a great deal of routine work and has much expedited the despatch of business. The year was one of very heavy work both in inspection and in office. On the settlement side of my office 4,912 letters were received and 6,114 letters were issued in the twelve months ending 31st December 1894; on the agricultural side 3,494 letters were received and 7,235 issued.

Office work.

In spite of my best efforts my office work has been constantly in arrears, and I have not been able to do as much inspection work as I would have wished to do. My office establishment, which consists of nine* clerks on the settlement side, is numerically weak; and some of the clerks who were admitted into the office some years ago are unusually inefficient. Babu Jogendra Nath Ray, B.A., who was deputed from the Secretariat to my office as Head Clerk for four months from 1st July to 31st October 1893, gave me great assistance and drew up a useful manual of business. I wish to express my warm acknowledgments to him for his good work. Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghose, who joined my office as Head Clerk on the 13th November 1893, has worked hard to make himself acquainted with the correspondence and has done fairly well in pushing on the work.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

* Three of these clerks do partly settlement and partly agricultural work.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Showing progress made in the larger settlements under the control of the

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally-surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—	
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Temporarily-settled tracts											
Orissa ...	Puri	All temporarily-settled estates and Puri Temple lands.	1,090	2,098	985	105	1,090	...	141	1,956	1
	Cuttack	All temporarily-settled estates and four permanently-settled estates.	2,273	4,881	2,266	.....	2,266	...	...	2,109	564
	Balasore	All temporarily-settled estates.	1,733·11	3,619	1,084	649	1,733	...	No figures available.	511	620
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong district ...	1,847·66	1,033	1,847·66	.....	1,847·66	1,033	...	914	116
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars	788·50	11,112 jotes.	788·50	.....	788·50	11,112 jotes.	...	11,112 jotes.	...
Chota Nagpur	Palamau	Government Khalsa villages in the district of Palamau.	284·66	386	.....	130·66	130·66	...	158	...	38
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Pataspur estates ...	54·60	96	54·60	.....	54·60	23	56	...	48
Rajshahi ...	Bogra	Jaipur Government estates.	55·80	155	13·15	42·65	55·80	...	67*	...	...
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	7 Char estates	37·79	7	37·79	.....	37·79	7	...	7	...
Chittagong ...	Noakhali	Char Gazi	11·20	1	11·20	.....	11·20	1	...	1	...
		„ Fakira	2·00	1	2·00	.....	2·00	1	...	1	...
		Total Temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates.	8,178·32	12,277 villages and 11,112 jotes.	7,089·90	927·31	8,017·21	1,065 villages and 11,112 jotes.	422	5,499 villages and 11,112 jotes.	1,382
Private											
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur ...	North Bihar	1,600 (taken up.)	2,800	536	979	1,515	643	764	320	712
	Champaran ...		933 (taken up.)	5,117†	422·70	517	939·70	113	173	76	185
	Saran		549 (taken up.)	1,260	.....	549	549	...	90	...	68
Chittagong ...	Tippera and Noakhali.	Chakla Roshnabad, including Soidabad.	559·15	1,510	298·12	261·03	559·15	408	879	...	29
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	Ulania taluks	14·77	31	14·77	.....	14·77	20	11	20	11
		Srirampore	9·18	9	.....	9·18	9·18	...	2	...	2
	Tippera	Palpara	3·46	11	3·46	.....	3·46	11	...	...	...
		Gangamandal and Lohagar.	1·16	3	.....	·89	·89	...	2	...	...
		Total Private estates ...	3,669·72	10,741	1,275·05	2,316·10	3,591·15	1,195	1,921	416	1,007

* Records of all the remaining villages were
† These figures represent number of villages
These figures represent estimated number

DIX I.

Director of Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1894.

Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final records of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent has been recorded and status determined in relations finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					Cost during the year.		
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.			Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the year under report.	Total.	Former rental of tenants included in column 21.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 21.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

and Government estates.

...	...	...	...	Not known.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 6,293	Rs.	Rs.
...	41	...	...	Ditto	564,939	...	5,320	5,320	7,384 11 9	11,054 14 6	33,740	1,66,331	3,02,829
...	43	...	...	Ditto							96,465		
52	260	4	69	760,249	356,597	11,891	13,463	25,354	1,44,442 0 0	1,99,230 0 0	...	1,37,693	1,37,693
11,056 jotes.	56 jotes.	11,056 jotes.	56 jotes.	63,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000 approximate.	32,000 approximate.
...	...	...	...	13,958	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	27,037	1,145	28,182
...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	5,684	7,161
...	...	...	...	6,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,149	2,099	9,248
7	...	7	...	4,267	3,172	...	4,267	4,267	72,300 8 9	1,12,730 14 1	...	1,519	1,519
...	...	...	1	1,164	773	1,039	...	1,039	19,346 2 4	24,582 8 1	...	290	290
1	...	...	1	402	347	58	...	58	2,723 15 4	3,304 0 9	...	64	64
60 villages and 11,056 jotes.	344 villages and 56 jotes.	11 villages and 11,056 jotes.	71 villages and 56 jotes.	860,413 exclusive of Orissa.	927,385	12,988	23,050	36,038	2,46,197 6 2	3,50,902 5 5	1,72,161	3,46,825	5,18,986

estates.

311	696	...	...	600,000‡	18,400	713	2,273	2,986	23,605 5 1	24,238 14 0	1,33,850	58,079	1,91,929
75	185	...	5	653,644‡	47,855	1,385	15,720	17,105	1,07,438 15 3	1,20,833 1 9	1,21,992	70,144	2,91,609
...	68	...	...	200,000‡	4,509	...	426	426	2,779 0 0	2,992 0 0	99,473		
...	...	...	...	236,275	463	...	...	...	...	...	77,264	23,406	1,00,670
10	21	1	30	2,998	2,472	151	318	469	8,084 1 8	8,997 2 3	...	5,757	5,757
...	...	...	...	2,500	58	...	...		...	...	...	3,949	3,949
...	...	...	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	No work was done in this estate during the year under report.		
...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	230
396	970	1	35	1,697,293	73,757	2,249	18,737	20,986	1,41,907 6 0	1,57,061 2 0	4,32,809	1,61,335	5,[illegible],144

delivered before the end of October 1894.
in the whole district.
of tenants in the whole district.

APPEN

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally-surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—	
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

III.—Wards'

Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals.	70·14	75	104·47	9·43	113·90	159	...	58	7
	Hooghly		12·97	25						7	8
	Bankura		31·49	70						...	37
Dacca ...	Dacca	Talipabad	71·18	117	71·18	.....	71·18	117	...	76	41
	Backergunge ...	Dakhin Shahbazpur ...	125·66	47	125·66	.....	125·66	38	9	38	9
Patna ...	Gaya	Tikari	about 600	1,248	.....	408	408	...	485	...	...
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kanika	277·8	636	277·8	.....	277·8	636	...	636	...
		Total Wards' estates ...	1,189·24	2,218	579·11	417·43	996·54	950	494	816	102

DIX I—*concluded.*

Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent has been recorded and status determined in khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act or under the law which governs the settlement.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.					Cost during the year.		
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.			Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the year under report.	Total.	Former rental of tenants included in column 21.	New rental settled for tenants included in column 21.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6

estates.

52	12	39	23	13,750					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	15	...	13	3,550	15,996	3,635	479	4,114	37,000 0 0	38,998 0 0	10,973	12,268	23,241
...	37	...	2	5,200									
47	70	8	109	7,210	7,214 includes 115 under-raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,187	10,187
27	20	17	29	30,125	25,787	16,736	7,389	30,125	3,51,432 1 10	3,63,872 11 11	...	13,315	13,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,517	5,033	78,550
636	...	636	...	30,764 including those of 2,211 rent-free tenures.	30,752	...	...	...	...	...	665	4,265	4,930
762	154	700	176	90,599	79,749	20,371	8,318	34,239	3,88,432 1 10	4,02,870 11 11	85,155	45,068	1,30,223

APPENDIX II.

No. 1874, dated Cuttack, the 29th October 1894.

From—W. MAUDE, Esq., Settlement Officer, Orissa Division,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your circular No. 21S., dated the 10th September 1894, I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Orissa Settlement for the year ending the 30th September 1894. In preparing the report I have followed the instructions laid down in your circular No. 5S., dated the 3rd April 1894, and in Government order No. 147T.R., dated the 7th June 1894.

2. *Notifications and orders sanctioning the operations.*—The notifications and orders affecting the survey and settlement operations in Orissa, and issued prior to the 31st March 1894, were enumerated in paragraph 1 of my annual report for the year ending 31st March last. Since that date only three notifications have been published—Nos. 2392 and 2393L.R., dated the 30th April 1894, which cancelled notification No. 2297L.R., dated the 29th May 1894, issued under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, and notification No. 2298L.R. of the same date, issued under section 101(1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, so far as they concern the permanently-settled villages of pargana Bhograi in the district of Balasore, and notification No. 4633L.R., dated the 13th September 1894, which cancelled notification No. 4459L.R., dated the 20th December 1892, issued under section 101(1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, except for such villages as contain within their limits temporarily-settled lands or lands irrigated by water from Government canals. The latter notification (No. 4633) appears to have been issued without reference to this office. It is to be presumed that it will not affect in any way the power of Assistant Settlement Officers to decide boundaries in dispute between a revenue-paying estate on the one hand and a revenue-free estate on the other. As, however, the Courts have sometimes held that a Settlement Officer can only decide a boundary between two estates where both such estates lie in the notified area, it would perhaps have been more convenient to leave the original notifications standing.

3. *Law under which the settlement is being conducted.*—There has been no change in the law under which the settlement operations are being conducted in Orissa, except that made by Act V of 1894.

4. *Area under survey and settlement in Orissa.*—The area in Orissa now under survey, and for which a record of rents and rights is being framed, is 5,057 square miles, viz., 1,089 square miles in Puri (including 104 square miles of ekrajat temple lands in the Khurda subdivision), 2,273 square miles in Cuttack, and 1,695 square miles in Balasore. In my annual report for the year ending the 31st March 1894, the area under survey and settlement in Balasore was shown to be 1,715 square miles. This figure has now been revised by the officer in charge of the Orissa survey. As the cadastral survey has been finished, the revised figure (1,695 square miles) may be accepted as correct. The figures for Cuttack have been reduced from 2,352 to 2,273 square miles, as 79 square miles of Aul out of its total area of 86 square miles are permanently-settled lands not irrigated by water from Government canals, and will therefore not be cadastrally surveyed (*vide* notification No. 4633L.R., dated the 13th September 1894, and Government order No. 116L.R., dated the 27th April 1894, received with the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture's demi-official No. 106S., dated the 27th April 1894). The areas of the permanently-settled parganas of killas Chhedra and Derabisi have not been separated, as all the mauzas in these two parganas were surveyed and khanapuried in previous years and the records made over for attestation. Leaving out 174 square miles, the area of the permanently-settled estates of Cuttack (viz., 61 square miles of Madhupur, 7 of Aul, 46 of Derabisi, 8·5 of Chhedra and 51·5 of Darpan), and 104 square miles of Khurda temple lands, the total area under settlement of revenue is 4,779 square miles—2,099 in Cuttack, 985 in Puri, and 1,695 in Balasore. These figures include the areas of small revenue-free mauzas or portions of mauzas which lie scattered in the revenue-paying area of the three districts. Details of the cultivated and uncultivated area and of the number of tenants have not yet been compiled except for portion of the Puri district.

5. *Survey and khanapuri.*—In Puri the survey and record-writing of the temporarily-settled estates had been completed by the middle of 1892. The survey and record-writing of 104 square miles of the Puri temple lands in Khurda, comprising 141 villages, have been done during the year under report. In Cuttack 15 square miles were traversed in Aul. The cadastral survey and record-writing of all the temporarily-settled estates, and of killas Chhedra and Derabisi, were completed in previous years, and there now remain only about 7 square miles to be cadastrally surveyed in Aul. The exact area of the villages in Aul which contain temporarily-settled lands has not yet been ascertained. In Balasore survey and record-writing of 612 square miles comprised in 1,562 villages were completed during the year, the survey and record-writing of 1,083 square miles comprised in 2,057 villages having been done in previous years. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of about 7 square miles of Aul, the cadastral survey and initial record-writing of the whole of the notified area in Orissa, amounting to 5,050 square miles and comprising 10,579 villages, have been completed. Orders are still awaited on the two alternative proposals for (*a*) a 4″ survey of all the permanently-settled estates in Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore, (*b*) 2″ topographical survey of these areas, with a view to the completion of the 2″ district sheets.

6. *Attestation.*—The amount of attestation done from the beginning of the present operations and during the year under report is shown in statements V and VI. The figures for Cuttack and Puri as shown now do not agree with those shown in the statements submitted with my annual report for the year ending the 30th September 1893. The reason for this disagreement has been stated in paragraph 6 of my annual report for the year ending the 31st March 1894. The figures now given may be accepted as correct. Attestation was closed in all the circles of Cuttack and Balasore at the end of May, but the work of the Cuttack town, which was stopped in the middle of February when Mr. Nathan went home on leave, was taken up by my Personal Assistant, Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra, in the beginning of June and finished by him before the end of September.

In Puri Babu Mohendra Nath Seal was engaged for the first three months of the year in completing the attestation of a village in Puri which was left unattested at the end of the previous year, and also in helping Mr. Nathan in the assessment office at Kotdesh. The attestation work done in each circle and by each officer during the year is shown in the two tables below:—

TABLE No. I.

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Attestation completed.		Remarks.
		Villages.	Plots.	
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Chandra Nath Ghose	Alti	38	63,299	
,, Abhoy Prosad Das	Do.	Nil	(*a*)	(*a*) Babu Abhoy Prosad Das completed the attestation of about 30,000 plots, but they have not been shown here, as owing to the want of the Collectorate registers certain statements yet remain to be prepared.
,, Akhoy Kumar Sen	Gundito	51	37,147	
,, Jamini Mohan Das	Jajpur	45	55,024	
,, Harish Chandra Rai	Balubisi	65	50,848	
,, Srigopal Bhattacharjee	Ditto	69	46,190	
,, Nisikanta Chatterjee	Bakhrabad	38	17,179	
,, Amrita Lal Gupta	Ditto	6(*b*)	2,676	(*b*) Besides this, Babu Amrita Lal Gupta prepared the lakhiraj bahal, &c., statements of 22 villages containing 20,343 plots and the khewats of five more villages.
Mr. A. C. Sen	Sargara	102	58,029	
Babu Jotendra Mohan Singh	Ditto	114	61,858	
Mr. R. Nathan	Cuttack Town ...	1	2,096	
Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra	Ditto	12	35,549	
,, Chaku Lal Sircar	West Bhadrak ...	59	56,174	Besides these, 137 villages containing 106,530 plots were attested by the officers of this circle during December 1893 and May 1894, but separate figures for each officer have not been supplied by the circle officer.
,, Prasanna Kumar Banerjee	Ditto ...	72	56,307	
Mr. James Taylor	Ditto ...	34	13,448	
Babu Romesh Chandra Das	Ditto ...	36	62,450	
Mr. S. L. Maddox	Ditto ...	...	...	
Babu Girish Chandra Dutt	East Bhadrak ...	100	88,320	
,, Raj Kishore Das	Ditto ...	11	15,219	
,, Hari Krishna Mahanti	Ditto ...	85	64,099	
Mr. S. L. Maddox	North Balasore ...			
,, W. B. Thomson	Ditto ...	43(*c*)	18,527(*c*)	(*c*) Separate figures for each officer have not been given.
,, J. G. Cumming	Ditto ...			
,, J. Taylor	Ditto ...			
,, J. Taylor	Darpan ...	23	11,263	
Babu Mohendra Nath Seal	Puri Attestation Circle.	1	3,038	
		1,005	815,740	
Add to this the work done during December 1893 and May 1894 by the four officers of the West Bhadrak Circle.	.....	137	106,530	
Total ...	.....	1,142	922,270	

TABLE No. II.

Name of Circle.	Attestation completed.			Remarks.
	Villages.	Plots.	Area in acres and square miles.	
1	2	3	4	5
Alti	38	60,299	19,889·48 acres or 31·07 square miles.	
Gandito	51	37,147	13,273·60 ,, ,, 20·74 ,,	
Jajpur	45	55,024	18,284·80 ,, ,, 28·54 ,,	
Balubisi	134	97,038	41,736·84 ,, ,, 65·21 ,,	
Bakhrabad	44	19,855	27,205·22 ,, ,, 42·50 ,,	
Sargora	216	119,887	66,759·58 ,, ,, 104·31 ,,	
Darpan	23	11,263	7,842·76 ,, ,, 12·25 ,,	
Cuttack Town	13	37,645	2,391·06 ,, ,, 3·73 ,,	
West Bhadrak	338	294,909	123,142 72 ,, ,, 189·28 ,,	
East Bhadrak	196	167,638	78,900·86 ,, ,, 123·28 ,,	
North Balasore	43	18,527	9,780·62 ,, ,, 15·42 ,,	
Puri Attestation Circle ...	1	3,038	1,360·93 ,, ,, 2·12 ,,	
Total ...	1,142	922,270	410,568·47 acres, or 641·51 square miles.	

This being added to the work done in previous years makes a total of 5,718 villages containing 4,255,492 plots and having an area of 2,605 square miles. The above table shows that during the year 922,270 plots were attested by 23 different officers. The aggregate number of months during which all the officers were engaged on attestation was 115, this figure being obtained by adding up the months given in column 3 of statement V and deducting as follows:—

On account of	Babu Amrita Lal Gupta		...	6 months.
Ditto	Mr. Maddox	...	...	4 „
Ditto	Mr. Taylor	...	...	4 „
Ditto	Mr. Cumming	...	...	3 „
Ditto	Mr. Thomson	...	...	4 „

These deductions are made because Babu Amrita Lal Gupta was engaged for six months out of the field season in correcting and completing the records of villages of the Bakhrabad Circle, which had been returned as attested in previous years, but of which the records were bad and incomplete. Messrs. Maddox, Taylor and Cumming were engaged in the North Balasore Circle on khanapuri supervision until just the end of the season, and Mr. Thomson only did a few days attestation.

The average outturn per month per officer thus works out to 8,019 plots only, which falls very far short of the estimated outturn of 20,000 numbers, and cannot but be regarded as far from satisfactory. The great difference in the rate of progress in Balasore and Cuttack shows that the chief cause of the very low standard in the latter district is the bad quality of the preliminary record. In Cuttack the officers worked during an aggregate of 74 months and only turned out 438,158 plots, *i.e.*, an average of 5,921 per officer per month, while in Balasore the officers worked an aggregate of only 38 months and turned out 481,074 plots, or an average of 12,660 plots per officer per month—more than twice the Cuttack average. To some extent the explanation may be found in the fact, which I must admit, that I had chosen some of the smartest officers for Balasore, which, having been begun under better auspices than the rest of Orissa, I desired to keep up in standard; but the real explanation is that, while the Cuttack officers were working for the most part on records khanapuried in season 1891-92 or even in 1890-91, the Balasore officers had to work on the records prepared in 1892-93 when the khanapuri hedaetnama had been worked into shape, and over the preparation of which a keen supervision had as far as possible been kept by selected revenue officers, namely, Mr. Maddox and Babu Chaku Lal Sircar in the Western Bhadrak Circle, and Mr. Radice and Babu Girish Chandra Dutt in the Eastern Bhadrak Circle. Taking, however, the outturn in Balasore alone, the progress, although more than doubly as quick as in Cuttack, has been very poor in comparison with what has, I understand, been achieved in other settlements in Bengal. It is not easy, without having seen the manner in which attestation is done elsewhere, to account for this. I am convinced that the Balasore officers worked quite as hard as other officers could have done elsewhere, and the inference is that there is more detailed work to be got through in Orissa than elsewhere, and that the standard of completeness in the records, to which I have desired to attain at attestation time, is not attempted elsewhere. For instance, in Chittagong I understand that no attempt is made at attestation time to thoroughly check the distribution of the fields among the various mahals of the village, this being done subsequently by a process nearly as elaborate as the original attestation.* Among the various causes which aid to retard progress may be enumerated the comparatively small size of the Orissa villages. The villages attested during the year under report averaged only just over half a square mile each, and it is evident that with such small villages the work will not be so rapid as it would be if the villages were of larger area. Again, the area of the plots (*i.e.* not kittas, but separate holdings or portions of holdings) is very small. In the 1,142 villages attested there were 922,270 plots with an average of 2·2 plots to the acre, or an average area per plot of ·45 of an acre. The attestation of holdings made up of scattered plots of so small a size† is clearly more intricate than would be the attestation of holdings lying in large fields and compact blocks. A still greater cause of delay is to be found in the very large number of small lakhiraj and bazyafti holdings. These have to be compared with the areas at the last settlement to check false claims to privileged lands, a comparison which, except in the last season, was not made at khanapuri time, the result being that the privileged lands were not correctly entered in the record, and much correction and enquiry was necessitated at attestation. The comparison for bazyafti lands was stopped under Government orders late in the season on the assumption presumably that such lands would be now assessed at ordinary rates, but the orders were too late to have much practical effect during the season. Another cause of delay was an attempt which was made under rules framed by me to bring the new records before or at attestation into concordance as to boundaries with the old revenue survey maps. The object of this was to provide for the safety of the rights of settled raiyats which, under sections 20(1) and 3(10) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, go with the original revenue survey areas. This also was

* It is true that there is a subsequent stage in Chittagong known as the mahal milan stage; but it is not correct to say that no attempt is made at the attestation stage in Chittagong to assign fields to mahals. On the other hand it has not been considered necessary in Chittagong to pass every raiyat at the attestation stage before a revenue officer, as has been done in Bihar and Orissa.

W. C. M.

† These are not very small fields for these provinces. The average area is smaller in Chittagong and Muzaffarpur, and I think that probably the holdings are just as much scattered in those districts.

W. C. M.

considered unnecessary and dropped late in the season under Government orders.* Information as to the status and rents of all tenants for the attested area has not been compiled.

7. *Publication of records.*—During the year under report the draft records of 41 villages of Cuttack and 43 villages of Balasore were published. Of the Cuttack villages some were published in draft before fair rents were entered and some after such rents had been entered in the jamabandi form which will be alluded to lower down. In the latter case the reading out or proposing of the new jamabandi to the villagers was in fact the draft publication. This procedure saved the double labour of reading out the record twice, but it is open to the objection that it was done in the office and not in the village, and was not therefore strictly in accordance with the new draft rules. The procedure contemplated by the new rules appears to be that the record should first be read over in the village before fair rents are fixed.† Such reading would have to be done by a so-called kanungo. It has met, where it has been done, with very slight attention from the villagers, who come a few at a time, sit down for some minutes, and then go away again; and as all the important entries have to be read out again as soon as the rents are ready to be proposed, it would seem that the draft publication in the village itself might be dispensed with.

8. *Preliminary work to assessment of revenue.*—Mr. Nathan prepared the assessment sheets of 34 villages of Kotdesh. Statement VII shows the work done in the Kotdesh assessment office from the date of its establishment (November 1892). In the beginning of December 1883 Mr. Nathan and Babu Abhoy Prosad Das took up attestation work.

Mr. Taylor opened an assessment circle in Cuttack in the middle of June and took up some villages of pargana Bakrabad near to Cuttack. From the middle of June till the end of September he prepared rate maps for, and published the draft records of 41 villages. He also settled fair rents for 32 villages containing 5,320 tenants. The amount of work done by him is shown in statement VII and in column 14 of Form No. I, and in columns 8, 9, 11 and 12 of Form No. II. The following procedure has now been adopted for fixing fair rents. A superior muharrir on Rs. 20 per month, known as a chakbandi muharrir, is first sent into the village for which fair rents are to be fixed, with a notice calling on zamindars and tenants to assist him in dividing the village into chaks representing different classes of soil and crop. The classification of the old settlement is followed more or less, but the number of classes is much reduced, the instruction to the muharrir being to divide into three classes of sarad, three classes of biali, and three classes of bajifasal. The remainder of the village is classed as homestead (*i.e.*, house and bari), and orchards, tanks, &c., are taken out and put as a separate class. The chaks into which the muharrir divides the lands of the village are marked off by him on a trace and on the ground by pegs. This work is necessarily slow, as constant reference is required to the zamindar's papers and to the raiyats. A muharrir will not on an average be able to do more than six or seven villages in a month. The next process is a thorough partal by the revenue officer of the chak map thus prepared. While going over the ground and making this partal the revenue officer at the same time ascertains from the zamindar's agents and the raiyats the rates paid for the lands in the different chaks, which will be the rates entered in the zamindar's *bhians*. In some cases only one rate will be found in a chak, and that rate can at once be adopted as the prevailing rate. In other cases four or five different rates will be given for lands which are now classed as of one quality. After checking the chaks as laid down by the muharrir, and ascertaining the rates as far as can be done on the ground, the map is returned to office and the entry of the different chaks in the khasra is made. When this is done a chakbandi sheet in the following form is prepared, showing khasra number by khasra number, and also in total the lands of each class in the village:—

CHAKBANDI SHEET.

Mauza , *Pargana* , *District* , *Month* , *Date* 189 .

SARAD.						BIALIBIRI.						BAJEFASAL.						HOMESTEAD.		MISCELLANEOUS.		
A., Aul rate. Rs.		B., Doyam rate. Rs.		C., Soyam rate. Rs.		D., Aul rate. Rs.		E., Doyam rate. Rs.		F., Soyam rate. Rs.		G., Aul rate. Rs.		H., Doyam rate. Rs.		I., Soyam rate. Rs.		House and bari rate. Rs.		Tank, garden, &c.		
Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	Khasra number.	Area.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	

* The Government orders were, of course, not intended to check efforts in the direction of ascertaining occupancy right. But it was considered undesirable to attempt to put the clock back and at considerable expense to re-constitute village boundaries which had become obsolete, or which had been modified by decrees of court or by amicable arrangement, or which were not correctly shown in the old maps.

W. C. M.

Under the most recent orders of Government draft publication must come after settlement of fair rents.

W. C. M.

Meanwhile the zamindar's *bhians* are sent for, and a detailed examination of the rates ascertained in the village is made with a view to ascertaining which rate is the rate paid by the majority of the tenants in each class of land. In some simple villages it will be found, as stated above, that only one rate appears for each class, and this rate can be at once accepted as the prevailing rate. In other cases it will be found that though there are more than one rate, yet one rate obviously predominates. This will be clear at once if that rate is found recurring over and over again in the *bhian*, while the other rates are exceptional. In some cases it may be necessary to work out the number of tenants holding in the particular class of land, and the rates at which they hold, in order to find which rate prevails. In this way prevailing rates are ascertained for each class of land.

On the completion of the chakbandi statement, the jamabandi statement is taken in hand in the following form:—

JAMABANDI SHEET.

Mauza , *Pargana* , *District* ,
Tauzi No. , *Mahal* .

Dasti padika , feet , inch . Job . Date of settlement of fair ren . Date of final publication of records .

Serial number.	Khatian number.	Name of tenant, his father's name and residence.	Khasra number.	Area.		Class of soil.	Chak rate.			According to zamindar's adai jama.						Total rent according to chak rates.			Fair rent fixed by Settlement Officer.			Remarks.
				A.	D.					Area by Local measurement.			Rent.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9			10			11			12			13
							R.	A.	P.	M.	G.	B.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	

If the rates have by this time been ascertained, the whole form can be filled in at once except column 12. Otherwise columns 8 and 11 are left blank till the rates have been found by detailed examination of the *bhians*. The jamabandi form is bound horizontally in the middle and the headings entered on one outside flap only, and the tenants are entered close one under the other class by class, so that there is no waste of room. It has been pointed out to me that columns 1 to 7, 9 and 10 of this jamabandi form are already in the khatian form, and that columns 8, 11, and 12 might be put in the khatians and the preparation of a new form thus avoided; but the shortness and simplicity of the new form (which can be adopted for the copies to be given to landlords and tenants), and its convenience with a view to filling up column 12 of it, more than justify the addition of the new form. When columns 1 to 11 have been filled in, the revenue officer goes through the jamabandi and fills up column 12 for each tenant. A date is then fixed for the parties to attend to have the new rents read and explained to them, and any objections which may be made either then or subsequently are decided summarily with the consent of the objector, the jamabandi remaining open to inspection at the head-quarters of the revenue officer for three months from the date of draft publication. Owing to great trouble having been experienced in tracing mistakes where, after completion of the jamabandi, it is found that the total area or

rental in column 12 does not agree with what is shown by the chakbandi statement, an additional check statement, in the following form, is now being tried :—

JAMABANDI TERIJ OF

Mauza , *Pargana* , *District* , *Tauzi No.* 189

Dasti in the padika feet inches.

Serial number.	Name of raiyat.	Sarad.						Beali.						Homestead.		Other kind.		Total.		Minha.	Grand total.	
		Aul.		Doyam.		Soyam.		Aul.		Doyam.		Soyam.				Garden, &c.						
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	R. A. P.	A. D.	A. D.	R. A. P.

By comparing the figure in the "grand total" column of this statement with the rent as worked out in the jamabandi form, any error of calculation will at once be seen. If it is found that the labour of preparing the extra statement is excessive as compared with its utility, it will be discontinued. The only other form at present prepared is that of the village note, copy of which is appended as Form XII to this report. The form is designed to bring together in tabular fashion, and in one place where it can be easily referred to, the information required by appendix D of the Settlement Manual, and such other information as appears to be generally useful. I propose, however, to omit tables VII and VIII, as the figures gathered village by village have been found to become ludicrously inconsistent. It will be sufficient to collect such information for larger areas such as parganas or assessment circles.

Of the 32 villages for which rents were fixed during the months June to September, the records of 30 show the following results. The records of the other two have been taken by Mr. Taylor into camp and are not available without delaying the report. The 30 villages comprise an area of 8,326·71 acres or 13 square miles, and contain 18,608 plots. The last settlement ruidads being in Persian, there has been great difficulty in finding out the assets at the last settlement, and this has been done as yet for a few of the villages only. The present rental of the 30 villages as shown by the zamindar's adai-jama papers amounts to Rs. 6,650 and the new rental worked out amounts to Rs. 9,662. The increase, therefore, on the present rental is 45·3 per cent. This, however, includes rental at full rates which have been put down for all jagiri and lakhiraj bazyafti lands, pending orders of Government as to whether these are to be assessed at full rates or not. I propose to leave jagiri lands allowed at the last settlement, and known as jagiri bahal, lands, unassessed where it is found that they are in possession of persons capable of performing the service for which they were granted, and who do still perform the service. Where the service is no longer performed they should be assessed at full rates. As to bazyafti lands I have recently reported recommending their assessment at full rates subject to consideration in each case whether the increase is not excessive. Orders as to these two classes are required before the jamabandies can be finally framed for final publication. With the exception of the jagirdars and bazyaftidars, who have been told that their case will be dealt with afterwards, the tenants have accepted the fair rents fixed without demur. Such objections as have been entered have, with the consent of the objectors, been taken up at once and disposed of summarily, and no cases under section 106 have been instituted, nor have there been any appeals to the Special Judge.

The first doubt that presents itself in respect of the above procedure is whether the rates so ascertained can be said to be prevailing rates within the meaning of the Tenancy Act. I believe that they can be rightly so considered. They are rates actually admitted by the zamindars and the raiyats, and in the zamindari papers the rentals are worked out on those rates, although of course they will not work out on the new areas shown in the khatians. They are also the rates which the zamindar's papers show to be paid by a substantial majority of the tenants holding in each class. This seems to constitute a real prevailing rate as defined in Government letter No. 127T.R., dated the 6th June last.

The next point is whether it is necessary for actual sworn evidence of the currency of the rates to be put on the record. This has not been done so far. The rates have gone uncontested, and this has been regarded as sufficient, a mere proceeding being recorded that the revenue officer, after examination of the ground and the *bhians*, has found these rates to prevail. To record evidence of the rates would much increase and delay the work, and though there would be no difficulty in getting the zamindar's agent to swear to them where there was only one rate in his papers for each chak, it would probably be difficult to make him swear to the one rate selected out of several as the prevailing one to the exclusion of the others. On the other hand, it is obvious that if no evidence is recorded beyond the statement of the revenue officer himself that the rates are current, the Special Judge might in cases of appeal find difficulty in satisfying himself of the correctness of those rates.

It may be said that where the rates are admitted there can be no need to prove them, but it is one thing to bring a tenant to such a state of mind that he will not put in an objection, and quite another to induce him to say straight out that he admits or accepts the rates and his new rent fixed thereon.

Again, there is the possibility of coming across villages in which there are no zamindari papers showing rates and no admitted current rates. I do not, however, anticipate such a difficulty, as wherever the attempt has been made, whether in Puri, Cuttack, or Balasore, there has as yet been no difficulty in finding acknowledged rates for different chaks of land.

I propose to follow the present method of procedure as above described, at any rate until formal objections are raised or appeal made to the Special Judge. If this takes place it will be necessary to record some evidence as to the prevalence of the rates on which the jamabandi is framed.

9. *Case work.*—During the year under report 568 boundary disputes were decided under the Survey Act, and ten cases were tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In the Special Judge's Court four appeal cases remained pending at the end of the previous year, and one was instituted during the year under report. Out of these five the decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officer have been confirmed in two and reversed in one. One case has been remanded under section 562, and one is still pending. A statement in the prescribed form is annexed hereto (Form No. III).

10. *Officers.*—The settlement operations were under my charge throughout the year. In Puri Mr. R. Nathan, assisted by Babu Abhoy Prosad Das, was in charge of the Kotdesh assessment office from the commencement of the year to the beginning of December. In

December he took up the attestation work of the Cuttack town and remained in charge of this work till the middle of February, when he went on sick leave, and Babu Abhoy Prosad Das joined the Alti circle as Babu Chandra Nath Ghose's sub-circle officer. Babu Mohendra Nath Seal was at work in the Puri district from the beginning of the year under report till the end of December. From November to May the following officers were engaged in attestation work in Cuttack in the circles mentioned against their names:—

1	Babu Chandra Nath Ghose ...	Alti Circle.
2	„ Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	Gandito „
3	„ Jamini Mohan Das ...	Jajpur „
4	Babus Harish Chandra Rai and Srigopal Bhattacharjee.	Balubisi „
5	Babus Nisikanta Chatterjee and Amrita Lal Gupta.	Bakhrabad „
6	Mr. A. C. Sen and Babu Jotindra Mohan Singh.	Sargara „

Babu Abhoy Prosad Das joined the Alti circle in the middle of December and remained there till the end of May. Mr. J. Taylor was in charge of the attestation work of the permanently-settled estate of Darpan from the beginning of the year to the middle of November, when the attestation work of Darpan was closed at the request of the proprietor, and Mr. Taylor was sent to the West Bhadrak circle, where he remained till the end of January. In Balasore Mr. S. L. Maddox was in charge of the West Bhadrak circle from the beginning of the year to the end of January, when Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar took over charge of the circle from him, and Mr. Maddox opened a new circle in Balasore comprising the northern parganas of the Balasore district. Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee was in the Western Bhadrak circle from the beginning of the year to the end of May. Babu Romesh Chandra Das joined the West Bhadrak circle at the end of December and remained there till the end of May. Babu Girish Chandra Dutt was in charge of the Eastern Bhadrak circle from the beginning of the year to the end of November, and again from the 22nd January to the end of May. During the interval Mr. B. C. Mitra was in charge of the circle. Babu Hara Krishna Mahanti joined the settlement on the 1st November 1893. He was sent to the East Bhadrak circle as a sub-circle officer, and remained there till the end of May. Babu Raj Kishore Das joined on the 19th January 1894, and was also placed as a sub-circle officer in the East Bhadrak circle, where he remained till the middle of April, when he went on leave, at the expiration of which he reverted to the regular line. In the North Balasore circle Mr. Maddox was joined by Mr. Taylor at the end of January and by Mr. Cumming on the 8th of February 1894. Mr. W. B. Thomson joined the settlement on the 2nd of February 1894, and from that date to the beginning of May was in Mr. Ewing's camp learning survey work. In May he was engaged in doing khanapuri under Mr. Maddox in the North Balasore circle, and towards the end of the month he did a few days attestation work.

Statement IV shows the disposition of the officers during the year and the number of days spent by each officer in camp.

11. *Work during the recess.*—The work done in fixing fair rents has already been described in paragraph 8. Statement VII shows the progress made. Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee was engaged during the recess months, *i.e.*, from June to September, in preparing draft statements for the unattested villages of Cuttack and in compiling statements of the crops and tenants in the Puri district, and also statements comparing the present assets with the assets at the last settlement.

The work done by him is shown in the statements VIII and IX appended hereto. The draft statements are for use at the attestation of the remaining villages of Cuttack and Balasore during the ensuing season in checking the rent-free and nij-jot lands. The draft statements have now been completed for all villages of Cuttack and Balasore with the exception of 297 villages in Cuttack; of these 297 villages, 181 lie in the permanently-settled killas of Derabisi, Chedra, and Madhupur, which have not been before surveyed, and for which, therefore, no papers of previous settlement exist. The remaining 116 unattested villages have not been traceable in the Collectorate Register, and the last settlement papers could not therefore be found by means of which to prepare the statements. They are clearly new villages surveyed separately during the present survey.

Crop statements, showing the areas under the different crops, were prepared by the Survey Department for the whole of Puri with the exception of 446 villages. The statements were compiled during the recess for these 446 villages, and abstracts compiled for each pargana and for the whole district. The latter statement is appended as statement XIII to this report.

The rate paid for these compilations was Re. 1-12 per thousand khasra numbers for the mauzawari statements, and 6 annas per sheet of 19 lines for the parganawari statements. I fear the figures can only be taken as very roughly indicative of the proportion of the different crops, experience having shown during the soil-mapping of the Kotdesh pargana that the crops were very inaccurately entered at the time of khanapuri. The comparison of

present with last settlement assets was made in the form appended as statement XIV which gives the figures for seven parganas. The object was to ascertain what increase of revenue could be expected if the existing rentals were allowed to stand. This statement was not prepared for pargana Kotdesh, as the last settlement records were not in the office, and though called for from the Puri Collectorate, were not sent up to the close of the year; nor could they be prepared for the ten parganas of the Gope circle, owing to the imperfections in the records, which did not show the rent-free and privileged lands, or in most cases even the rent payable. Even in those parganas for which the statement could be prepared it is of little value, as the rentals were usually not entered in the khatians, but merely put on the record in the form of a zamindar's rent-roll which bears no mark of having been attested or verified. Such as they are, the figures show that in these parganas the increase in rental over the last settlement rental is 16·3 per cent., and the revenue, calculated in the same proportions as were adopted at the last settlement, gives a similar percentage of increase. The statement of tenants and rentals could not be compiled for the ten parganas of the Gope circle owing to the imperfect record of status and of privileged and rent-free lands. The figures have been compiled for the remaining eight parganas of the district, and are given in total in appendix XV. The rentals are, however, unreliable, as explained above, and those of the under-raiyats are obviously imperfect, as they show an average rental paid by the under-raiyats far below that paid by the superior classes of raiyats. This is due to the fact that in a large number of cases the rents of the under-raiyats have not been entered either in the khatians or the zamindari ekpadiyas. Probably most of them pay produce rents.

The khansumari statements of population, cattle, ploughs, etc., prepared by the survey amins at khanapuri have disappeared from the records, and these statistics could not therefore be compiled. It is stated by the older muharrirs that they were destroyed at an early stage of the settlement as being hopelessly inaccurate. Statements were also prepared showing the number, area and rental of all bazyafti holdings in the Puri district. Copies were also made of the Cuttack collectorate registers where such copies were not already in the hands of the record-keepers of the various circles. Register B, part II (revenue free Government lands), is still being compiled in the collectorate under orders of the Board of Revenue, with the assistance of two muharrirs from the settlement office. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen was engaged during the recess in publishing draft records of the 43 attested villages of the North Balasore Circle. He also decided 19 boundary disputes under the direction of Mr. Maddox.

12. *Attestation of Cuttack Town.*—The attestation of one village containing 2,096 plots was completed by Mr. Nathan before the end of February 1894. This left 35,549 plots in the town, the attestation of which was resumed by my Personal Assistant Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra in June and finished by the close of the year, *i.e.*, in about four months. This gives an average of 8,887 plots per month. The outturn was not large, but there were peculiar difficulties to contend with in the town attestation. In the first place the plots are, as might be expected, very small. I have extracted figures for five of the chief villages in the town, and find that the average is 19·7 plots to the acre, or about one-twelfth of an acre to each plot. These five villages contain 26,840 plots, of which no less than 6,236 formed the subject of badar disputes, or about 23 per cent. of the total number of plots. These 6,236 plots were disputed in 1,192 badars, of which 900 were keenly contested and 292 were amicably settled. In many of the contested cases pleaders were engaged to argue the respective claims. The number of notices which had to be issued was unusually large owing to the fact that the majority of the holders of lakhiraj lands, which are numerous, are resident outside the town, and also to the fact that the townspeople are generally more busily engaged than the people in the district, and do not attend without several notices being served on them. About 1,600 special notices had to be served besides the general attestation notices. Another hindrance was found in the fact that many patnidars and darpatnidars had abandoned their holdings and did not consequently attend at attestation. In such cases local enquiries had to be made. Besides the above, the survey of a portion of the Chaudhuri Bazar was found to be so inaccurate that it was necessary to ask the Survey Department to revise the sheets, and this revision necessitated a new khanapuri by the revenue officer of 366 plots. A further complication was caused by the fact of some of the estates—among them one of the largest of the town tauzis—having recently changed hands, so that the new proprietors were unable to produce any rent-rolls. Under these circumstances the rents could only be entered after the simultaneous attendance of both the zamindar's agent and the raiyats had been secured. The attestation included the preparation of terijes and milan khasras which were prepared in the office to ensure accuracy.

13. *Cost.*—The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 1,66,331, making the total expenditure from the beginning of the operations up to end of the year Rs. 6,08,320. The estimated amount for the year (from 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894) was Rs. 2,14,968. There was therefore a saving of Rs. 48,637.

The survey expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,24,679, divided as follows among the three districts:—

				Rs.
Puri	...	...	...	6,515
Cuttack	...	...	...	28,157
Balasore	...	...	...	90,007
		Total	...	124,679

Statement X shows the expenditure incurred by this department during the year under its various heads. The cost year by year up to date has been as follows :—

Settlement.

	Rs.
Up to end of March 1892	1,39,451
During 1892-93	2,10,088
During 1893-94	1,83,087
From 1st April 1894 to 30th September 1894	75,694
Total ...	6,08,320

Survey.

Up to end of March 1892	3,32,553
During 1892-93	3,39,600
During 1893-94	1,92,818
From 1st April to 30th September 1894 ...	71,462
Total ...	9,36,433
Total expenditure incurred in survey and settlement	15,44,753

Statement showing progress made in Orissa in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending 30th September 1894.

Division.	District.	Name of Estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Number of tenants whose rent had been recorded and status determined in the khatians finally published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act, or under the law which governs the settlement.			Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
																				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	...	(a) 2,273·00	4,881	2,266·00	Nil.	2,266	...	...	2,109	564	...	41	...	...	Not known.	...	...	...	28,157	1,66,331	2,91,010	(a) Seventy-nine square miles of Killa Aul comprised in 98 villages have been left over for reasons stated in paragraph 4 of the report.
	Puri ...	...	(b) 1,089·00	(c) 2,098	985·00	104·00	1,089	...	...	1,956	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6,515			(b) These include 104 square miles of temple lands.
	Balasore ...	...	1,695·00	(d) 3,619	1,083·00	612·00	1,695	...	...	511	577	...	43	...	...		...	...	...	90,007			(c) These include 141 villages belonging to Puri temple.
	Total ...	...	5,057·00	10,598	4,334·00	716·00	5,050	...	...	4,576	1,142	...	84	...	...		...	...	...	1,24,679			(d) The number shown in the report for the year ending 31st March 1894 was 3,676; of these 57 have been absorbed into other villages to reform the old revenue survey unit.

II.

Statement showing progress made in record of rents, determination of status of tenants, and settlement of rents under the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year ending 30th September 1894.

	Estimated number of tenants.	Number of tenants whose status has been determined and for whom existing rents have been recorded.				Number of tenants for whom fair rents have to be settled.					
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	In the year under report.	Total.	Remaining.	Fair rents settled up to the end of the preceding year.	Fair rent settled in the year under report.	Total settled.	Remaining to be settled.	Former rental of tenants included in column 9.	New rental settled for tenants in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tenure-holders...	...	.....	.	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.. ...	(*a*) These figures do not include the number of tenants whose khatians were attested during previous years by the predecessors of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen could not supply me with the total figures of his circle, as most of the records are in the Survey Office. The number of tenants whose khatians were attested in previous seasons is about a lakh. (*b*) This work was done by Mr. Taylor.
Raiyats.											
2. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	
3. Settled raiyats ...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	
4. Occupancy raiyats	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	
5. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	
6. Raiyats who are rent free holders	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	Not known	254,426	210,513	464,939(*a*)	Not known	Nil	5,320(*b*)	5,320	Not known	7,384-11-9	11,054-14-6
7. Under-raiyats ...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....

III.

Cases and Appeals.

Nature of cases.	Instituted up to the end of the preceding year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total.	Disposed of up to the end of the preceding year.	Disposed of during the year under report.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year under report.	Decisions of the Revenue Officers.				
								Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Sec. 562.	Dismissed for default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Boundary disputes taken up under the Bengal Survey Act...	2,482	644	3,126	2,161	568	2,729	397					
2. Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...					
3. Number* of cases in which fair rents have been settled or have to be settled	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...					
4. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act	439	2	441	385	10	395	46	14	2	3	1	3
5. Appeals to the Special Judge	23	1	24	19	4	23	1					
6. Appeals to Collector or Commissioner under the Bengal Survey Act	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...					
7. Appeals to Settlement Officer under the Bengal Survey Act...	32	13	45	32	10	42	3					

* Note.—Show here cases, whether mahal by mahal, taluk by taluk, &c., not number tenants.

IV.

Disposition of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers during the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Tract or estate under settlement.	Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Head-quarters.	Whether employed wholly on settlement work, or in addition to the regular district work.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters. During the year under report.	Number of days on tour from head-quarters. During the half-year under report.	Substantive appointment and grade.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. W. Maude, Esq.	All the temporarily-settled estates of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore and four permanently-settled estates of Cuttack and the Puri temple lands.	Kotdesh assessment ...	182	Cuttack ...	Wholly on settlement work.	75	28	1st grade Joint Magistrate.	
2. B. Nathan, Esq.		Cuttack town	4	Pipli, Cuttack		19	...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector.	
3. Ambica Ch. Sen, Esq.		Sargura	308	Dharmsala ...		93	...	Sub. *pro tem.* Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.	
4. S. L. Maddox, Esq.		West Bhadrak	569	Bhadrak ...		154	32	Assistant Magistrate and Collector.	
5. B. C. Mitra, Esq.		North Balasore ...	697	Balasore ...		33	...	Sub. *pro tem.* Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.	
		East Bhadrak	521	Bhadrak ...					
6. Babu Jamini Mohan Das		Jajpur	218	Jajpur ...		171	52	6th grade Deputy Collector.	
7. ,, Chandra Nath Ghose		Alti	269	Katpada ...		166	52	Offg. Deputy Collector.	
8. ,, Haris Chandra Rai		Baiubisi	570	Kisan Nagar		165	51	7th grade Deputy Collector.	
9. ,, Chaku Lal Sircar		West Bhadrak	569	Bhadrak ...		137	41	Offg. Deputy Collector.	
10. ,, Mohendra Nath Seal		Puri attestation ...	52	Pipli ...		69	...	Ditto ditto.	
11. ,, Prasanna Kumar Banerjee ...		West Bhadrak	569	Bhadrak ...		135	42	3rd grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
12. Mr. James Taylor		Darpan ...	569	Darpan ...		155	41	Offg. Deputy Collector.	
		West Bhadrak ...	697	Bhadrak, Balasore.					
		North Balasore							
13. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen		Gandito	483	Jajpur ...		171	53	Ditto ditto.	
14. ,, Nisi Kanta Chatterjee ...		Bakrabad	363	Cuttack ...		135	43	4th grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
15. ,, Amrita Lal Gupta		Ditto	368	Ditto ...		166	54	Ditto ditto.	
16. ,, Giris Chandra Dutt		East Bhadrak	521	Bhadrak ...		144	44	Ditto ditto.	
17. ,, Jotindra Mohan Sinha ...		Sargara	308	Korai ...		175	46	Offg. Deputy Collector.	
18. ,, Abhoy Prosad Das		Kotdesh assesment, Alti.	182 269	Pipli ... Andra ...		120	42	4th grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
19. ,, Raj Kishore Das		East Bhadrak	521	Bhadrak ...		54	...	Offg. Deputy Collector	
20. ,, Hara Krisna Mahanty ...		Ditto	521	Ditto ...		153	43	4th grade Sub-Deputy Collector.	
21. ,, Romesh Chandra Das ...		West Bhadrak	569	Ditto ...		127	48	Offg. Deputy Collector.	
22. ,, Srigopal Bhattacharjee ...		Balubisi	570	Chandan Nagar.		157	50	Sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Collector, 7th grade.	
23. Mr. J. G. Canning		North Balasore ...	697	Balasore ...		85	48	Offg. Joint Magistrate.	
24. ,, W. B. Thomson		Ditto	697	Ditto ...		40	40	Assistant Magistrate.	

V.

Statement showing the attestation work done in Orissa during the year ending 30th September 1894.

V.

Statement showing the attestation work done in Orissa during the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Circle.	Name of officer.	How long employed.	ATTESTATION COMPLETED.												Remarks.
			Villages.			Plots.			Tenants.			Area in acres.			
			Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of preceding year.	During the year under rep rt.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Alti	Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, Circle Officer. Babu Abhoy Prosad Das, Sub-Circle Officer.	Babu Chandra Nath Ghose for 7 months. Babu Abhoy Prosad Das for 5½ months.	294	38(*b*)	332	201,579	60,299	261,878	45,973	13,691	59,664	67,660·06	19,889·48	87,549·54	(*a*) These figures do not include the number of tenants whose khatians were attested during previous years by the predecessors of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen could not supply me with the total figures of his circle, as most of the records are in the survey office. The number of tenants whose khatians were attested in previous seasons is about a lakh. (*b*) Babu Abhoy Prosad Das completed the attestation of about 30,000 plots, but they have not been shown here, as owing to the want of collectorate registers certain statements yet remain to be prepared. (*c*) Besides this Babu Amrita Lal Gupta prepared the lakhiraj babal statement, &c., of 22 villages containing 20,343 plots, and the khewats of five more villages.
Gandito	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.	For 6¾ months ...	686(*a*)	51	737	578,628	37,147	615,775	Not known	7,705	7,705(*a*)	166,662·40	13,273·69	179,936·09	
Jajpur	Babu Jamini Mohon Das.	For 6¾ months ...	148	45	193	101,739	55,024	156,763	25,978	12,584	38,562	30,201·60	18,284·80	48,485·40	
Balubisi ...	Babu Harish Chandra Rai, Circle Officer. Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, Sub-Circle Officer.	Babu Harish Chandra Rai for 6¾ months. Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, 6¾ months.	358	134	492	300,027	97,038	397,065	83,290	23,156	106,446	79,760·42	41,736·84	121,497·26	
Bakhrabad ...	Babu Nisikanta Chatterjee, Circle Officer. Babu Amrita Lal Gupta, Sub-Circle Officer.	Babu Nisikanta Chatterjee for 7 months. Babu Amrita Lal Gupta for 7 months.	509	44(*c*)	553	424,793	19,855	444,648	21,463	7,025	28,488	173,701·18	27,205·22	200,906·40	
Sagara	Mr. A. C. Sen, Circle Officer. Babu Jotendra Mohan Singh, Sub-Circle Officer.	Mr. A. C. Sen for 6 months. Babu Jotendra Mohan Singh, for 7 months	85	216	301	43,457	119,887	163,344	5,467	25,392	30,859	14,792·00	66,759·58	81,551·58	
Darpan	Mr. James Taylor ...	For 2 months ...	29	23	52	9,687	11,263	20,950	5,842	2,804	8,646	2,678·84	7,842·76	10,521·60	
Cuttack Town ...	Mr. R. Nathan ... Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra.	Mr. R. Nathan for 2 months. Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra for 4 months.	Nil	13	13	Nil	37,645	37,645	Nil	9,191	9,191	Nil	2,391·06	2,391·06	
		Total for Cuttack ...	2,109	564	2,673	1,659,910	438,158	2,098,068	188,513	101,548	289,541(*a*)	535,456·50	197,383·34	732,839·84	
West Bhadrak ...	Mr. S. L. Maddox ... Babu Chaku Lal Sircar. Mr. J. Taylor ... Babu Romesh Chandra Das. Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee.	Mr. S. L. Maddox for 2 months. Babu Chaku Lal Sircar for 8 months Mr. J. Taylor for 1¼ months. Babu Romesh Chandra Das for 5½ months. Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee for 7 months.	344	338	682	145,581	294,909	440,490	35,456	70,834	106,290	62,904·14	123,142·72	186,136·86	

xx

East Bhadrak ...	Mr. B. C. Mitra ...	Mr. B. C. Mitra for 1½ months.	167	196	363	57,820	167,638	225,458	10,475	32,864	43,339	29,385·19	78,900·86	108,286·05
	Babu Girish Chandra Dutt.	Babu Girish Chandra Dutt for 8 months.												
	Babu Rajkishore Das	Babu Rajkishore Das for 3 months.												
	Babu Hari Krishna Mahanty.	Babu Hari Krishna Mahanti for 6½ months.												
North Balasore	Mr. S. L. Maddox ...	Mr. S. L. Maddox for 4½ months.	Nil	43	43	Nil	18,527	18,527	Nil	4,737	4,737	Nil	9,780·62	9,780·62
	„ J. Taylor ...	Mr. J. Taylor for 4½ months.												
	„ W. B. Thomson ...	Mr. Thomson for 4 months.												
	„ J. G. Cumming ...	Mr. Cumming for 3½ months.												
		Total for Balasore ...	511	577	1,088	208,642	481,074	684,475	45,931	103,435	154,366	92,379·33	211,824·20	304,203·53
Puri Attestation Circle.	Babu Mohendra Nath Seal	For 3½ months ...	62	1	63	117,216	3,038	120,254	20,482	530	21,012	31,973·20	1,360·93	33,334·13
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,682	1,142	3,824	1,980,527	922,270	2,902,797	254,426	210,513	464,939(*a*)	659,809·03	410,568·47	1,070,377·50

KHANAPURI.

The following table shows the number of villages of which the khanapuri was inspected by each officer during the year:—

Mr. Maddox	... 377
Mr. Taylor	... 149
Mr. Cumming	... 244
Total	... 770

VI.

Abstract showing progress of work done in Orissa Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1894.

DISTRICT.	TOTAL WORK TO BE DONE.			TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS RECEIVED FROM SURVEY OFFICE.			TOTAL RECORDS ATTESTED.			BALANCE TO BE ATTESTED OF RECORDS RECEIVED.			BALANCE OF THE TOTAL WORK TO BE DONE.			REMARKS.
	Area.	Village.	Plots.	Area.	Village.	Plots.	Area.	Village.	Plots.	Area.	Village.	Plots.	Area.	Village.	Plots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
uttack ..	2,273·00	4,881	4,096,792	2,216·13	4,815	3,954,306	1,145·06	2,673	2,098,068	1,071·07	2,142	1,856,238	1,127·94	2,208	1,998,724	
uri ...	985·00(*a*)	1,957	1,472,949	985·00	1,957	1,472,949	985·00	1,957	1,472,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	
alasore ...	1,694·95	3,619	2,121,455	1,540 75	3,373	2,069,963	475·31	1,088	684,475	1,065·44	2,285	1,385,488	1,219·64	2,531	1,436,980	
Total ...	4,952·95	10,457	7,691,196	4,741·88	10,145	7,497,218	2,605·37	5,718	4,255,492	2,136·51	4,427	3,241,726	2,347·58	4,739	3,435,704	(*a*) This does not include 104 square miles of Puri temple lands in Khurda comprised in 141 villages.

VII.

Statement showing the progress of assessment work done during the year ending 30th September 1894 in the Province of Orissa.

Name of Circle.	Name of Officer.	Total of circle.		Soil maps prepared.						Class of soil entered in khasra and khatian.						Records copied, corrected, and arranged.						Tirij and milan khasra prepared.					
				Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.		Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.		Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.		Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.	
		Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kotdesh (district Puri).	Mr. R. Nathan assisted by Babu Abhoy Prosad Das.	355	401,421	354	...	...	...	354	...	Completed.		...	...		Completed.	...	...	...	...		Completed.	353	411,615	2	Not known.	355	Not known.
Bakhrabad (district Cuttack).	Mr. J. Taylor	...	...	...	...	41	44,727	41	44,727	...	...	37	28,672	37	28,672	...	...	44	43,779	44	43,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	355	401,421	354	...	41	44,727	395	44,727	...	...	37	28,672	37	28,672	...	...	44	43,779	44	43,779	353	411,615	2	...	355	...

Name of Circle.	Name of Officer.	Assessment sheets prepared.						Guiding rents and fair rents entered in assessment sheets.						Khasra numbers copied in khasra.				Khasra numbers copied in khatian.				Khasra numbers corrected according to badar in either khasra or khatian.						Remarks.
		Up to end previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.		Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.		Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.				Up to end of previous year.		During the year under report.		Total.		
		Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Kotdesh (district Puri).	Mr. R. Nathan assisted by Babu Abhoy Prosad Das.	312	323,964	34	70,364	346	394,328	23	23,589	...	...	23	23,589	...	288,225	...	9,246	...	297,471	...	188,440	...	...	...	188,440	...	109,912	...	...	...	109,912	
Bhakrabad (district Cuttack).	Mr. J. Taylor	...	...	32	21,407	32	21,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		312	323,964	66	91,771	378	415,735	23	23,589	...	...	23	23,589	...	288,225	...	9,246	...	297,471	...	188,440	...	...	...	188,440	...	109,912	...	...	...	109,912	

VIII.

Statement showing the draft statements prepared during the year ending 30th September 1894 under the supervision of Babu P. K. Banerjee.

Lakhiraj statements prepared.		Minha statements prepared.		Nijjot statements prepared.		Khewats prepared.		Jagir statements prepared.		Kharida, jamabandi, &c., statements prepared.		Remarks.
Number of Villages.	Number of plots in those villages.	Number of villages.	Number of plots in those villages.	Number of villages.	Number of plots in those villages.	Number of villages.	Number of plots in those villages.	Number of villages.	Number of plots in those villages.	Number of villages.	Number of plots in those villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
848	638,578	613	499,716	379	352,402	129	54,564	628	538,082	197	153,914	

IX.

Progress Report of Statistical work for the month of September 1894, *under the supervision of* Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee.

Crop Statement prepared.		Statement of assets prepared.		Statement of Tenants prepared.	
No. of villages.	No. of plots in those villages.	No. of villages.	No. of plots in those villages.	No. of villages.	No. of plots in those villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6
245	284,626	665	670,299	665	670,299

X.

Financial Statement for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Main subheads.	Expenditure during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3
(1) Settlement Officer—	Rs. A. P.	
(*a*) Salary and allowance ...	21,029 15 5	The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 2,14,968.
(*b*) Establishment	12,067 2 8	
(*c*) Contingencies	8,816 12 7	
Employed on attestation.		
(2) Assistant Settlement Officers—		
(*a*) Salaries and allowances ...	61,147 7 3	
(*b*) Establishment	45,350 5 9	
(*c*) Contingencies	5,117 6 6	
Employed on assessment.		
(3) Assistant Settlement Officers—		
(*a*) Salaries and allowances ...	4,300 5 8	
(*b*) Establishment	8,177 5 5	
(*c*) Contingencies	324 7 4	
Total ...	1,66,331 4 7	

XI.

Statement showing Survey and Khanapuri done during the year ending 30th September 1894.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	.....	(*a*)2,273·00	(*b*)4,881	...	2,266·00	Nil	2,266·00	4,862	4,862	3,872	941	28,157	...	...	
	Puri ...	.....	(*c*)1,089·00	(*d*)2,098	...	985·00	104·00	1,089·00	1,957	141	1,957	Nil	6,515	...	...	
	Balasore...	.....	1,695·00	3,619	...	1,083·00	611·71	1,694·71	2,057	1,562	1,523	904	90,007	...	...	
Total ...	.....	.....	5,057·00	10,598	...	4,334·00	715·71	5,049·71	8,876	6,565	7,352	1,845	124,679	...	...	

(*a*) This does not include the 79 square miles of permanently settled area of Killau Aul not irrigated by canal water.
(*b*) This does not include the 98 villages of Killa Aul which are not irrigated by canal water and are permanently settled.
(*c*) This includes 104 square miles of Killa Khurda surveyed during the year.
(*d*) This includes 141 villages of Killa Khurda surveyed during the year.

XII.—Village Note.

Mauza , *Pargana* , *District*

I.—Present prevailing rates.

Block.	Name of block.	Class.	Area.	Rate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Average rate for whole village (*i.e.*, total rental divided by total cultivated area) =

HISTORY OF RATES AND RENTS

II.—Cesses other than Road and Public Works cess.

Name of cess.	Amount or rate.	Whether included in rent or excluded.	Remarks and description of cess.
1	2	3	4

III.—Rent kists.

	Amount.	Date due.	Remarks.
	1	2	3
1st Kist			
2nd Kist			
3rd Kist			
4th Kist			

IV.—Markets.

Name of market.	Distance, if not in village.	Days on which held.
1	2	3

V.—Irrigation.

Block.	Area irrigated by canal water.	Area otherwise irrigated, and how.
1	2	3
Total ...		

VI.—Sairat.

Name of sair.	Nature.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

VII.—Cost of production of paddy and other special crops per acre.

	Name of crop.							
	Sarad.	Amount.	Bhali.	Amount.	Kulthi.	Amount.	Baigun.	Amount.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Seed								
Ploughing ...								
Weeding ...								
Watering ...								
Cutting ...								
Other processes.								
Total ...								

VIII.—Approximate outturn of paddy and special crops, e.g., sugar-cane, pán, &c.

Class of land.	Produce per acre.	Value of produce per acre.	Cost of production per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

IX.—*Division of Assets to be filled up for each mahal separately.*

Name of mahal.	Last settlement.							Present settlement.						
	Total assets.	Zamindar's malikana and collection expenses.		Tenure-holder's malikana and collection expenses.		Government revenue.		Assets.	Zemindar's malikana and collection expenses.		Tenure-holder's malikana and collection expenses.		Government revenue.	
		Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.		Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

GENERAL INFORMATION.

(1) *Lakhiraj Bahal.*
(2) *Thani lands :* whether decreased, and if so, why : also present sale value per acre.
(3) *Occupancy rights :* whether transferable by custom.
(4) *Under-raiyats :* whether these can acquire occupancy right by custom or not.
(5) *Village officials and jagirs.*
(6) *Tree cutting and jungle rights.*
(7) *Cultivated area and waste.*
(8) *Village sites :* minha, chandna, &c.
(9) *Embankments :* by whom maintained. [*N.B.*—Government is not responsible for any damage or loss that may arise owing to the abandonment of any embankments.
(10) Remarks as to *liability to inundation or drought.*
(11) *Fisheries.*
(12) *Vicinity of means of transport.*
(13) *Pasture and fuel.*
(14) *Special industries, e.g.*, weaving, pottery, &c.
(15) *Schools and patshalas.*
(16) *Lists of castes*, showing those which hold at privileged rates.
(17) *Carts.*

XIII.

Statement of crops.

DISTRICT PURI.

Names of Parganas.	CULTIVATED AREA.																									
	Food crops.																									
	Beali.	Lagha.	Sarad.	Dalua.	Dofasli.	Brinjal.	Saru.	Sweet potato.	Pumpkin.	Cucumber.	Patol.	Bengal gram.	Wheat.	Peas.	Mung.	Biri.	Arhar.	Kulthi.	Barguri.	Mandua.	China.	Kodu.	Jao.	Plantain.	Other kinds.	Total food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1. Chaubiskud ...	94·30	...	32,149·67	826·62	451·21	20·19	4·66	0·16	29·55	...	...	0·35	...	...	90·93	96·05	14·77	105·96	...	250·46	11·17	...	...	2·87	19·08	34,168·00
2. Serai	100·27	...	28,528·89	1,059·04	513·98	23·76	2·37	...	0·18	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	34·62	0·59	144·87	0·57	94·54	21·82	...	...	0·58	2·17	30,529·29
3. Kotrahang ...	117·75	...	20,828·71	113·15	5,133·78	50·15	90·27	1·69	1·16	5·21	...	...	...	...	7·83	4·91	12·91	355·70	0·46	151·02	1·59	0·75	...	64·32	5·07	26,955·43
4. Rahang ...	300·47	...	52,056·41	6,643·03	2,346·42	316·73	120·71	19·95	91·70	4·79	...	...	...	4·93	48·12	216·27	27·37	491·86	2·45	159·81	16·50	...	...	110·32	81·29	63,059·13
5. Purbaduai ...	204·01	...	13,670·49	312·27	1,072·21	14·23	2·71	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	7·56	26·54	255·90	...	70·46	7·97	1·66	...	3·18	4·12	15,656·16
6. Paschimduai ...	119·02	...	7,050·56	211·56	3,771·31	93·56	22·40	0·35	3·21	0·28	...	...	...	0·42	...	6·34	28·52	186·68	...	37·63	0·32	...	...	15·07	8·58	11,555·81
7. Damarkhand...	411·03	...	9,924·40	215·59	899·07	8·32	0·33	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	3·26	10·42	21·82	209·66	...	318·65	0·83	...	...	...	...	12,023·54
8. Kodhar ...	320·07	...	9,716·10	17·91	682·23	14·91	0·82	0·26	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	56·73	16·73	218 25	...	322·15	1·35	2·24	...	0·09	...	11,375·63
9. Matkatpatna...	63·76	...	1,754·62	213·62	72·74	5·59	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	5·43	67·03	...	31·67	3·24	...	...	...	0·16	2,220·82
10. Antarodh ...	653·89	...	20,204·99	134·81	2,568·79	42·65	12·68	0·07	1·65	1·67	...	...	2·56	2·38	10·29	13·45	46·19	831 87	0·96	616·35	3·68	0·30	...	3·82	9·11	25,162·16
11. Athais ...	357·83	...	9,416·03	684·28	911·07	14·32	0·49	...	1·57	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	2·75	0·91	139·11	0·46	179·84	4·78	...	...	31 49	0·09	11,745·72
12. Oldhar ...	96·09	...	5,815·33	4,871·02	232·48	11·98	2·61	26·75	0·24	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	42·46	4·20	72·57	...	117·55	2·26	...	...	6·24	2·92	11,356·16
13. Banchas ...	193·32	...	12,070·74	224·65	774·74	20·98	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	14·38	18·96	234·90	...	111·61	0·57	..	...	4·05	10·34	13,681 15
14. Astarang ...	37·08	...	2,426·50	0·33	98·85	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	2·13	1·23	43·74	...	61·69	0·90	0·22	...	...	4·65	2,671·69
15. Tappekanman	46·04	...	1,730·68	7·24	230·18	0·70	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	0·95	16·15	...	71·79	...	...	...	0·04	4·54	2,111·57
16. Karilo ...	417·00	...	5,135·57	136·23	602·98	5·86	1·29	0·19	3·76	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	20·11	31·39	232·78	...	354·70	0·27	...	...	...	...	6,942·13
17. Lembai ...	245·26	...	33,903·36	58·09	4,835·78	83·56	35·98	...	0·18	5·87	...	...	...	2·06	2·91	10·59	11·68	1,296·88	1·83	77·51	1·65	...	...	10·33	2·59	40,586·11
18. Kotdesh ...	874·46	26,240·03	34,668·13	71·63	19,136·66	175·15	74·14	0·65	10·43	5·85	...	...	0·70	...	2·38	12·16	45·63	864·42	...	551 81	8·49	...	...	68·18	74·94	82,885·84
Total ...	4,651·65	26,240·03	301,045·18	15,801·07	44,384·48	911·14	373·72	50·07	146·56	26·17	...	0·35	3·26	10·49	173·49	555·77	315·82	5,768·33	6·73	3,579·24	87·39	5·17	...	320·58	229·65	4,04,686·34

Names of Parganas.	CULTIVATED AREA—*concld.*																		Remarks.
	Non-food crops.																		
	Pan.	Tobacco.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Castor oil.	Mustard.	Rasi.	Paaee.	Til.	Dhania.	Garlic.	Onion.	Chilly.	Aniseed.	Saffron.	Other kinds.	Total non-food crops.	Total cropped area.	
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	
1. Chaubiskud ...	...	...	....	2·63	6·08	3 21	...	11·53	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	25·45	34,193·45	
2. Serai	...	0·62	...	0·02	3·69	14·43	...	11·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·83	[illegible]·64	30,562·33	
3. Kotrahang ...	9·64	6·60	58·0	22·62	5·94	10·81	19·86	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	7·47	21·53	[illegible]·27	27,120·70	
4. Rahang	55·51	39·42	4·33	12·79	35·31	35·06	26·21	4·25	...	1·07	...	0·02	2·52	...	2·25	81·83	300·57	63,359·70	
5. Purbaduai	...	0·53	9·51	2·34	10·77	38·75	2·11	4·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	0·34	70·10	15,726·16	
6. Paschimduai ...	...	18·33	54·75	0·39	3·74	4·76	11·83	0·35	...	...	...	0·52	0·11	...	4·04	2·19	101·01	11,656·82	
7. Damarkhand ...	50·34	...	14·90	28·06	7·13	1·79	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·96	29·17	141·05	12,164·59	
8. Kodhar	34·08	4·94	4·13	20·94	37·01	39·67	...	0·38	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	2·36	0·43	143·98	11,519·61	
9. Matkatpatna ...	...	...	...	0·30	23·93	21·09	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	47·04	2,267·86	
10. Antarodh	2·92	8·04	18·46	19·74	1·55	21·64	0·41	0·11	2·31	...	...	...	6·59	...	44·48	17·20	143·45	25,305·61	
11. Athais	0·07	...	134·51	7·15	49·64	26·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·09	...	0·75	0·12	221·34	11,967·06	
12. Oldhar	...	...	0·43	...	13·74	72·68	1·64	3·77	...	...	...	...	1·49	0·75	1·05	0·44	95·99	11,452·15	
13. Banchas	0·48	1·80	1·84	8·43	14·13	65·78	1·68	0·97	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	6·76	101·99	13,783·14	
14. Astarang	...	0·88	10·75	4·41	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	17·72	2,689·41	
15. Tappekanman ...	0·11	...	12·58	4·78	20·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·81	2,149·38	
16. Karilo	1·51	...	110·31	28·09	49·43	1·66	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	3·15	...	195·63	7,137·76	
17. Lembai	4·45	13·61	4·73	5·48	19·23	3·74	4·99	2·79	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	1·57	32·53	93·24	40,679·35	
18. Kotdesh	23·39	84·58	199·04	63·46	34·33	23·64	13·41	0·41	...	...	...	...	20·59	...	3·64	18·65	485·14	83,370·98	
Total ...	182·50	179·35	638·27	231·63	337·45	384·72	85·06	40·52	3·22	1·07	0·04	5·24	33·50	...	81·10	216·05	2,419·72	407,106·06	

XIV.

Statement of assets of seven parganas of the Puri District.

Serial number.	Name of pargana.	Old area in acres.						New area in acres.						Old rental.	Present rental.	Old revenue.	Revenue on present rental at same rate.	Amount allowed to permanent tenure-holder if other than hastbud villages.		Amount left to zamindar.		Remarks.
		Bahal.	Jagir.	Minha.	Unculturable.	Cultivated and culturable.	Total.	Bahal.	Jagir.	Minha.	Unculturable.	Cultivated and culturable.	Total.					Former settlement.	Calculated at same rate on present assets.	Old settlement.	Calculated at same rate on present assets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
														Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Rahang ...	8,825·26	472·84	93·16	12,021·58	45,054·14	66,466·98	7,940·94	456·25	81·97	6,835·15	53,699·63	69,013·94	40,643 8 10½	43,870 6 8½	29,078 9 2½	31,570 3 0¾	3,939 7 6½	3,936 10 5½	7,625 8 1¾	8,363 9 2	
2	Kotrahang ...	1,848·33	418·68	305·09	6,922·24	23,144·34	32,638·68	1,656·49	391·65	191·19	4,904·83	26,910·49	34,054·65	42,522 6 6½	53,505 15 7¼	29,581 3 10	37,729 11 1½	1,934 7 10½	2,181 9 6½	11,006 10 10	13,594 10 11½	
3	Lembai ...	2,061·28	1,035·03	334·57	17,822·96	31,172·75	52,426·59	2,625·94	993·94	328·74	8,656·50	39,715·38	52,320·53	47,942 10 4¾	53,419 5 11	32,115 4 7¾	35,762 3 9¾	8,009 14 5	8,996 13 11¼	7,817 9 4	8,660 4 1¾	
4	Serai ...	1,332·15	522·83	95·32	13,158·36	29,035·58	44,144·24	2,038·17	559·94	117·96	8,356·62	30,489·88	41,562·57	41,916 10 1½	46,927 1 7½	33,709 7 8¾	37,849 5 8	4,514 2 6¾	5,116 15 8¾	3,692 15 10	3,960 12 3	
5	Chaubiskud ...	3,656·17	175·78	67·07	16,937·85	22,544·24	43,381·11	3,456·35	196·74	59·01	14,241·26	26,891·22	44,844·58	32,225 10 3¾	37,800 12 2⅔	21,989 14 10¼	25,930 10 7¾	5,119 4 2	5,740 2 8¾	5,116 7 3½	6,129 14 10½	
6	Kodhar ...	908·36	125·69	120·70	6,076·33	8,113·45	15,344·53	1,016·14	134·08	88·51	4,662·69	11,458·28	17,359·70	13,401 15 4½	16,792 0 4½	11,415 9 0½	13,784 6 6½	1,393 1 2¼	2,065 15 9¾	593 5 2	941 10 5¼	
7	Oldhar ...	2,228·10	105·00	61·13	3,967·42	4,380·50	10,742·15	2,985·31	144·28	57·48	11,546·23	6,786·91	21,320·21	5,820 1 5	8,777 13 9½	3,940 11 4½	5,849 11 2¼	...	...	1,879 6 0½	2,928 2 7	
	Total ...	20,859·65	2,855·85	1,077·04	76,906·74	163,445·00	265,144·28	21,719·34	2,876·88	924·86	59,003·31	195,951·79	280,476·18	2,24,473 1 0¾	2,61,093 8 2	1,61,830 12 8½	1,88,476 3 7	24,910 5 9	28,038 4 2½	37,731 14 7½	44,579 0 4½	

XV.

STATEMENT OF TENANTS.

Parganas Rahang, Lembai, Serai, Chaubiskud, Kotrahang, Kotdesh, Oldhar and Kodhar of Puri District.

	Class.	Number.	Area.	Average area per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.		
I	Rent-free tenure-holders	15	100·67	6·71			
II	Proprietors' nij jote	645	2,023·89	3·13	2,786 11 11½	1 6 ¼	The figures for rentals of under-raiyats are not reliable, as in many khatians the rents of under-raiyats have not been entered. Under-raiyats commonly pay produce rents.
III	Proprietors' nij chas	975	3,895·47	3·99	4,444 10 6¼	1 2 3	
IV	Raiyats' holding under proprietors other than Bahaldars—						
	(1) Settled	34,453	46,431·39	1·34	88,798 9 3	1 14 7	
	(2) Occupancy	449	671·70	1·49	1,025 6 1 1/16	1 8 5	
	(3) Non-occupancy	1,808	2,596·19	1·43	4,447 5 3¾	1 11 4½	
	(4) Under-raiyats	3,471	2,824·50	·81	5,576 15 11	1 4 3	
V	Bahaldars nij chas	8,969	15,087·52	1·68	...	...	
VI	Raiyats of bahaldars—						
	(1) Settled	10,121	16,419·10	1·62	22,556 0 7	1 5 11⅓	
	(2) Occupancy	615	113·23	·18	159 10 7	1 6 7	
	(3) Non-occupancy	1,281	1,349·04	1·05	2,541 10 9	1 14 1	
	(4) Under-raiyats	294	205·11	·70	189 12 8	0 14 9¾	
VII	Permanent tenure-holders' nij chas and nij jote.	8,177	21,791·68	2·66	31,425 10 2¼	1 7 1	
VIII	Raiyats of permanent tenure-holders—						
	(1) Settled	71,826	121,287·07	1·68	203,258 15 5¾	1 10 9¾	
	(2) Occupancy	1,183	2,320·93	1·96	3,330 14 5⅓	1 6 11½	
	(3) Non-occupancy	6,246	10,671·64	1·70	13,906 7 0¾	1 4 10	
	(4) Under-raiyats	6,901	4,288·38	·62	3,495 7 3	0 13 0¼	
IX	Baziaftidars' nij chas	11,313	36,214·70	3·20	20,213 8 7	0 8 11	
X	Raiyats of baziaftidars—						
	(1) Settled	21,406	18,816·76	·83	34,681 10 8	1 13 5¾	
	(2) Occupancy	128	59·62	·46	37 8 9	0 10 1	
	(3) Non-occupancy	1,426	1,578·15	1·10	2,507 15 9	1 9 5	
	(4) Under raiyats	838	531·64	·63	510 9 5	0 15 4¼	
XI	Bahal jagirdars	4,280	4,93·21	1·15	...	...	
XII	Raiyats of jagirdars	511	316·93	·62	316 14 11	1 0 0	
XIII	Bahal tankidars	4,105	10,337·23	2·52	4,921 13 5¼	0 7 7	

APPENDIX III.

No. 858G.S., dated Chittagong, the 10th November 1894.

From—C. G. H. ALLEN, Esq., C.S., Settlement Officer, Chittagong,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report for the Chittagong settlement for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

2. I have carefully rechecked the area figures, and now submit the following figures which differ somewhat from those previously submitted. The total area of the district is 2,491·90 miles as previously reported. Of this area 1,847·66 miles have been surveyed, and 644·24 miles have not been surveyed. The latter figure is made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Area of unsurveyed jungle	491·74
Waste land lots	70·61
Unsurveyed portion of Maiskhal	81·89
Total ...	644·24

The number of villages surveyed is 1,033, three more villages having been identified during the year. Twenty-six villages still remain to be identified, and there are 21 villages in the unsurveyed portion of Maiskhal. This makes up the total of 1,080 villages in the district. Details of the circles into which the area is divided are given in the accompanying Statement VIII.

3. My staff consisted of six Assistant Settlement Officers, among whom the circles were distributed as shown in Statement IV.

Babu Durga Charan Ghose was in charge of the Belgaon and Raojan circles throughout the year. He was on privilege leave from the 27th August to the 17th November 1893, and spent 293 days on tour during the year.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das reverted to settlement from general duty on the 5th November 1893, and was in charge of the North and South Satkania circles until the end of the year. He was on tour for 256 days, and was on privilege leave from the 9th August to the 20th September 1894.

Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar was on leave from the 12th October to the 27th November 1893, and was in charge of the Fatickcherry circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 301 days.

Babu Haripada Ghose was in charge of the Mirkasarai circle throughout the year. He was on leave from the 3rd October to the 17th November 1893, and from the 23rd August to the 15th October 1894. He was on tour for 264 days.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose was on leave from the 7th September to the 6th November 1893, and from the 13th October until the end of the year. He was on tour for 285 days, and was in charge of the Cox's Bazar circles throughout the year.

Babu Behari Lal Ghosal was on leave from the 1st to the 20th October 1894. He was on tour for 289 days.

I was in charge of the Settlement Office throughout the year, and was on privilege leave from the 9th September to the 27th October 1893. I officiated as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong from the 4th August 1894, to the end of the year, and was on tour for 160 days.

Babu Ramesh Chandra Das was in charge of the Hathazari, West Town and North Satkania circles until the 2nd December 1893, when he was transferred to Orissa.

4. The following table shows the principal items of work done by each Assistant Settlement Officer during the year:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages of which mahal milan was completed.	Number of plots attested.	Number of cases under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act.	Number of cases under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act.	Number of tenants whose rents were settled.	Number of villages draft published (a).	Number of villages finally published (a).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babu D. C. Ghose	Belgaon	16	...	3,271	8	6,662	39	13
	Raojan	45	...				49	12
	Total ...	61	...	3,271	8	6,662	88	25
Babu S. C. Das	South Satkania	34	352	3,445	5	2,111	34	...
	North ditto ...	15	541			...	36	...
	Kumira	...	1,648			...	...	...
	Rangonia	...	...			...	...	...
	Total ...	49	2,541	3,445	5	2,111	70	...
Babu S. M. Talukdar ...	Fatikchari	55	...	8,348	2	2,110	43	...
Babu H. P. Ghose	Mirkasarai	75	131,726	11,829	12	159	...	...
Babu J. K. Bose	Ramu	...	...	3,585	22	185	...	44
	Chakaria	35	46,053					
	Kutubdia	2	25,075					
	Teknaf	2	52,067					
	Total ...	39	123,195	3,585	22	185	...	44

(a) NOTE.—Permanently settled estates.

Name of Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages of which mahal milan was completed.	Number of plots attested.	Number of cases under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act.	Number of cases under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act.	Number of tenants whose rents were settled.	Number of villages draft published.	Number of villages finally published.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babu B. L. Ghosal	West Patia	67	56,901	6,242	4	...	41	...
	East Town	1						
	Total ...	68	56,901	6,242	4	...	41	...
Babu R. C. Das	West Town	...	5,246	...	...	...	...	...
C. G. H. Allen	Jaldi	12	...	2,606	8	1,672	12	...
	Sangu	18	...			564	6	...
	Total ...	30	...	2,606	8	2,236	18	...

5. *Survey of sankholas.*—In paragraph 2 of my letter No. 652G.S., dated the 16th August 1893, which was my programme for the survey year under report, I estimated that 15,000 acres of sankholas remained to be surveyed, and that six amins would complete the work in five months. The area of sankholas surveyed has been 29·44 miles, or 18,841 acres (see column 12 of Statement I), but the number of amins employed was eight, while they were employed for seven and-a-half months during the year. The work still remains to be done in three villages in Raojan and in the town, Hathazari, Fatikchari, Kumira, and Mirkasarai thanas and in Chakaria and Teknaf in Cox's Bazar. It is estimated that 20 miles of sankholas still remain to be surveyed in these thanas. This work was in charge of an Inspector.

6. *Attestation.*—As estimated in paragraph 4 of my programme, the attestation of the district was completed in April 1894 with the exception of Maiskhal. The three villages in that island will probably be completed during the current month.

The only officers who did any quantity of attestation during the year were Babus Hari Pada Ghose in Mirkasarai, Jogendra Kumar Bose in Cox's Bazar, and Behari Lal Ghosal in the East Town circle. The last-named completed attestation by the 31st December 1893, and the two former by the 31st March 1894.

7. *Soil maps.*—The preparation of these maps was discontinued in November 1893, as I reported in my letter No. 2063G.S., dated the 29th December 1893. The question, whether the preparation of these maps is to be continued or not, is still under discussion.

8. The anticipations of progress in mehal milan and assessment, contained in paragraphs 13—18 of my programme, have proved, I regret to say, far too sanguine. The volume of work to be done is also greater than I estimated in paragraph 10 of my programme owing to the orders since received to settle *all* Noabad tenants' rents at once, including the tenants of those mahals whose term of settlement will expire after 1896. I proceed to detail the work which has been done during the year.

9. *Mahal milan.*—The work has been completed in 377 villages during the year making a total of 520 villages done out of the 1,033 in the district.

In my programme it was estimated that the work would be completed in the Banskhali, Raojan, North and South Satkania, West Patia, and Anwara, Fatikchari, East Patia, Mirkasarai, Chakaria and Kutubdia circles. The following figures show the extent to which this programme has been worked up to:—

Name of Circle.	Total number of villages.	Villages of which *mahal milan* was completed by the end of the year.	Remaining.
1	2	3	4
Banskhali (Belgaon and Jaldi)	62	60	2
Raojan	82	75	7
North Satkania (including Sangu).	98	61	37
South Satkania	34	34	...
West Patia	110	67	43
Anwara	66	...	66
Fatikchari	74	58	16
East Patia	87	...	87
Mirkasarai	123	75	48
Chakaria	52	35	17
Kutubdia	6	2	4
Total ...	794	467	327

Adding in two villages in Teknaf and one in the East Town Circle the total number completed is 470. In other words, only 59 per cent. of the programme was accomplished. The following officers adhered most closely to their programmes:—

Name of Officer.	Circle.	Total villages.	Villages done.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Durga Charan Ghose	Belgaon	50	48	93
	Raojan ...	82	75	
,, Sarat Chandra Das ...	North Satkania ...	64	43	78
	South do. ...	34	34	
,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar	Fatikchari ...	74	58	78
	Total ...	304	258	84

10. *Assessment.*—The results of the year's work compare even less favourably with the programme as the following figures will show:—

Circle.	Name of officer.	Estimated number of noabad tenants.	Number whose fair rents had been settled by the end of the year.
1	2	3	4
Jaldi	Mr. C. G. H. Allen ..	3,463	2,095
Sangu, previously included in North Satkania Circle.	Ditto ...	7,090	564
Belgaon	Babu D. C. Ghose ...	19,219	6,741
Raojan	Ditto	19,663	.....
South Satkania	,, S. C. Das ...	8,709	2,111
North do.	Ditto. ...	10,481	.....
West Patia	,, B. L. Ghosal (not allowed to do assessment).	23,606	.....
Anwara		10,837	.....
Fatikchari	,, S. M. Talukdar ...	23,295	2,110
Mirkasarai	,, H. P. Ghose ...	14,709	159
Chakaria	,, J. K. Bose ...	9,266	.....
Kutubdia	Ditto ...	3,279	.....
	Total ...	153,617	13,780

In other words, only 8·9 per cent. of the programme has been accomplished. It may, however, be pleaded in extenuation that the volume of work is nearly double of my estimate, owing to the orders to settle the rents of all noabad tenants at once. Moreover, one of may Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Behari Lal Ghosal, was debarred from doing assessment work. Even with these limitations, however, less than a quarter of the programme has been accomplished. The main reasons of this failure were (1) the delay which occurred in *mahal milan*, and (2) the cumbrous procedure in force.

No rapid progress can be made in assessment until *mahal milan* has been carefully done, the reason being that, until this work is finished, the assessing officer has first to adjust the area of a large proportion of the tenancies, before he can settle fair rents. Thus the best progress was made in the Belgaon circle, for the reason that *mahal milan* had been more than half done during the previous year.

As *mahal milan* is well forward in all the circles now, I anticipate much more rapid progress next season, for the Assistant Settlement Officers will be able to work rapidly at assessment in the villages whose *mahal milan* has been done, while their kanungoes are making ready the remaining villages for them. Another reason for expecting much more rapid progress in future is, that the cumbrous procedure hitherto in force has been much simplified by the rules recently framed under section 107 of the Tenancy Act. The effect of the assessment, so far as it has proceeded, is that the rents of 25,354 tenants have been raised from Rs. 1,44,442 to Rs. 1,99,230, or by nearly 38 per cent.

11. Statement IX shows the effect of the new assessments in the Sadar subdivision upon the rents of all tenants paying rent direct to Government.

	Rs.
It will be seen that the rents of 1,574 talukdars have been increased from Rs. 4,687 to Rs. 7,841, or by	3,154
The rents of 2,181 Jotedars have been increased from Rs. 4,101 to Rs. 4,384, or by	283
The rents of 232 tenants who previously paid no rent have been settled at	612
The increase of revenue is therefore	4,049

The talukdars' rents have therefore been raised	67	per cent.
Jotdars' ditto ditto ditto	6·9	do.
And the revenue has ditto ditto	46	do.

12. *Case-work.*—The small number of dispute cases—only 61—disposed of during the year is remarkable. There is nothing special to remark about these cases.

13. *Final publication, &c.*—The records of 48 villages have been finally published in Ramu. In the Sadar subdivision the permanently-settled records of 25 villages have been finally published. Copying is about to be commenced in Ramu. The Director of Land Records has recently submitted to the Board proposals as to the number of copies of the records to be made for use in the record-room, and for distribution to parties.

The progress made in the assessment of the land revenue has been detailed above. The system of assessment has been to first fix the rents of raiyats, accepting ordinarily the existing rates of rent to be fair, and to fix 70 per cent. of the raiyati assets as the rent payable by the talukdars. In cases, however, where the rigid application of this rule would cause hardship, I have been allowed discretion to relax it. The new rents assessed in Ramu are being realised. The first important latest day of payment is the 25th December next. After that date I will report the result of the collections of the new rents.

14. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,37,693. The total expenditure from the beginning of the operation up to the end of the previous year was—

	Rs.
Survey	5,21,766
Settlement	3,85,055

Adding this year's figures, the total expenditure up to the 30th September 1894 was—

	Rs.
Survey	5,21,766
Settlement	5,22,748
Total ...	10,44,514

Statement VI is a very difficult one to fill up correctly. In column 2 I have entered the budget allotment for the financial year 1894-95, as there is no budget allotment for the survey year. In column 3 is included expenditure during the survey year 1892-93. To obtain the figures in column 5, the expenditure for the six months, April to September 1894, has been deducted from the figures in column 2, so that the figures in column 5 show the amount available for the remainder of the financial year. The cross-headings (3), (4), and (5) have been filled up roughly according to the class of work upon which each Assistant Settlement Officer was principally employed. Thus the pay of the following Assistant

Settlement Officers and of their establishments and their contingencies have been debited to assessment:—

Babu Durga Charan Ghose.	Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar.
„ Sarat Chandra Das.	„ Hari Pada Ghose from June onwards.

The pay, &c., of Babus Behari Lal Ghosal and Jogendra Kumar Bose, and also of Babu Hari Pada Ghose up to June 1894, have been debited to cross-heading (5), as they were principally employed in *mahal milan*.

15. Among the Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Durga Charan Ghose worked most successfully during the year, but Babus Sarat Chandra Das and Sasi Mohan Talukdar also got through a creditable quantity of work. Of the kanungoes employed under me, Babu Uma Charan Chakrabati deserves special commendation.

Statement showing the progress in the various circles in mahal milan work or adjustment of areas of mahals for year ending 30th September 1894.

Circle.	Officers employed.	Total number of villages.	Villages of which mahal milan has been completed—			Remaining.	Remarks.
			Previous to year.	During the year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaldi Circle ...	C. G. H. Allen, Esq. ...	12	...	12	12	...	
Sangu ...	Ditto ditto ...	34	...	18	18	16	
Belgaon ...	Babu Durga Charan Ghose ...	50	32	16	48	2	
Raujan ...	Ditto ditto ...	82	30	45	75	7	
South Satkania ...	Babu Sarat Chandra Das ...	34	...	34	34	...	
North do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	64	28	15	43	21	
Rangonia ...	Ditto ditto ...	44	...	...	...	44	
Kumira ...	Ditto ditto ...	40	...	...	...	40	
Hathazari ...	(a) ...	51	...	...	...	51	(a) Babu Romesh Chandra Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of these two circles. He has been transferred to Orissa, but the records have not yet been made over to another officer.
West Town ...		22	...	...	...	22	
Fatikchari ...	Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	74	3	55	58	16	
West Patia ...	Babu Behari Lal Ghosal ...	110(b)	...	67	67	43	(b) Including two missing villages.
East Town ...	Ditto ditto ...	14	...	1	1	13	
Anwarah ...	Ditto ditto ...	66	...	...	...	66	
Mirkasarai ...	Babu Hari Pada Ghose ...	123*	...	75	75	48	* One missing village has been found subsequently.
East Patia ...	Ditto ditto ...	87	...	...	...	87	
Ramu ...	Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose...	50	50	...	50	...	
Chakaria ...	Ditto ditto ...	52	...	35	35	17	
Kutubdia ...	Ditto ditto ...	6	...	2	2	4	(c) This is a revised figure. It has been arrived at after checking the figures thana by thana.
Teknaf ...	Ditto ditto ...	15	...	2	2	13	
Maiskhal ...	Ditto ditto ...	3	...	...	...	3	
	Total ...	1,033(c)	143	377	520	513	

I.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of Khanapuri Work for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which khanapuri work was completed— Up to end of the previous year.	During the year.	Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar subdivision	.....	...	...	907	...	1,345·90(a)	...	...	...	...	
Ramu	.....	...	...	50	..	245·77	...	...	...	...	
Chakaria, Teknaf, Maiskhal and Kutubdia.	.....	...	...	76	...	255·99	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	1,033(b)	...	1,847·66(b)	...	...	...	...	

(a) This includes an area of 29·44 square miles of sankhola which have been khanapuried during the year.
(b) These are revised figures. They have been arrived at after checking the figures thana by thana.

APPENDIX I.

For the year ending 30th September 1894.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals)— Up to the end of preceding year.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals)— During the year.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals)— Total area surveyed.	Number of villages in which the initial records-writing (khanapuri) has been completed— Up to the end of preceding year.	Number of villages in which the initial records-writing (khanapuri) has been completed— During the year under report.	Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation— Up to the end of preceding year.	Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation— During the year under report.	Cost during the year. Survey.	Cost during the year. Settlement.	Cost during the year. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chittagong ... Sadar subdivision	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,596·00 (a)	907*	710,644	1,596·00	...	1,596·00	907	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,37,692 15 9	1,37,692 15 9	(a) In Sadar subdivision 1,596·00 square miles were surveyed before; among them 29·44 square miles of Sankhola have been surveyed during the year. * There were 933 villages shown in last return, of which 26 yet remain missing. (b) Excluding 81·36 unsurveyed area of Maiskhal. (c) Including 1,137 estimated tenants of Maiskhal.
Ramu			245·77	50	25,000	245·77	...	245·77	50	.....	.....	.....				
Chakaria, Teknaf, Kutubdia, and Maiskhal.			650·13	76	24,605	568·27	...	568·27	76	.....	.....	.....				
		Total ...	2,491·90	1,033	(c)760,249	(b)2,410·04	...	(b)2,410·04	1,033	.....	.....	.....				

II.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Appeals up to end of the year under report.				
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—		
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C. G. H. Allen, Esq. ... Jaldi	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Head Office ...	1,499	3	1,502	1,498	4	1,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,507	3	1,510	1,506	4	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Durga Charan Ghose. Belgaon ...	70	4	74	70	4	74	...	1	1	1	...	...
... Rajna ...	46	...	46	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	116	4	120	116	4	120	...	1	1	1	...	...
Babu Sarat Chandra Das South Satkania	43	6	49	33	12	45	4	...	...	...	...	...
... North ditto ...	(a)75	3	78	75	2	77	1	...	...	...	...	...
... Rangonia ...	26	...	26	8	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...
... Kumira ...	35	...	35	8	...	8	27	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	179	9	188	124	14	138	50	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Romesh Chandra Das, late Assistant Settlement Officer. Hathazari ...	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
... West Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar Fatikchari ...	42	47	89	33	49	82	7	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Behari Lal Ghosal West Patia ...	71	23	94	32	50	62	13	...	...	...	...	...
... East Town ...	9	4	13	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Anwarah ...	33	...	33	23	...	23	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	113	27	140	58	60	118	22	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Hari Pada Ghose ... Mirkasarai ...	323	144	472	318	145	463	9	...	...	...	...	...
... East Patia ...	98	...	98	75	...	75	23	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	420	144	570	393	145	538	32	...	...	...	...	...
Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose. Ramu ...	177	...	177	177	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Chakaria ... Kutubdia ... Teknaf ...	6	6	12	3	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	183	6	189	180	9	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,575	240	2,815	2,418	285	2,703	112	1	1	1	...	...

(a) Seventy-five cases instituted in North Satkania before Babu Romesh Chandra Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, have been shown on the file of Babu Sarat Chandra Das.

III.—*Settlement Officer's Annual Return of attestation work, including final publ cation of Records, for the year ending* 30*th September* 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
C. C. H. Allen, Esq. ...	Jaldi	12	46·53	12	46·53	(*a*) 5,105	(*a*) 35,731	...	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Ditto ...	Sangu	(*b*) 34	58·54	34	58·54	(*c*) 23,224	(*d*) 65,067	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
Babu Durga Charan Ghose ...	Belgaon	50	108·79	50	108·79	38,028	163,144	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*) 39	...	13	
Ditto ...	Raojan	82	104·31	82	104·31	68,770	271,967	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	12	
,, Sarat Chandra Das ...	South Satkania ...	34	112·90	34	112·90	28,842	122,967	...	...	(*f*) 144	(*f*) 352	...	(*g*) 34	...	...	
Ditto ...	North do. ...	64	103·27	64	103·27	(*c*) 33,984	(*d*) 135,161	...	...	(*f*) 102	(*f*) 541	...	36	...	..	
Ditto ...	Rangonia	44	103·78	44	103·78	32,257	(*h*) 104,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Kumira	40	47·50	39	47·38	34,579	121,300	1	72	64	(*i*) 1,648	...	...	...	...	
,, Romesh Chandra Das ...	Hathazari	51	76·14	51	76·14	89,328	248,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	West Town	22	37·68	21	33·06	27,851	71,472	1	4·62	1,539	5,246	...	...	...	...	
,, Sasi Mohan Talukdar ...	Fatikchari	74	180·52	74	180·52	65,108	251,186	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	
,, Behari Lal Ghosal ...	West Patia	(*j*) 110	97·54	110	97·54	60,992	243,971	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	
Ditto ...	East Town	(*k*) 14	20·38	7	9·16	2,352	6,709	7	11·22	21,143	56,901	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Anwara	66	39·14	66	39·14	24,304	97,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Hari Pada Ghose ...	Mirkasarai	(*l*) 123	169·13	58	44·99	26,951	(*m*) 128,745	65	64·14	29,866	131,726	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	East Patia	87	99·75	87	99·75	96,121	172,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Jogendra Kumar Bose ...	Ramu	50	245·77	50	245·77	25,000	110,286	...	...	...	...	50	...	4	44	
Ditto ...	Chakaria	52	79·94	31	33·00	(*n*) 4,290	(*n*) 35,761	21	46·94	(*n*) 7,653	(*n*) 46,053	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Kutubdia	6	34·83	...	...	...	...	6	34·83	3,528	25,075	2	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Teknaf	15	121·97	...	...	...	...	15	121·97	7,997	52,067	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Maiskhal	3	(*o*) 19·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	(*p*) 1,033	(*p*) 1,847·66	(*p*) 914	(*p*) 1,544·57	687,076	2,386,283	(*p*) 116	(*p*) 283·84	72,036	319,609	52	260	4	69	

(*a*) These are revised figures.
(*b*) The Sangu Circle has been formed during the year out of the North Satkania Circle. The figures of this circle must therefore be added to those of the North Satkania Circle to obtain the last year's figures.
(*c*) The present are revised figures.
(*d*) The figures now entered are revised figures.
(*e*) Out of 50 villages the draft records of permanently settled estates of 27 villages and of both permanently settled estates and noabad of 12 villages have been published.
(*f*) The figures in columns 11 and 12 relate to the jungle portions.
(*g*) Of these 34 villages the records of 15 villages have been published in respect of the permanently settled estates only.
(*h*) This figure exceeds that shown in last year's report by 100 plots. The difference has not been explained by the Assistant Settlement Officer.
(*i*) One hundred and twenty-two plats were actually attested. The other 1,526 plots required no attestation being included within the railway line.
(*j*) Including two missing villages.
(*k*) Shown 15 last year. The correct number is 14.
(*l*) One missing village has been found out during the year.
(*m*) There is an increase of 1,554 plots as compared with last return, which has not been explained by the Assistant Settlement Officer.
(*n*) The differences between this year's and last year's figures have not been explained by the Assistant Settlement Officer, but the present figures may be accepted as revised figures.
(*o*) Pending for attestation.
(*p*) These are revised figures. They have been arrived at after checking the figures thana by thana.

IV.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of cases under Section 104 *of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents for the year ending* 30*th September* 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted—			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of—			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled—			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge—			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
C. G. H. Allen Esq.	Jaldi	46·53	11	...	11	...	1	1	423	1,672	2,095	18,285	31,388	...	5	5	...	5	5	1	1	3	
Ditto	Sanru ...	58·54	...	14	14	...	1	1	...	564	564	2,604	4,779	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Durga Charan Ghosh.	Belgaon ...	108·79	...	50	50	...	29	29	79	6,662	6,741	20,909	25,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Raojan ...	104·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Sarat Chandra Dass.	South Satkania	112·90	...	19	19	..	1	1	...	2,111	2,111	8,126	11,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	North do.	103·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Rangonia ...	103·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Kumira ...	47·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Hathazari ...	76·14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ditto ...	West Town ...	37·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Sasi Mohan Talukdar.	Fatikchari ...	180·52	...	25	25	...	4	4	...	2,110	2,110	4,934	5,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Behari Lal Ghosal.	West Patia ...	97·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	East Town ...	27·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Anwara ...	39·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Hari Pada Ghose.	Mirkasarai ...	109·13	...	12	12	...	5	5	...	159	159	256	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	East Patia ...	99·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Jogendra Kumar Bose.	Ramu ...	245·77	50	...	50	...	48	48	11,389	185*	11,574*	89,328*	120,466*	16	11	27	16	8	24	23	...	1	*Revised figures.
Ditto ...	Chakaria ...	79·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Kutabdia ...	34·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Teknaf ...	121·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Maiskhal ...	19·25†	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†For three villages only.
	Total ...	1,847·66	61	120	181	...	89	89	11,891	13,463	25,354	144,442	199,230	16	17	33	16	13	29	24	1	4	

V.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of Objections under Section 105 *and Disputes under Section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the year ending* 30*th September* 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report. Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C. G. H. Allen, Esq., C.S.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	693	693	...	607	607	86	4	4	2	2	...	Including the figures of Jaldi.
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	160	8	168	160	8	168	...	9	9	5	2	2	
	Total ...	160	701	861	160	615	775	86	13	13	7	4	2	
Babu Durga Charan Ghose.	(1) Objection, section 105.	...	616	616	...	565	565	51	4	4	4	...	...	(*a*) Excluding miscellaneous cases which were erroneously shown as cases under section 106.
	(2) Disputes, section 106.	(*a*)135	8	143	135	8	143	...	15	15	8	1	6	
	Total ...	135	624	759	135	573	708	51	19	19	12	1	6	(*b*) Including 74 of North Satkania.
Babu Sarat Chandra Das.	(1) Objection, section 105.	...	1,022	1,022	...	584	584	438	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) Including 70 of North Satkania disposed of by Babu Romesh Chandra Das.
	(2) Disputes, section 106.	(*b*)92	2	94	(*c*)84	5	89	5	(*d*)37	(*d*)37	(*e*)28	(*f*)3	(*f*)6	(*d*) 36 were from Romesh Babu's decisions.
	Total ...	92	1,024	1,116	84	589	673	443	37	37	28	3	6	(*e*) 27 orders were passed by Romesh Babu.
Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar.	(1) Objection, section 105.	...	150	150	...	109	109	41	1	1	1	...	...	(*f*) Orders of Romesh Babu.
	(2) Disputes, section 106.	...	4	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	154	154	...	111	111	43	1	1	1	...	...	
Babu Behari Lal Ghosal.	(1) Objection, section 105.	...	37	37	...	15	15	22	3	3	3	...	...	
	(2) Disputes, section 106.	28	14	42	18	4	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	28	51	79	18	19	37	42	3	3	3	...	...	
Babu Hari Pada Ghose.	(1) Objection, section 105.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes, section 106.	1	17	18	1	12	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	17	18	1	12	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose.	(1) Objection, section 105.	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	28	28	18	4	6	
	(2) Disputes, section 106.	654	23	677	653	22	675	2	70	67	48	3	16	
	Total ...	654	46	700	653	45	698	2	98	95	66	7	22	
	Objection, section 105.	...	2,541	2,541	...	1,903	1,903	638	40	40	28	6	6	
	Disputes, section 106.	1,070	76	1,146	1,051	61	1,112	34	131	128	89	9	30	
	Grand Total ...	1,070	2,617	3,687	1,051	1,964	3,015	672	171	168	117	15	36	

VI.—Settlement Officer's Annual Financial Statement.

MAIN SUB-HEADS OF BUDGET.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head) for financial year 1894-95.	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head). Expenditure during survey year 1892-93.	Expenditure during the year (against each sub-head) for the survey year 1893-94.	Balance remaining (against each sub-head). Column 2—Expenditure from April to September 1894.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Settlement Officer—					
a. Salary and allowances	20,000	15,041 3 1	14,925 10 8	12,596 1 7	
b. Establishment	14,044	44,763 3 5	26,718 9 10	3,638 0 0	
c. Contingencies	6,634	4,198 10 8	4,065 15 6	5,096 5 10	
Employed on Khanapuri.					
(2) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	...	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	
Employed on Attestation.					
(3) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	28,080	23,710 3 4	10,797 14 9	13,745 14 10	Allotment exceeded by Rs. 102-7-5.
b. Establishment	93,102	56,287 11 1	28,706 7 6	61,623 11 4	
c. Contingencies	4,080	10,862 2 5	2,423 8 3	Nil	
Employed on Assessment.					
(4) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	8,709 4 6	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	21,048 11 6	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	2,121 6 0	...	
Employed on other stages of work (to be detailed in the statement).					
(5) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	5,624 12 8	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	10,489 9 2	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	2,061 1 5	...	
Total ...	1,66,000	1,54,863 2 0	1,37,692 15 9	96,598 0 0*	*Deducting aforesaid Rs. 102.

VII.—Statement to be used in Annual Report showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report for the year ending 30th September 1894.

CLASS OF CULTIVATOR.	PARTICULARS OF CULTIVATED LANDS.					REMARKS.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*) ...	7,874	6,505·67	·81	...	...	Complete figures are not forthcoming from Ramu Circle.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*	36,740	29,833·22	·81	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders	142,623	109,822·89	·77	450,400 9 11	4 1 7	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	97,741	80,509·17	·82	3,74,922 11 3	4 10 1	The figures against cross headings 3—8 are given for tenancies, not for tenants.
5. Settled raiyats	274,070	160,957·15	·58	9,83,104 3 3	6 1 6	
6. Occupancy raiyats	9,072	6,290·89	·69	41,909 7 9	6 10 7	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	24,646	15,248·12	·61	1,00,794 15 0	6 9 9	
8. Rent-free holders	8,445	4,906·00	·58	...	...	
Total ...	601,211	413,933·11	·69	19,51,131 15 2	...	

STATEMENT VIII.

Name of each Circle.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of plots.	Noabad Taluks.		Izaras.		Jots.		Total number of noabad tenants of all kinds.	Remarks.
				Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Jaldi	12	46·53	35,731	165	7,138	6	354	210	1,416	3,463	
Sangu	34	58·54	65,067	716	3,496	6	658	1,132	1,652	7,090	
Belgaon	50	108·79	163,144	4,335	22,611	50	...	536	3,165	19,219	
Raojan	82	104·31	271,967	2,689	7,505	17	...	6,340	7,975	19,663	
East Patia	87	99·75	172,677	3,792	9,729	17	...	1,584	1,708	12,654	
Hathazari	51	76·14	248,634	2,829	5,060	13	...	3,828	5,153	11,411	
Kumira	40	47·56	122,948	519	1,961	26	...	596	1,030	3,148	
Rangonia	44	103·78	104,289	916	6,968	21	...	2,333	5,701	8,287	
West Town ...	22	37·68	76,715	1,504	1,897	5	...	506	651	7,107	
West Patia ...	140	97·54	243,971	5,392	14,232	29	1,208	3,121	5,142	23,606	
Anwara	66	39·14	97,216	1,552	17,566	7	473	846	1,128	10,837	〃 〃
East Town ...	14	20·38	63,610	826	7,307	4	248	1,424	2,926	6,175	
South Satkania ...	34	112·90	123,319	909	9,814	11	377	844	1,008	8,709	
North do. ...	64	103·27	135,702	2,042	7,974	17	985	1,288	1,736	10,481	
Fatikchari	74	180·52	251,186	1,421	16,008	14	...	7,345	14,632	23,295	
Mirkasarai	123	109·13	260,471	1,510	7,284	65	...	2,791	5,215	14,709	
Chakaria	52	79·94	81,814	95	19,097	20	...	1,241	17,757	9,256	
Kutubdia	6	34·83	25,075	190	9,245	...	...	1,599	17,976	3,279	
Teknaf	15	121·97	52,067	43	9,225	2	...	13,662	20,019	7,995	
Ramu	50	245·77	110,286	175	33,305	17	5,750	1,431	13,302	15,082	
Maiskhal	3	19·25	4,338	Figures not forthcoming.						1,000(a)	(a) This is an estimate.
Total ...	1,033	1,847·66	2,740,230	31,620	2,17,322	347	10,053	53,157	1,24,242	247,913	

STATEMENT IX.

Assessment Result—IV (C).

Circle.	Assessing Officer.	Tenants paying rents direct to Government whose fair rents have been fixed.											Remarks.
		Talukdars.			Jotdars.			Jotdars who previously paid no rent.		Total.			
		Number.	Previous rent.	Fair rent.	Number.	Previous rent.	Fair rent.	Number.	Fair rent.	Number.	Previous rent.	Fair rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
South Satkania ...	Babu S. C. Das ...	213	667	1,331	416	544	605	85	243	714	1,211	2,179	
Belgaon ...	,, D. C. Ghose ...	1,149	3,391	5,498	501	1,021	1,029	66	259	1,716	4,412	6,851	
Fatikchari ...	,, S. M. Talukdar	201	613	958	1,209	2,479	2,615	62	81	1,472	3,092	3,655	
Mirkasarai ...	,, H. P. Ghose ...	11	16	59	55	57	65	19	29	85	73	152	
	Total ...	1,574	4,687	7,841	2,181	4,101	4,384	232	612	3,987	8,788	12,837	

C. G. H. Allen,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 643R., dated Palamau, the 24th October 1894.

From—W. R. BRIGHT, ESQ., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Palamau,
To—The Director of Land Records, Calcutta.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a brief report of the progress of survey and settlement in the Government khalsa villages of this district during the past year.

1. The report has been unavoidably delayed, as the necessary information could not be supplied by the Assistant Superintendent of Survey for some time, and full information only reached me yesterday morning (Sunday, 21st).

2. The plan of operations contemplated that the survey and settlement would be completed by the 1st April 1895, and this was based on the idea that the operations would have to deal with 110 square miles only of cultivation.

Experience, however, has shown that the original estimate, although based on the assumption that cultivation had doubled itself since last settlement, was far too low, and though only 210 villages have been cadastrally surveyed, the area has already reached 130·66 square miles and there are still 176 villages remaining. Under the circumstances, however, it is satisfactory to note that more than the estimated amount has been cadastrally surveyed.

3. As regards survey, the estimate has been passed.

As regards settlement, practically no progress has been made.

4. At the Conference which was held at Dinapore last year in July, it was arranged that the Settlement Officer was to join and to begin work by the 1st January, but up to date no Settlement Officer has joined, and the latest information is that Mr. D. Sunder, who is to be deputed for the work, will probably not join until the 15th November.

In reference to my application for an Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Rameshwar Prosad was appointed by Government order No. 1163L.R., dated 6th March 1894, to help in checking khanapuri only, and this work he commenced from the 17th March. He continued at this until the 16th July 1894. On the 3rd July I received a telegram from the Director of Land Records authorizing him to do attestation work, and as section 3, Act VII of 1879, defines a Settlement Officer as (amongst others) an officer empowered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and he had been authorized subject to the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I awaited for a few days the arrival of the formal sanction which I expected, and in the meantime employed Babu Rameshwar Prosad on drawing up attestation rules, &c. From the 17th to the 26th July he was ill with fever, and then I resolved not to await the formal sanction any longer, and I had a programme drawn up and the necessary notices issued for the commencement of attestation which began on the 6th August.

5. During the whole of the year under review, therefore, the work has been carried on by the following officers:—

Survey.—Messrs. L. F. Berkeley and P. K. Vaughan.

Khanapuri.—By these officers and Babu Rameshwar Prosad from 17th March to 10th July.

Attestation.—Babu Rameshwar Prosad from 6th August to 30th September. In the absence of a Settlement Officer all this has been done under my supervision.

6. Rules for khanapuri were framed by me and have been sanctioned, and rules for attestation which were forwarded by me in August last have also lately been sanctioned. Everything is ready for the Settlement Officer's arrival, and his work is now cut-and-dried for him.

7. The four processes which have gone on during the year under review have been—

(*a*) Traverse,
(*b*) Survey,
(*c*) Khanapuri and record-writing,
(*d*) Attestation,

and I deal with these separately under each paragraph of the Government letter No. 147T.R. of the 7th June 1894.

Paragraph 2 (1) of Government letter No. 147T.R. of 7th June 1894. Area dealt with. Description of the circles into which the area was divided.

8. (*a*) Traverse.

The area traversed during the year was 246·96 square miles.

At the commencement only four traverse surveyors were employed—one was put in tappas Tallia, Goawal, and Serhi, and two into tappa Kote, and one into tappas Pandag and Imli.

The first man available from Tappa Kote was sent to assist the surveyor in Púndag and Imli.

After completion of these tappas, the surveyors were moved into tappa Bari and then into the southern tappas. From the 1st April onwards there were five circles—

1. Tappa Durgaj.
2. ,, Khami and Barkol.
3. Tappa Sima (east).
4. ,, ,, (south).
5. Tappas Barisand and Chechari.

The area of these five circles amounts to 58·53 square miles.

The traverse work as contemplated in the original programme, *i.e.*, the encircling of the cultivation and running traverses along boundaries wherever practicable, is now completed, but the full boundary traverse has not yet been done, and it appears that it is thought unnecessary to incur the expense which such a proceeding would necessitate. Further remarks on this point will be made later on in this report.

(*b*) Cadastral survey.

The area dealt with during the year under review was 130·66 square miles.

There were seven circles throughout under the seven Inspectors up to 31st March 1894. The circles were as follows:—

1. Tappa Tallia.
3. „ Kote.
3. „ Púndag.

7

The three Inspectors in tappa Púndag had under them 28 amins, and these officers worked under the supervision of Mr. P. K. Vaughan, assisted by Head Inspector Kalian Rai. The work of four Inspectors working in tappas Kote and Tallia was under the supervision of Mr. Berkeley himself. From the 1st April onwards there were still seven circles. Two Inspectors were employed, under the supervision of Head Inspector Kalian Rai, in completing the work unfinished in tappas Imli and Púndag, while two Inspectors were employed in the work in Tappas Goawal, Tallia, and Serhi, under the supervision of Mr. P. K. Vaughan, while three Inspectors' circles were formed in tappa *Bari* under the supervision of Mr. L. F. Berkeley and Babu Rameshwar Prosad.

(*c*) Record-writing and khanapuri.

The same officers were in charge, and the circles were the same.

(*d*) Attestation.

This work, as above noted, was begun by Babu Rameshwar Prosad on the 6th August last, and in accordance with the Government order, he fixed certain centres for attestation at which the attestation of the villages lying within three miles (at their farthest point) from the attestation centre, was performed. The programme was placed before me for sanction. Up to the 30th September attestation of 33 villages and part of a 34th, containing an area of 21·69 square miles, had been completed at six consecutive centres.

Paragraph 2 of Government letter. Staff. Period for which each officer has been employed. Circle held by each officer. Distribution of work, and number of days spent by each officer on tour.

9. The details of the staff are given in a statement annexed. Generally speaking, the following staff was employed:—

I.—Traverse—
- 5 Surveyors and sub-surveyors for different periods.
- 5 Computors for different periods.
- 48 Tindals and khalasies.

II.—Cadastral and khanapuri—
- 1 Head Inspector.
- 6 Inspectors.
- 1 Munserim
- 1 Draftsman.
- 1 Head estimator.
- 1 Record-keeper.
- 1 Accountant and writer.
- 2 Assistant writers.
- 1 Head tindal,
- 4 Burkandazes.
- 68 Amins on an average.
- 92 Tindals and measurers.
- 1 Duftry.

III.—Attestation—
- 1 Assistant Settlement Officer from 6th August.
- 1 Peshkar.
- 4 Attestation muharrirs.
- 2 Orderly peons.
- 5 Process do.

In addition to these there were, of course, Mr. L. F. Berkeley and Mr. P. K. Vaughan who were employed throughout the year. The number of days spent by each of the superior officers on tour is as follows:—

Mr. Berkeley ...	...	107	Mohan Lal ...	...	257
„ P. K. Vaughan ...	...	230	Hanuman Prosad ...		217
Babu Rameshwar Prosad	On khanapuri	116	Ali Mahomed ...		142
	„ attestation	56	Ram Saran Lal ...		257
Kalian Rai, Head Inspector	...	257	Kudrat Ali Khan (dismissed)		134
Abdulla, Inspector ...	...	244	Sheik Budhan (ditto)		112
Shaffaullah, do. ...	...	256	Mahomed Osman Khan ...		123

Mr. Berkeley was handicapped by being in charge of his office, which necessitated his presence at head-quarters; otherwise his touring would, no doubt, have been greater.

Paragraph 3 of Government letter. Record-writing, amount done during the year, &c., &c., &c.

10. *Record-writing*—The khanapuri on the field of 210 villages has been completed.

The maps of all these villages have been inked in.

Those of 39 villages have been finished, and of 6 villages examined.

The tracings of 179 villages containing 75,669 fields have been completed, leaving 31 villages with 18,020 fields to be done.

Areas have been extracted for 202 villages containing 87,517 plots, and all these have been passed.

Khasras are complete for 158 villages containing 55,416 plots.

Khatians for 195 villages containing 71,734 plots, and in the same number of villages, khasras and khatians have been compared and parchas corrected after comparison with the khasras and khatians. Milan khasras have been prepared for one village only, terizes for 25 villages, and crop statements for one village only.

The records of 36 villages containing 20,448 plots have been already forwarded to the Assistant Settlement Officer.

As regards milan khasra, the work has been stopped by the difficulty about forms, as the new form proposed is quite unsuitable and a new one has been submitted.

As regards terizes, the work has been hindered by the non-arrival of the forms, which are on their way from the railway now. I have arranged that these shall be completed after the village records are attested, in order to save clerical labour.

The superior officers employed on inspection were Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Mr. P. K. Vaughan, and Babu Rameshwar Prosad.

Mr. L. F. Berkeley inspected 1,530 plots in 70 villages, while Mr. P. K. Vaughan inspected 1,065 plots in 91 villages, and Babu Rameshwar Prosad tested 3,377 plots in 31 villages.

As regards survey—Mr. Berkeley checked 2,318 chains in 97 villages on the Board plan and 3,796 chains on independent partal, *i.e.*, a total of rather over 6,114 chains in all, while Mr. P. K. Vaughan partalled 5,591 chains in 113 villages under both methods.

In January I partalled survey in some and khanapuri in others of 17 villages, and in April I partalled the khanapuri of 5 villages and 84 numbers.

The Head Inspector checked 1,317 chains in 44 villages and 4,112 plots in 80 villages in khanapuri, while the other 7 Inspectors checked 22,279 chains in 210 villages in survey and 21,065 numbers in 210 villages in khanapuri, excluding my partals.

Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-seven chains were checked on the Board plan and 6,036 by independent partal, while 31,149 numbers were checked in khanapuri. The check was, I think, sufficient.

The number of days spent on the different inspection work was as follows:—

I partalled on 10 days, Mr. Berkeley spent 3 days on traverse, 52 on cadastral, and 52 on khanapuri.

Mr. Vaughan spent 144 on survey and 86 on khanapuri work.

The number of days spent by the Inspectors on each separate partal cannot be given, but the total number of days spent on both has already been given. I have already noted that the programme was to complete the survey and khanapuri of 386 villages and an area of 110 square miles. Owing to the fact that the increase of cultivation was much greater than was anticipated, the area to be dealt with has gone far ahead of the estimates, and thus, though the area for which survey and khanapuri has been completed has exceeded the estimate, the number of villages has fallen below it.

Mr. Berkeley had anticipated that he would be able to make records of 50 villages over to the Settlement Department on 1st January, and 50 records a month afterwards; but partly owing to the increase in area above noted and partly owing to the inexperience of his amins, he was never able to approach his programme. The field season was prolonged until a very late date and every effort was made to push on the work.

The original estimate for record-writing was to complete 150,000 fields in 383 villages, but owing to the slowness of the amins and to the great increase in area, it was impossible to complete survey and khanapuri of anything like that amount, and a revised programme was then submitted for 210 villages with 95,000 fields. This has been worked up to, as the 210 villages have been completed. The 95,000 fields in the estimate were based on the number of plots separately surveyed, but this number for khanapuri purposes was decreased to 93,689, as after the survey had been commenced, it was arranged to separately number true fields only, instead of each separate keyari. A further cause for the decrease is this, that in my estimate I provided for 100 amins, whereas on an average only 68 were employed, as the full complement was not sanctioned. In addition to this, of course, the men were new and there was a good deal of sickness, so progress was naturally slow.

Paragraph 4 of Government letter. Attestation including record of rent, &c., &c.

11. *Attestation*.—Under the circumstances noted at the commencement of this report, attestation was only commenced on the 6th August. From that date up to the 30th September he attested 18,925 plots in 33 villages and a part of a 34th village, the attestation of which could not be finished owing to an outbreak of cholera. As his establishment consists of only four attestation muharrirs, the outturn is rather more than the scale of 2,500 numbers per muharrir per month, which is the rate which I have fixed on your recommendation.

The necessary information as regards the number of tenancies and status of tenants is given in Appendix I.

On the 23rd September I inspected this officer's work, but as the Assistant Settlement Officer had been obliged to move his camp owing to an outbreak of cholera, I was unable to reach his camp or to check the attestation in the field.

12. In the estimates which were sanctioned I provided for a Settlement Officer from 1st January, and upon the basis of Mr. Berkeley's estimate of progress noted above, I had estimated that the attestation of all the villages would be completed during the year, but my estimates have been entirely upset by—

(1) Non-appointment of a Settlement Officer;

(2) The diminished progress of the record-writing due to the causes abovementioned;

and I shall have to increase the staff of attestation muharrirs, if attestation of the villages cadastrally surveyed is to be completed by 1st April next.

Paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Government letter.

13. Are all blank, as no Settlement Officer has been appointed.

Paragraph 9 of Government letter. Cost of survey and of settlement, &c., &c.

14. As regards the total and estimated cost of the survey and settlement, the following are the figures for the financial year:—

		Estimate.	Actual.
		Rs.	Rs.
Survey and traverse	1893-94 ...	25,760	14,175
	1894-95 ...	20,000	11,776 (for 6 months).
Settlement ...	1893-94 ...	3,882	421
	1894-95 ...	11,314	724 (for 6 months).

15. This concludes the points raised in the Government letter now under reply.

In addition to the statements therein called for, I beg to forward also the statements required by your circular No. 21S. of the 10th September 1894.

As regards the statements giving particulars of tenancies, it is necessary to note that the benefits of the Tenancy Act, as regards occupancy rights have been extended to the raiyats of the villages under settlement, and that raiyats holding occupancy rights in any one plot have been recorded as holding them in all. This is undoubtedly a great gift to the raiyats, who already enjoy a fixity of tenure in the Government estates which, I believe, the raiyats in other estates in this district and outside this property do not possess.

16. A point which is worth noting as regards the experience of the past year is the extraordinary slow progress of the amins. Only one man has earned even Rs. 18 a month, and scarcely another man has earned even Rs. 10 at the ordinary contract rates. The Kole amins are reported to have been conspicuous failures. I have taken the earnings of the first three I came across at random, and they amount to these sums—

(1) Worked from 11th November to 31st May, *i.e.*, 6½ months: his total earnings came to Rs. 24-15-8.

(2) Worked from 13th November to 31st July: his total earnings for the 8½ months came to Rs. 39-7.

(3) Worked from 13th November to 14th June: *i.e.*, 7 months, and earned just about Rs. 38.

Some of the other men, however, it is only fair to say, earned just as little. The work was very slow.

17. Early in the season it was found that it was practically impossible to prepare the khatians in the field, and under the sanction of the Director of Bengal Surveys a staff of muharrirs was employed to prepare the khatians in office.

18. Another point which has come prominently forward is the extreme inaccuracy of the thakbast maps and those of the last settlement.

19. The Inspectors, according to the rules, prepared rent-lists for the villages, but as there has been a considerable tendency amongst raiyats and thikadars to conceal the real amount of rent, it is often a very difficult and tedious matter to discover the real rental.

In some villages, therefore, this new duty has materially added to the work of the Inspectors, and where the parties have been resolute in their concealment, the resulting rent-lists have been useless. If this rule is to be carried on next season, an increase in the staff of Inspectors will be required.

20. There are one or two questions of some importance which still remain to be decided. The first is as to the traverse of the boundaries. Practically only the cultivated area has at present been traversed, and it was originally arranged by the Director of Bengal Surveys that no further traverse was required, but that the boundaries of the untraversed portion could be supplied on the present maps from the previous ones. Experience, however, showed that the former maps were so inaccurate that this could not well be done, and in my No. 337R. of the 14th July 1894, I recommended that in order to save expense, as far as possible, all that should be done was to link up the present traverse lines to the remaining trijunction points along a border admitted by both parties.

It has, however, been decided for the present that further traverse is not worth the expense, and I confess I do not know how the maps are to be completed, nor how the new protected forests are to be demarcated.

21. The second and more inportant point to be decided is whether the estate is to be held khas or leased out to thikadars. The decision of this question has been postponed until the arrival of the Settlement Officer, but I would, with all respect, submit that it is a question which should be decided as soon as possible. The Settlement Officer, I will be bold enough to say, will take some months to acquire the amount of local knowledge which two and half years' experience of this district has given me. Had I been able to give a decided answer to the raiyats on the point, many of the difficulties about the ascertainment of rent would have vanished, especially if the decision had been to take the estate under khas management.

The raiyats would hail such a decision with great pleasure, and generally speaking they would be only too delighted to get rid of their thikadar who has done so little to benefit them in the past.

22. As regards the financial result of the settlement, it is too early as yet to speak. The increase in rent, even if the rate remain the same, will be large—larger, I expect, than 50 per cent which I estimated formerly.

23. I am glad to say that comparatively few disputes about tenancies have been found to exist, while the attestation work so far has been attended with no great difficulties.

In a few cases, early in the work, one or two thikadars stopped the raiyats from attending khanipuri and survey, but the punishments inflicted prevented such incidents recurring.

24. Mr. L. F. Berkeley has worked hard throughout the year, and has done his best to make the amins work well. It is no fault of his that the progress was not faster.

Mr. P. K. Vaughan is, of course, quite new to the work, but he has not spared himself exposure in the field.

Babu Rameshwar Prosad has worked hard and satisfactorily.

Estimates and Expenditure.

SURVEY.

1893-94	Estimate=25,760	(for 1-4-93 to 31-3-34).
	Expenditure=14,175	(do. do.).
	Balance=11,585	
1894-95	Estimate=20,000	(for 1-4-94 to 31-3-95).
	Expenditure=11,776	(for 1-4-94 to 30-9-94).
	Balance= 8,224	

Establishment and period for which employed officers of Palamau Detachment, No. 2 Party, Survey of India, during survey year 1893-94.

CADASTRAL SURVEY.

NAMES.	Period (cadastral survey).
1	2
L. F. Berkeley, Esq., Assistant Superintendent.	From 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894.
P. K. Vaughan, Esq., ditto ditto ...	Do. 18th October 1893 to ditto.
Gurbaksh, tindal	Do. 1st October 1893 to ditto.
Meer Ishmile, barkandaz	Ditto ditto ditto.
Kalian Rai, Head Inspector ...	From 15th August 1893 to 11th August 1894.
Abdulla, Inspector ...	Do. 25th October 1893 to 30th September 1894.
Mohan Lal, ditto	Do. 1st September 1893 to 31st July 1894.
Ram Saran Lal, ditto	Do. 1st November 1893 to 21st do. 1894.
Ali Mohomed, ditto	Do. 5th April 1894 to 30th September 1894.
Hanuman Prosad, ditto	Do. 1st November 1893 to 22nd June 1894.
Kudrat Ali Khan	Do. 25th October 1893 to 4th April 1894 (dismissed).
Kazim Hossen, munserim	From 7th March 1894 to 17th September 1894.
Lal Mohomed, draftsman	Do. 1st November 1893 to 30th ditto.
Rahim Bux, head estimator ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Mohomed Taki, record-keeper ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Brahma Prosad, assistant writer (resigned).	From 5th December 1893 to 7th June 1894.
One accountant and writer	Do. 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894.
Mohesh Dutta, writer	Do. 14th June 1893 to 30th ditto.
68 Amins, on an average	Do. 1st November 1893 to 15th July 1894 the full number were not kept on to the end.,
One duftry	From 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894.
92 tindals and measurers, &c. ...	Do. 1st November 1893 to 15th July 1894. The full number were of course not kept on to the end.
Three barkandazes	From 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894.

Statement showing the number of days spent by each officer on tour on surveys.

Name.	Traverse days.	Cadastral days.	Khanapuri days.	Inspection days.	Total days.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
L. F. Berkeley, Esq., Assistant Superintendent.	3	52	52	...	107	
P. K. Vaughan, Esq., ditto Superintendent.	Nil.	144	86	...	230	
Kalian Rai, Head Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	257	
Abdulla, Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	244	
Shafiullah, do. ...	...	...	...	...	256	
Mohan Lal, do. ...	...	...	...	...	257	
Hanuman Prosad, Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	217	
Ali Mohomed, do. ...	...	...	...	...	142	
Ramsaran Lal, do. ...	...	...	...	...	257	
Kudrat Ali Khan (dismissed) ...	...	...	...	...	134	
Sheikh Budhu Khan (do.) ...	...	...	...	...	112	
Mohomed Osman Khan, Inspector...	...	...	...	...	123	

Establishment and period for which employed.

Traverse Section.

Names.	Period.
1	2
Mahadeo Ram, Computor	From 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894.
Abdul Karim, Sub-Surveyor ...	Ditto ditto to ditto ditto.
Narain Prosadh, ditto	Ditto ditto to 21st June 1894.
Buxulla, tindal	Ditto ditto to 20th April 1894.
Safdar, do.	Ditto ditto to 30th September 1894.
Azimuddin, T. Surveyor	Ditto ditto to 12th May 1894.
Halim Ali, ditto	Ditto ditto to 15th June 1894.
Karim Buksh	From 1st January 1894 to 5th June 1894.
Shambhu Nath, Computor	From 1st October 1893 to 28th May 1894.
Bishan Prosadh, ditto	Ditto ditto to 30th September 1894.
Rakhal Das Banerjea, Computor ...	Ditto ditto to ditto ditto.
Abdul Aziz	From 1st December 1893 to 30th September 1894.
48 Tindals and khalasis on an average ...	No dates can be given, but the average has been taken from 1st October 1893 to 31st May 1894.

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proprietor's *sir (nij jote)* ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. A. P. Nil.	Rs. A. P. Nil.	*The lands held by the Thikadar of a Government village by virtue of his position as the Thikadar. He does not acquire any right of occupancy in such lands.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders (or manjhas)*	4	29·33	7·33	117 2 0	3 15 10	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
5. Settled raiyats	934	6,278·06	6·72	6,491 2 3	1 0 6	These are recorded as settled raiyats as they would come under that category if the Tenancy Act was in force.
6. Occupancy raiyats	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	602	1,619·17	2·69	1,699 9 6	1 0 9	
8. Rent-free holders	17	42·51	2·50	Nil.	Nil.	The Khalsa lands or the lands remaining fallow or waste have not been entered here.
Total ...	1,557	7,969·07	5·12	8,307 13 9	1 0 9	

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chota Nagpur.	Palamau.	Government khalsa mauzas.	284·66	336	13,958	Nil.	130·66	130·66	Nil.	210	Nil.	158	24,988 1 11	1,145 0 0	26,133 1 11	

I.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of Khanapuri work.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which Khanapuri work was completed.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	Remarks.
				Up to end of the previous year.	During the year under report.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Babu Rameshwar Prosad, from 17th March 1894 to 10th July 1894.	Tappa Bari	49	37·30	Nil	49	37·30	Nil	57 Including 10 villages mentioned in column of remarks.	31	3,377	Babu Rameswar Prosad's range of inspections and of partal was chiefly confined to the three Inspectors' circles in tappa Bari, but he also partalled three villages in tappa Kote, three in tuppa Pundag, and four in tappa Imli. The figures in columns 3 and 4 are given for his circle in tappa Bari alone, and the arrears of the extra villages are as follows:—
											Tappa. Villages. Area in square miles.
											Kote ... 3 2·43
											Pundag ... 3 5·27
											Imli ... 4 4·83
Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Assistant Superintendent of Survey.	Nil	52	38·99	Nil	52	38·99	Nil	70	70	1,530	Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and hence Revenue Officer, was in charge of both the cadastral survey and khanapuri work. He had Mr. P. K. Vaughan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who had not the power of a Revenue Officer, to assist him in partals throughout; also Babu Rameshwar Prosad, Revenue Officer, Kalian Rai, Head Inspector, and seven Inspectors. The number of khanapuri entries checked by these officers and the number of villages partalled is given in paragraph 9 of Mr. Berkeley's cadastral report for the survey year 1893-94.
Mr. P. K. Vaughan ...	Nil	109	54·37	Nil	109	54·37	Nil	91	91	1,065	Mr. Berkeley having been in executive charge of the work and having made tours and inspections throughout, the figures given in columns 3, 4, 6 and 7 are for the season's work (1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894). The sub-charges prior to 31st March 1894 are contained in Mr. Berkeley's report up to 31st March, submitted to Deputy Commissioner on date, and after that date in his letter No. 471, dated 19th October 1894, to Deputy Commissioner.
		These figures are approximate only.					Mr. Berkeley inspected villages outside as well as inside his own circle.				

II.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of boundary Disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
L. F. Berkeley, Esq. ...	...	97	97	...	10	10	87	...	...	...	...	...	

III.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous month.	During the month.	Up to the end of the previous month.	During the month.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Babu Rameshwar Prosad, from 6th August 1894 to 30th September 1894.	Rajwadih	7	9·35	...	...	...	...	7	9·35	456	5,962	...	...	...	...	
	Dabra	5	2·90	...	...	...	...	5	2·90	147	2,073	...	...	...	...	
	Lesliganj	5	4·12	...	...	...	...	5	4·12	492	3,849	...	...	...	...	
	Goradih	8	3·20	...	...	...	...	8	3·20	284	2,879	...	...	...	...	
	Chaukhara*	6	1·48	...	...	...	...	5	1·14	195	3,225	...	...	...	...	
	Phulang	3	0·64	...	...	...	...	3	0·64	47	947	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	34	21·69	...	...	...	...	33	21·35	1,591	18,925	...	...	...	...	

* The attestation of 285 fields of 45 raiyats of village Chaukhara could not be finished owing to an outbreak of cholera and consequent flight of the resident tenants.

IV.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of cases under Section 104 of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers, as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.			To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Blank.																							

V.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of objections under Section 105 and disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	NATURE OF CASE.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous month.	Number instituted during the month.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous month.	Number disposed of during the month.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the month.	NUMBER OF APPEALS UP TO END OF THE MONTH UNDER REPORT.					REMARKS.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
• •	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act. (2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.				Blank.									

VI.—Settlement Officer's Annual Financial Statement.

MAIN SUB-HEADS OF BUDGET.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head).		Expenditure to end of the year.		Expenditure during the year (against each sub-head).		Balance remaining (against each sub-head).		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1) Settlement Officer—									
a. Salary and allowances ...	780	4,500	...	...	...	...	780	4,500	
b. Establishment	482	3,012	...	...	...	...	482	3,012	
c. Contingencies	2,620	1,372	...	...	421	...	2,199	1,372	
Employed on khanapuri.									
(2) Assistant Settlement Officers—									
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	...	461	...	—461	
b. Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	—23	
c. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Employed on attestation.									
(3) Assistant Settlement Officers—									
a. Salaries and allowances	...	1,500	...	...	...	113	...	1,387	
b. Establishment	...	930	...	...	...	105	...	825	
c. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	—22	
Employed on assessment.									
(4) Assistant Settlement Officers—									
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Employed on other stages of work (to be detailed in the statement).									
(5) Assistant Settlement Officers—									
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,882	11,314	...	...	421	724	3,461	10,590	

W. R. BRIGHT,

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX V.

No. 124S., dated Midnapore, the 3rd October 1894.

From—D. B. ALLEN, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,
To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

WITH reference to your circular No. 21S., dated the 10th September 1894, I have the honour to forward in original the report of the Settlement Officer of Midnapore, on the progress of survey and settlement operations in the Pataspore estates for the year ending 30th September 1894.

No. 50, dated Midnapore, the 3rd October 1894.

From—BABU SURENDRA NATH MAJUMDAR, Deputy Collector in charge,
To—The Collector of Midnapore.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the progress of survey and settlement operations in the 18 temporarily-settled estates of pargana Pataspore during the year ending 30th September 1894.

2. These 18 temporarily-settled estates of pargana Pataspore contain 96 villages and have an aggregate area of 36,364 acres, or 56·82 square miles. On the expiration of the last regular settlement, summary settlements were made from time to time, and at last they were brought under survey and settlement under Section 101, clause (*d*) of the Tenancy Act in 1893.

For the survey and settlement of these and other private estates in the district, Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector, was appointed Settlement Officer. He was employed since the beginning of the operations in January 1893 and continued to work till the end of March last, when his health broke down. He was obliged to take leave from the 1st of May following, and was subsequently transferred to Khulna. The current duties of the office was then left in charge of the Cess Deputy Collector, Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, till the end of May, and on the 1st June next, Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta took over charge as Settlement Officer. He fell ill at the end of July, probably on account of the hard work during the early rains, especially in Pataspore, and took leave for two months, from the 18th August. From that time no Settlement Officer has been appointed, and the office was in charge of Babu Chaku Lal Sarkar up to 4th September. I took over charge on 11th September.

The work in the hand of the Settlement Officer being heavy, and to enable him to devote his whole time to the Pataspore work with a view to completing the work as early as possible, it was proposed in March 1894 to relieve him of the work in private estates by the appointment of an Assistant Settlement Officer. But no decision was arrived at till June, when the Board's orders requiring submission of draft notification appointing Babu Nani Lal Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, as Assistant Settlement Officer were received. But as the rains had already set in at the time, the matter was postponed till the next field season.

It would appear from the above that the post of Settlement Officer, which is a special appointment, was held by only two of the officers as such, viz., by Babu Satis Chandra Bose for seven months and by Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta for 2 months and 17 days. During these periods they were employed in Pataspore work for 117 and 65 days, respectively, the remaining days being devoted to other settlement works in private estates, which were carried on simultaneously. Their tours in the Pataspore estates were for 104 and 32 days, respectively.

3. In the year previous to that under report, the survey work was commenced in January 1893, and was completed in June 1893 by a professional Survey Party who did some part of the record-writing also, viz., khasras were written completely for 17 villages and partly for four villages, and khatians were written for eight villages. The record-writing then devolved on the Settlement Department, and by the middle of July 1893, khasras were completed for 38 villages and partly written for 17 villages more, and khatians were completed for 23 villages and partly written for three villages more. The work was then held in abeyance for the rains, and the khasras and maps were sent to the Survey Office in Calcutta for preparation of traces, areas, and statistics.

During the year under report, the khasras and maps were sent by Survey Office, Calcutta, in several instalments from December 1893. In January 1894 the record-writing was resumed and was finished by the end of March for all the villages. As the khasras and maps were received from the Survey Office without the areas and statistical statements, they had to be sent back to that office as soon as the record-writing of a few villages was finished. The progress of work in the Settlement Department thus depended much on the work of the

Survey Department, and as the papers of many of the villages were not received back from the Survey Office till towards the close of the field season, the records of these villages could not be prepared for attestation. Indeed, the khasras and maps of two villages are still due from the Survey Office.

4. Simultaneously with the record-writing in other villages, the records of a few villages were preprared for attestation, notices were issued under rule 16 and the attestation work was begun in February 1894. The number of villages attested in the year was 39 by Babu Satis Chandra Bose and 9 by Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta. The number of plots attested was 15,107 and 9,189 respectively. But most of the attestation work is incomplete, inasmuch as the existing rents and status have not been recorded for many of the raiyats. The work was stopped in July on account of the rains.

5. No fair rents have yet been settled in any of the attested villages. But at the time of his departure on leave, Babu Satis Chandra Bose left a skeleton report, showing the rates he proposed to fix in the different villages of these estates. This report could not, however, be completed, as the areas for some of the villages were not received from the Survey Office. I am told, that the Director verbally remarked, at the time of his inspection of Pataspore settlement work in July last, that such a report was not required in proceedings under the Tenancy Act.

No; this is a misunderstanding. See Board's instructions to rule 10A of Chapter IV of the Settlement Manual (as amended). I said that rate-tables may not be required for every village.

W. C. M.

6. As regards case-work in these estates, there were 19 boundary disputes, of which 14 were disposed of by Babu Satis Chandra Bose and one by Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta during the year; four cases are still pending.

7. During the year under report the Pataspore work was inspected by the Collector in February last, and by the Director of Land Records in July last.

8. A special report on the subject of the treatment of the *patwaris* and *baruas* employed in the estate was submitted by the Settlement Officer, Babu Satis Chandra Bose, in February last, and it was forwarded to the Director of Land Records with your No. 3052G., dated 15th idem. No orders on the subject has yet been received. The arrangements proposed for the maintenance of records of the Pataspore estates are set forth in detail in that report. Both during the survey and record-writing, the services of the *patwaris* were utilized, and they have got the training necessary to qualify them for maintaining the records.

9. Stone pillars have been put up at trijunction points of the villages by the Survey Department. It has been proposed that the *baruas* or headmen of the villages should be made responsible for the preservation of these pillars.

10. The cost of survey and settlement, as per estimate originally sanctioned by Government, was Rs. 11,000 for survey, including record-writing, and Rs. 11,313-2 for settlement. The total expenditure of the Survey Department, exclusive of record-writing which was done by the Settlement Department, was Rs. 10,710 in 1892-93, and Rs. 1,164 from October 1893 to March 1894, making a total of Rs. 11,874. To this has to be added the expenditure for the half-year ending 30th September 1894, of which no intimation has been received from the Survey Department.

The expenditure of the Settlement Department, including record-writing, the grant for which was included in the Survey budget, has been Rs. 5,684-4-10 in the year of report, and Rs. 3,282-3-11 in the previous year, making a total of Rs. 8,966-8-9.

11. The statements prescribed by Government order No. 147T.R., dated 7th June last, and the one prescribed by the Director in his Circular No. 21S., dated 10th September last, are enclosed.

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report (1893-94).

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	29	Acres. 154	Acres. 5·3	...	...	Columns 5 and 6 are blank, as the rents of all the raiyats have not been recorded.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	532	640	1·1	...	...	
5. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Occupancy raiyats	3,610	8,679	2·4	...	...	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	8	80	10·0	...	...	
8. Rent-free holders	10	21	2·1	...	...	
Total ...	4,189	9,574	...	...	...	

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	Midnapore ...	Pataspore estates	56·82	96	11,000	56·82	...	56·82	38	58	23	56	Rs. 1,164*	Rs. A. P. 5,684 4 10	Rs. A. P. 6,848 4 10	

* The expenditure of the Survey Department in column 14 does not show the amount spent during the last half of the year.

I.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of Khanapuri Work.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which Khanapuri work was completed.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	Remarks.
				Up to end of the previous year.	During the year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1893 to 30th April 1894. Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, Deputy Collector in charge, from 1st to 31st May. Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, Settlement Officer, from 1st June to 17th August. Babu Chaku Lal Sarkar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 18th August to 4th September. Babu Surendra Nath Majumdar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 11th to 30th September 1894.	Pataspore	96	56·82	38	58	56·82	...	40	...	...	No notes were left in office to fill up columns 10 and 11.

II.—Settlement Officer's Yearly Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the month under report.					Remarks.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1893 to 30th April 1894. Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, Deputy Collector in charge, from 1st to 31st May. Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, Settlement Officer, from 1st June to 17th August. Babu Chaku Lal Sarkar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 18th August to 4th September. Babu Surendra Nath Majumdar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 11th to 30th September 1894.	17	2	19	...	15	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	

III.—Settlement Officer's yearly Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1893 to 30th April 1894. Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, Deputy Collector in charge, from 1st to 31st May. Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, Settlement Officer, from 1st June to 17th August. Babu Chaku Lal Sarkar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 18th August to 4th September. Babu Surendra Nath Majumdar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 11th to 30th September 1894.	Pataspore ...	96	56·82	...	...	..	...	48	14·96	4,189	24,296	...	...	...	...	

IV.—Settlement Officer's Yearly Return of cases under Section 104 of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers as in column 20.			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1893 to 30th April 1894. Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, Deputy Collector in charge, from 1st to 31st May. Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, Settlement Officer, from 1st June to 17th August. Babu Chaku Lal Sarkar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 18th August to 4th September. Babu Surendra Nath Majumdar, Deputy Collector in charge, rom 11th to 30th September 1894.	Pataspore.	56·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.—Settlement Officer's Annual Return of objections under section 105 *and disputes under section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	NATURE OF CASE.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF APPEALS UP TO END OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.					REMARKS.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1893 to 30th April 1894.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, Deputy Collector in charge, from 1st to 31st May.														
Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, Settlement Officer, from 1st June to 17th August.	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Chaku Lal Sarkar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 18th August to 4th September.														
Babu Surendra Nath Majumdar, Deputy Collector in charge, from 11th to 30th September 1894.														

VI.—Settlement Officer's Yearly Financial Statement, 1893-94.

MAIN SUB-HEADS OF BUDGET.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head).	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head).	Expenditure during the year (against each sub-head).	Balance remaining (against each sub-head).	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Settlement Officer—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
a. Salary and allowances ...	6,810 0 0	2,098 5 11	2,718 5 0	1,993 5 1	
b. Establishment	3,025 2 0	921 11 0	2,562 12 2	440 10 10 Deficit.	
c. Contingencies ...	578 0 0	262 3 0	403 3 8	87 6 8	
Total ...	10,313 2 0	3,282 3 11	5,684 4 10	2,346 9 3	

S. N. MAZUMDAR,

Deputy Collector in charge.

APPENDIX VI.

No. 1955L.R., dated Backergunge, the 14th October 1894.

Memo. by—The Collector of Backergunge.

FORWARDED, with the enclosures in original, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for his information.

No. 113, dated Barisal, the 2nd October 1894.

From—BABU PYARI MOHAN BASU, Settlement Officer, Backergunge,
To—The Collector of Backergunge.

WITH reference to Circular No. 21S, dated 10th September 1894, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey and settlement of the several estates in the district of Backergunge for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Dakhin Shahbazpur estates.—Dakhin Shahbazpur is a very old island. It is said to have derived its name from one Shabazkhan Kumboo, who was a General of Emperor Akbar and was employed in the subjugation of Bengal. According to tradition the first zamindars of Dakhin Shahbazpur were Amanulla Sikdar and Bejoy Narayan Mazumder, of Bhulua, and four other persons from Dacca. The villages of Amani and Bejoypur are called after the two first individuals, and the zamindari cutcherries of some of the shareholders are still at Amani, which is a few miles from Daulatkhan, the present head-quarters of the pargana. Amanulla and his party did not pay the revenue, and the pargana was made khas and settled with one Abu Syed. At the instances of his successors the pargana was partitioned in $\frac{1188 \text{ B S}}{1781\text{-}82}$ into seven-anna and nine-anna shares. They are now comprised in two estates:—The estate No. 1763, comprising the entire seven-anna share and 5*a.* 18*g.* 1*k.* 2*kt.* out of nine-anna pattee, *i.e.*, 12*a.* 18*g.* 1*k.* 2*kt.* share of the entire pargana, and the estate No. 1764, consisting of the remaining 3*a.* 1*g.* 2*k.* 1*kt.* share.

Area.—The pargana lost a large portion of its lands by diluvion. It now consists of 37 villages on the mainland of the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur and 10 chars in the river Megnah, comprising a total area of 146·58 square miles, or 93,805·23 acres, of which 125·66, or 80,422·40 acres, were surveyed cadastrally.

Number of plots and number of entries.—The number of fields surveyed was 174,476, but the nature of the interests of these numerous grades of tenants between the proprietors and the actual cultivators is so extremely complicated that the number of entries in the khatians has been found to be 489,736, or nearly three times the number of plots.

Number of tenancies.—The lands comprising the 37 villages on the mainland appertaining to both the zamindaris are let out in a number of taluks, a great many of which are owned by the proprietors themselves. The main feature, as well as the main difficulty, in the preparation of the records of rights in this estate has been the extreme intricacy of the tenures, the same tenant frequently holding several different interests with respect to the different shares of the same land. To meet the wishes of all parties concerned, 85,000 khatians were originally prepared for the tenants of the two estates. Under Mr. Finucane's instructions the khatians relating to land held by a tenant under one interest has been amalgamated. By this means the number of khatians has been reduced to 30,125. The number on the 30th September 1893 was 30,001.

Survey and settlement.—Up to the end of September 1893 (*a*) attestation, including records of rights and existing rents, was completed in 37 villages and one char, (*b*) first publication was made in 27 villages comprising 57·48 square miles, (*c*) and final publication in 17 villages comprising 31·04 square miles, (*d*) existing rents were recorded, and fair rents were fixed for 16,736 tenancies. Since then the work has been brought nearly to a close. All cases under section 104 and all disputes under section 106 have been disposed of, and the records have been published in draft with regard to all and finally with regard to 46 out of 47 villages. The records of the remaining one village have also been got ready for final publication. The several contested dispute cases, on account of which the records of this village could not be published finally, have been disposed of towards the close of the year.

Fixing of fair rent.—Out of the total number of 30,125 tenancies fair rents have been fixed on application in respect of 7,839 tenancies, and in the case of 4,276 tenancies in which the rents were either unfair or uncertain, the rents were amicably arranged and entered in the column for "existing rent ascertained," with a remark that the rents had been arrived at by mutual agreement. There has been no alteration of rent with respect to the remaining 18,010 tenancies, but regarding most of them the rent was disputed and had to be determined.

Case work.—The following statement shows the case work of various classes from the beginning of the operation:—

Classes of Suits.	Suits.			Appeals.			Result of Appeals.				Remarks.
	Number of cases instituted from the beginning of the operation.	Number disposed of.	Remaining.	Number of appeals instituted from the beginning of the operation.	Number disposed of.	Remaining.	Upheld.	Modified.	Remanded.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act	44	44	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	Set aside as *ultra vires*.
2. Objections under section 105	1,682	1,682	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3. Applications for settlement of fair rents under section 104 ...	2,080	2,080	...	37	36	1	20	10	2	4	There were six cross appeals with regard to the fair rent case of a single taluk, and this order was modified. So that my order has been modified by the Special Judge in five cases only, six second appeals to the High Court have been preferred against the order of the Judge modifying and reversing my order. The result not yet known.
4. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106	304	304	...	16	13	3	9	2	1	1	
5. Execution of decrees ...	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,131	4,128	3	55	51	4	30	12	3	6	

Proceeds.—The following statement will show the total proceeds up to 30th September 1894:—

Court fees.	Process fees.	Court fees for copies.	Price of folios used in granting authenticated copies.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A. P. 9,350 8 0	Rs. A. P. 6,680 4 0	Rs. A. P. 1,053 11 0	Rs. A. P. 458 8 0	Rs. A. P. 17,542 15 0	

Apportionment of cost.—According to the scheme of apportionment sanctioned in Government Order No. 287L.R., dated 18th January 1894, the raiyats whose rent is below Rs. 10 are to pay four annas a khatian, and when the rent is Rs. 10 and over the raiyat is to pay eight annas; and the proprietors and the tenure-holders are to pay in proportion to their profits. Some practical difficulties having arisen in finding out the profits of the tenure-holders who cultivate their own lands and pay the same rate of rent as the raiyats, the matter has been submitted to Government for reconsideration. Pending further orders, collection is being made from the raiyats. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,861-12 from 21,681 rayati holdings, a sum of Rs. 1,619-8 has been realized in respect to 5,069 holdings up to 30th September 1894.

Work remaining to be done.—It was estimated that the operation would be finished by 30th September 1894. The main portion of the work has been completed within the estimated time, but it will be some time before the records can be made over to the Collectorate record-room. It is due to the following facts:—

(*a*) The damage done to the records by the cyclone of October 1893 was greater, and the number of records which had in consequence to be changed was larger than what was estimated at the time of submitting the estimate.

(*b*) In accordance with the order of the Collector several additional copies of records had to be prepared for private parties at their cost. Besides the prescribed number of copies one complete set of maps and records has been prepared for the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and another set for the proprietors of estate No. 1764, and nearly all the important tenure-holders caused copies to be prepared of all khatians relating to lands comprised within their tenures. This increased the work considerably.

(*c*) Larger number of men could not be employed for comparing records on account of want of accommodation in the office building.

(*d*) The work of apportionment could not be pushed on pending Government order on reference.

The work which remained to be done at the end of September 1894 was—

(i) To correct the khasra of 10 villages comprising 101,523 plots.
(ii) To prepare terij of those 10 villages comprising 10,000 khatians.
(iii) To compare copies of khatians of 12 villages comprising 340,857 entries.
(iv) To apportion and to recover the cost respecting 22,259 tenancies.

These are, however, ministerial work and it is not likely to take up much of my own time.

Cost.—The total cost of survey from the commencement of the operation was Rs. 50,932-6-5, or 8 annas 8 pies per acre. The total cost of settlement was Rs. 37,574-3-2, and deducting Rs. 17,542-15, realized on account of court fees, process fees, the net cost of settlement from the commencement to 30th September 1894 was Rs. 20,031-4-2, or 3 annas 5 pies per acre.

Ulania taluks.—The Ulania taluks were brought under survey and settlement by Government notification dated 29th February 1892. The taluks contain 31 villages comprising a total area of 9,455·13 acres, or 14·77 square miles. The total number of tenants in these villages is 2,998, of whom 265 are tenure-holders, 2,502 are raiyats, and 496 under-raiyats. Mr. Dwija Das Datta was in charge of the operation. He began work in April 1892 and submitted the final report on 23rd July 1894. The records, however, could not be got ready for the Collectorate record-room when he submitted the report.

The work remained to be done in connection with this estate when Mr. Datta made over charge of his office to me on the 1st September 1894 was—

(*a*) To prepare fair copies of maps for all villages.
(*b*) To correct the khasra of 10 villages comprising about 7,000 plots.
(*c*) To prepare terij for all villages.
(*d*) To prepare landlord's copy of the khatians.
(*e*) To prepare tenant's copy of the khatians.
(*f*) To compare the Collector's copy, landlord's copy, and the tenant's copy of the khatians.
(*g*) To arrange the nathies of disposed of cases according to the High Court Rules.
(*h*) To apportion and to recover cost under section 114.

Between the 1st and the 30th September 1894 (*a*) fair copies of maps and the terij have been prepared for all villages, (*b*) khasra has been corrected for five villages, (*c*) the landlord's copy and the tenant's copy of the khatians prepared for all villages and compared for 25 villages, (*d*) the Collector's copy has been compared for 28 villages, (*e*) the nathies have been arranged of all disposed of cases.

The work now remaining to be done is—

(i) To correct the khasra of five villages.
(ii) To test the terij of all villages.
(iii) To compare the Collector's copy of the khatians for three villages and the landlord and tenant's copy for six villages.
(iv) To apportion and to recover cost when the scheme of apportionment has been sanctioned by Government.

The total cost incurred up to the time of submitting the final report was Rs. 14,856-9-11 and Rs. 738-14-4 have been expended between 23rd June and 30th September 1894, making a total of Rs. 15,545-5-3. A further sum will be necessary for completing the records and for the apportionment and recovery of cost.

Pargana Srirampore.—Pargana Srirampore comprises zamindari Baidya Nath Mitra No. 3574 and two kharija taluks Abu Rabiulla and Fatema Khannan, bearing Nos. 3575 and 3613 on the Backergunge tauzi. The Government notification for the survey and settlement of this pargana was issued on the 19th June 1894.

The pargana consists of nine villages comprising a total area of 5,877 acres. Besides these about 300 acres of land have been recently released to the proprietors as reformations of part of their land lost by diluvion. These released lands which have not yet been surveyed will form parts of these villages.

Mr. Dwija Das Datta began survey in December 1893, and was in charge of the operation till 1st September 1894, when he made over charge to me. He completed the survey and khasra writing for all the nine villages, and completed the khatians safawar and jinswar for six out of nine villages, and he attested the records of two of these villages comprising a total area of 278 acres embodied in 81 khatians.

With regard to the remaining villages I made a local enquiry at the request of the parties, and found that in six out of the seven remaining villages the amins either left off large quantities of lands to other villages or included others which do not belong to the village. They have also mixed up the lands of the zamindari and of the kharija taluks, which the proprietors say are distinguishable.

It will also be necessary, as stated above, to measure as parts of these villages 300 acres of land recently released to the proprietors. So it will be necessary to resurvey these six villages in the next cold weather. The establishment appointed for this pargana has, therefore, been discharged for the present. The total cost incurred up to 30th September was Rs. 3,949-1-11 out of Rs. 5,839 sanctioned for the completion of the work.

Government Estates in Backergunge.—Mr. Dwija Das Datta was in charge of settlement of Government estates under the Tenancy Act up to 1st September 1894.

The Government estates pending settlement at the end of September 1893 were (1) Madhupura, (2) Bairagia, (3) Lalmohan, (4) Koralmara, (5) the surplus accretion of Padma Manasha, (6) Churjungla, and (7) Goneshpura.

The final reports of Churjungla and Goneshpura were submitted before September 1893, and those of Madhupura, Lalmohan, Koralmara during the year under report. Sanction of the higher authorities has been obtained with regard to all these estates except Koralmara and Goneshpura.

Final report was also submitted for Padma Manasha, and the settlement was sanctioned by Board's No. 369, dated 28th February 1894, but on an appeal preferred by some of the tenants the proceedings of Mr. Datta have been declared by the Special Judge as illegal and irregular, and the case has been remanded by him for doing the settlement work of the entire estate *de novo* according to the procedure prescribed in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

As regards Bairagia the records were published finally in March 1893, but on an appeal preferred by some of the tenants the Special Judge has declared the proceedings of the Settlement Officer to be altogether void, on the ground that the notification issued under rule 16 of the Government Rules under the Tenancy Act was faulty. It has, however, been found out that the notification referred to by the Judge was not faulty, and the one to which his attention was called was not in fact the notification under rule 16, but a general notice issued to the tenants after the Settlement Officer's visit to the village. An application has accordingly been made by the Collector for a review of the Judge's order. And the case has been fixed for 31st October 1894. The Judge's order, if not modified, will, in the opinion of the Government law officers, affect about 573 tenants.

The work remaining to be done in this estate at the close of the year was—

(1) To correct the khasra and to prepare the terij, and also to prepare and to compare the Collector's copy and the tenant's copy of the khatians.

Annexed to this report are one set of statements for Dakhin Shahbazpur estates, and another set for Ulania, Srirampore and the Government estates.

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Sq. m.		Sq. m.					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dacca ...	Backergunge.	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates.	146·58 sq. m. 93,805·23 acres	47	30,125	146·58	...	146·58	47	...	38	9	...	13,314 15 8	13,314 15 8	

I.—Return of Khanapuri Work.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which Khanapuri work was completed.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.
				Up to end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer.	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates.	47	146·58 square miles.	47	...	146·58 square miles.

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to the end of the year under report.					Remarks.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer.	44	...	44	44	...	44	...	1	1	...	...	1	Set aside as *ultra vires*.

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.	
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer.	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates.	47	146·58	38	125·66	30,001	174,476	9	21·12	124	202	27	20	17	29

IV.—Return of cases under section 104 of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers, as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer.	Dakhin Shahbazpur estates.	Sq. m. 146·58	37	...	37	27	10	37	16,736	13,389	30,125	Rs. A. P. 3,51,432 1 10	Rs. A. P. 3,63,872 11 11	15	22	37	...	36	36	20	Modified ... 10 Remanded ... 2 12 1	4	There were six cross appeals with regard to the fair rent case of a single taluk, and this order was modified. So that my order has been modified by the Special Judge in five cases only. Six second appeals to the High Court have been preferred against the order of the Special Judge modifying and reversing my orders. Result not known.

V.—Return of objections under section 105 *and disputes under section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report: Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	1,589	93	1,682	1,565	117	1,682	...	1	1	1	.....	...
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	255	49	304	225	79	304	...	16	13	9	Modified 2 Remanded 1 3	1
	(3) Execution of decrees ...	...	21	21	...	18	18	3	...	...	...	.....	...

Financial Statement.

Main sub-heads of budget.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head).	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head).	Expenditure during the year under report (against each sub-head).	Balance remaining (against each sub-head).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Settlement Officer—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(a) Salary allowance and contribution	18,630 7 8	13,480 7 8	4,860 9 0	400 0 0	
(b) Establishment	15,229 9 2	10,737 0 0	4,089 4 6	403 4 8	
(c) Contingencies— Rs. A. P.					
(1) Forms and stationery 2,620 1 7					
(2) House rent ... 481 0 0					
(3) Miscellaneous ... 1,974 3 9	5,075 5 4	2,808 11 7	1,542 0 7	724 9 2	
(2) Travelling allowance	4,489 5 0	3,880 3 0	1,164 8 0	...	Exceeded Rs. 544-6. Travelling allowance bills amounting to Rs. 600-13 for period previous to January 1894 which were pending in the Commissioner's office were, by oversight, not taken into account when submitting the estimate in January 1894. Hence the expenditure on this head has exceeded the estimate.
(3) Copying maps and records ...	5,168 10 6	2,685 13 0	1,240 5 6	1,242 8 0	
(4) Temporary establishment for apportionment and recovery of cost.	768 0 0	...	473 13 1	289 2 11	
	49,402 5 8	33,572 3 3	13,314 15 8	2,515 2 9	The total cost of settlement according to this statement is Rs. 46,887-2-11. Out of this a sum of Rs. 9,312-15-9, being my own pay and that of my establishment up to 30th September 1891, during which period I was wholly employed in supervising the survey, khanapuri and preparation of records, is properly debitable to survey head of the cost, though the amount was included in the settlement budget. So the actual cost of settlement up to date is Rs. 37,574-3-2 only.

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands: Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...	...	The most of the howladars partly sublet and partly themselves cultivate their lands, but do not pay the rent of the khas lands separately. Hence columns 5 and 6 could not be filled up.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*	...	...	...	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders...	3,627	12,629·30	3·48	...	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents ...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Settled raiyats	19,409	45,627·07	2·36	1,61,015 4 2	3 8 6	
6. Occupancy raiyats	1,497	3,015·17	2·01	10,946 13 0	3 10 1	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	775	1,329·08	1·71	5,286 1 0	3 15 1	
8. Rent-free holders	479	381·22	·80	...	...	
Total ...	25,787	62,981·84	10·36	3,45,507 10 1	11 1 8	

I.—Return of Khanapuri Work.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which khanapuri work was completed.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year under report.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year under report.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year under report.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	Remarks.
				Up to end of the previous year.	During the year under report.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Government Estates.						
Mr. D. Datta, from 1st October 1893 to 1st September 1894, and Babu P. M. Basu, from 1st to 30th September 1894.	Government estates.	7(*a*)	37·79	7	Nil	37·79	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(*a*) The seven Government estates, are— (1) Ganeshpura, No. 5221. (2) Madhupura, No. 5215. (3) Jangla, No. 4748. (4) Koralmara, No. 5250. (5) Lalmohan, No. 5245. (6) Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha, No. 6486. (7) Char Bairagya, No. 5216.
					Private Estates.						
	Ulania taluks	31	14·77	31	Nil	14·77	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	
					Wards' Estates.						
	Srirampore estates, Nos. 3574, 3575 and 3613.	9	9·18	Nil	9	9·18	...	9	13	5,320	

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year under report.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year under report.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.
								Instituted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Government Estates.				
Mr. D. Datta from 1st October 1893 to 1st September 1894 and Babu P. M. Basu from 1st to 30th September 1894.	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
				Private Estates.				
				Ulania taluks.				
	15	Nil	15	14	1	15	Nil	Nil
				Wards' Estates.				
				Srirampore Estates.				
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year under report.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Government Estates.										
Mr. D. Datta, from 1st October 1893 to 1st September 1894, and Babu P. M. Basu, from 1st to 30th September 1894.	Government estates.	(*a*) 7	37·79	7	37·79	4,267	42,600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	7	Nil	
						Private Estates										
	Ulania taluks ...	31	14·77	20	8·06	1,408	12,738	11	6·71	1,590	9,062	10	21	1	30	
						Wards' Estates.										
	Srirampore estates, Nos. 3574, 3575, and 3,613.	9	9·18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	·48	81	603	...	...	...	...	

(*a*) The seven Government estates are—
(1) Ganeshpura, No. 5221.
(2) Madhupura, No. 5215.
(3) Jangla, No. 4748.
(4) Koralmara, No. 5250.
(5) Lalmohan, No. 5245.
(6) Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha, No. 6486.
(7) Bairagya, No. 5216.

IV.—Return of cases under section 104 *of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers, as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
												Government Estates.											
Mr. D. Datta, from 1st October 1893 to 1st September 1894, and Babu P. M. Basu, from 1st to 30th September 1894.	Government estates	37·79	7	...	7	7	...	7	4,267	...	4,267	72,300 8 9	1,12,730 14 1	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	...	2 Remanded.	
												Private Estates.											
	Ulania taluks.	14·77	9	...	9	5	4	9	151	318	469	8,084 1 8	8,997 2 3	20	23	43	...	35	35	8	1	26	
												Wards' Estates.											
	Srirampore estates Nos. 3574, 3575 and 3613.	9·18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	

V.—Return of objections under section 105 *and disputes under section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year under report.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year under report.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Government Estates.								
	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	2,598	...	2,598	2,598	...	2,598	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	165	...	165	165	...	165	Nil	18	18	11	...	7	
						Private Estates.								
						Ulania taluks.								
Mr. D. Datta, from 1st October 1893 to 1st September 1894, and Babu P. M. Basu from 1st to 30th September 1894.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	207	96	303	207	96	303	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	1	10	11	1	10	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
						Ward's Estates.								
						Srirampore Estates.								
	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	Nil	34	34	...	34	34	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ni	Ni	Nil	Nil	Ni	Nil	

VI.—Financial Statement.

Main sub-heads of budget.	Budged allotment (against each sub-head).	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head).	Expenditure during the year under report (against each sub-head).	Balance remaining (against each sub-head).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Government Estates.			
(1) Settlement Officer—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
a. Salary and allowances ...	(*a*)	7,138 3 11	275 0 0	.....	(*a*) The actual cost up to 31st March 1894 on account of the 17 Government estates in Mr. Datta's file was Rs. 19,435-12-5, and sanction for a further sum of Rs. 632 has been asked, *vide* Director's memorandum No. 3395, dated the 22nd September 1894.
b. Establishment	19,435 12 5	5,206 7 2	644 0 0	.....	
c. Contingencies		3,227 3 4	572 4 0	.....	
d. Travelling allowance ...		2,903 10 0	28 0 0	.....	
		18,475 8 5	1,519 4 0		
		Private Estates.			
		Ulania Taluks.			
Settlement Officer—					
a. Salaries and allowances ...		2,635 2 10	1,358 2 2		
b. Establishment	15,940 0 0	2,956 8 0	1,725 0 0	394 10 9	
c. Contingencies		3,433 6 3	1,810 4 0		
d. Travelling allowance ...		733 0 0	863 14 0		
		9,788 1 1*	5,757 4 2		* Revised figures are given.
		Wards' Estates.			
		Srirampore Estates.			
Settlement Officer—					
a. Salaries and allowances ...			1,300 0 0		
b. Establishment	5,889 0 0	.....	635 12 2	1,889 14 1	
c. Contingencies			1,310 1 9		
d. Travelling allowance ...			703 4 0		
			3,949 1 11		

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Government Estates.				
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...	...	This statement relates to the following Government estates:— (1) Ganeshpura, No. 5221. (2) Madhupura, No. 5215. (3) Jangla, No. 4748. (4) Koralmara, No. 5250. (5) Lalmohan, No. 5245. (6) Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha, No. 6486. (7) Char Bairagya, No. 5216.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.	...	...	...	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	215	5,548·37	25·80	5,650 6 3	1 0 0	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Occupancy raiyats	2,208	11,011·76	4·98	41,434 3 2	3 13 1	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	749	4,678·18	6·24	15,896 7 9	3 6 4	
8. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,172	21,238·31	6 69	62,981 1 2	2 15 5	
		Private Estates.				It appears Mr. Datta did not show the settled raiyats separately from the occupancy raiyats.
		Ulania Taluks.				
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.	...	...	...	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	218	941·24	4·31	...	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	96	194·24	2·02	1,082 13 8½	5 9 2	The howladars partly sublet and partly themselves cultivate their lands. The amount of land cultivated by them has been shown in column 3, but as they do not pay rent of this portion of their lands separately, the columns 5 and 6 are blank.
5. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Occupancy raiyats	2,099	5,631·09	2·68	29,650 13 9½	5 4 2	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	42	77·19	1·83	484 8 3	6 4 5	
8. Rent-free holders	17	29·12	1·71	...	...	
Total ...	2,472	6,872·83	2·78	31,218 3 9	4 8 8	
		Wards' Estates.				
		Srirampore Estates.				
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.	...	...	...	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Settled raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Occupancy raiyats	58	248·26	4·28	1,340 14 1½	5 6 5	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Rent-free holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	58	248·26	4·28	1,340 14 1½	5 6 5	

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Government Estates.										
Dacca ...	Backergunge.	Ganeshpura, No. 5221	4·39	1	620	4·39	...	4·39	1	...	1	...	...	Rs. A. P. 1,519 4 0	Rs. A. P. 1,519 4 0	
		Madhupura, No. 5215,	3·47	1	544	3·47	...	3·47	1	...	1	...	...			
		Char Jangla, No. 4748	·66	1	330	·66	...	·66	1	...	1	...	...			
		Char Koralmara, No. 5250.	2·70	1	63	2·70	...	2·70	1	...	1	...	...			
		Lalmohan, No. 5245 ...	17·09	1	1,103	17·09	...	17·09	1	...	1	...	...			
		Surplus accretion to Thak Lakhi *alias* Padma Manasha, No. 6486.	2·24	1	135	2·24	...	2·24	1	...	1	...	...			
		Char Bairagya, No. 5216.	7·24	1	1,472(*a*)	7·24	...	7·24	1	...	1	...	...			
		Total ...	37·79	7	4,267	37·79	...	37·79	7	...	7	...	...	.....	.....	
						Private Estates.										
		Ulania taluks ...	14·77	31	2,998	14·77	...	14·77	31	...	20	11	...	Rs. A. P. 5,757 4 0	Rs. A. P. 5,757 4 0	
						Wards' Estates.										
		Srirampore estates, Nos. 3574, 3575 and 3613.	9·18	9	2,500	...	9·18	9·18	...	9	...	2	Rs. A. P. 3,949 1 11		3,949 1 11	

(*a*) Total number of tenants in Bairagya in September 1893 was wrongly shown as 1,098.

APPENDIX VII.

No. 376, dated Gaya, the 25th November 1894.

From—P. C. LYON, ESQ., C.S., Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the settlement operations under my charge in Muzaffarpur for the year between 1st October 1893 and 30th September 1894, and to express my regret that, owing to my absence on leave up to 16th October, its submission should have been so long delayed.

1. *Notifications.*—The work done by the Survey Department during the year, the survey and preparation of records in a fresh area of 1,000 square miles to the east, west and north of Muzaffarpur, was covered by a notification No. 4170L.R., dated 3rd October 1893, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 1893, which brought that area under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, while the operations of the Settlement Department, as far as attestation and completion of the records are concerned, were confined to the area which had been brought under the same chapter by notification No. 4292L.R., dated 13th December 1892, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 14th December 1892.

2. *Programme.*—The programme of work set out for the settlement staff during the past year was—

(*a*) The attestation of the records for the area in which record-writing had been completed by the survey staff in the field season of 1892-93, about 466 square miles, less 66 square miles, of which attestation had been done before October 1893.

(*b*) The supervision of khanapuri in an area of 1,000 square miles for which the records were to be written by the survey staff in the field season of 1893-94.

(*c*) The disposal of objections and boundary and other disputes, and the completion of the records in the whole area of 466 square miles in which attestation had either been done or was to be done in the cold season of 1893-94.

3. *Staff of Officers and distribution of work.*—In order to carry out this programme, a staff of six officers was placed at my disposal for various terms during the year. The following table shows the periods for which these officers were employed on settlement work, the work they were engaged on, and the number of days they spent on tour. I was myself on tour for 160 days, and was absent from Muzaffarpur on leave for 12 days in October 1893 and for 70 days in July, August and September 1894 :—

OFFICER.	Work engaged on.	Period of employment.	Days on tour.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Siva Sankar Singh.	Attestation and case-work. In charge of Settlement Office from July 22nd to end of year.	1st October 1893 to 2nd May 1894, and 5th July 1894 to end of year.	193	On privilege leave for two months and three days.
Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra.	Attestation and case-work ...	Throughout the year ...	329	.....
Maulvi Shah Mahomed Azam.	Attestation work	From 1st October 1893 to 7th May 1894.	192	Reverted to general duty.
Babu Annada Charan Gupta.	Attestation and case-work ...	Throughout the year ...	326	.....
Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Khanapuri inspection and investigation of boundary disputes.	From 1st October 1893 to 9th June 1894.	228	Reverted to general duty.
Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	208	Ditto.

Mr. Dwija Das Datta also joined my staff for case-work at the close of the year under report. He reported his arrival on 11th September 1894, and was on tour for one day in that month.

4. *Record-writing.*—The programme of the Survey Department was the writing of the records in an area of 63 square miles, which had been surveyed but not khanapuried in the field season of 1892-93, and in a fresh area of 1,015 square miles north of the area dealt with in that year. The arrears work, and an area of about 500 square miles in the east of the district, were entrusted to one survey party under Mr. Hanby, while an area slightly exceeding 500 square miles in the west and north of the district was allotted to a second party under Mr. Kraal. The survey of the whole area was completed during the season, but the records for only 788 square miles were written, leaving a total of 279 square miles still to be khanapuried. The majority of the villages thus left in arrears were situated in Mr. Hanby's area, where heavy floods and a severe epidemic of cholera in the villages much hampered the work, but the failure in outturn was, to a large extent, compensated for by the care with which the records were written in the face of very great difficulties. The larger outturn in the second survey camp was obtained at the expense of accuracy, the officer in charge of the camp

and his establishment being new to the work, and unable to comprehend either its difficulties or the nature of the constant supervision it required.

To assist me in the inspection of record-writing and in the investigation of the boundary disputes that came up during the survey of the villages in the new area, two Sub-Deputy Collectors, Babus Bhupendra Nath Gupta and Rai Krishna Bahadur, were attached to my staff. The former was deputed to work in Mr. Hanby's area, and the latter in Mr. Kraal's.

The work of enquiry into boundary disputes proved exceedingly heavy, and between them, these two officers dealt with about 550 such disputes. The decision of these disputes was necessary in order to enable the amins to complete the khanapuri of the villages concerned, but both the Sub-Deputies combined these enquiries with inspection of the record-writing on the ground, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta visiting 293 villages for this purpose, and Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur 241. During the coming season, four officers have been deputed in the place of the two previously employed, and I hope to be able to show a considerable increase in the outturn of inspection of khanapuri. There were 53 appeals against my orders in boundary disputes, and in 47 of these my orders were upheld.

I may note here that considerable delay and confusion was caused by the introduction of new rules for record-writing in the course of the field season, and by the institution of a completely new system for the writing up of rents as late as the month of February, when khanapuri was in full swing.

5. *Attestation.*—The area for attestation was divided into four circles, each under an Assistant Settlement Officer. One of these circles was wholly within the Hajipur pargana, and two were in Chakla Garjaul, while circle III was partly in Garjaul and partly in Hajipur. Statement No. 3 gives full details as to the area, &c., of the circles. The number of plots was taken as the basis for the distribution of work, and it will be seen from the figures given in the statement that these formed a more trustworthy guide as to the work to be done than the figures of area or number of villages. Thus, 125 villages in circle I covered an area of 93 square miles, while 179 villages in circle IV covered only 72 square miles; and 118 villages in circle I contained 41,084 holdings, while 249 villages in circle II contained only 40,962. It was calculated that the outturn of work would be about 20,000 plots per month for each camp, and the programme of work allotted to each provided for six months' full work, and one month for unavoidable delays and for finishing up the work at the end of the season. Work began nominally on 4th October, but various reasons combined to reduce the outturn of work in that month. The soil was still damp, and camp establishments suffered much from sickness in consequence, some leave had to be granted for the Puja holidays, and both officers and establishments were new to the work. Actual work may therefore be said to have begun from 15th October. From that date it went on steadily until towards the close of March 1894, when the officer in charge of Camp I had practically completed his work, and from that time until the first week in May the circles were being gradually finished off, and the attestation officers released for case-work or for general duty. Babu Annada Charan Gupta began his work of dealing with objections under section 105 on 23rd March 1894, Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra began the same work on 21st April, Babu Siva Sankar Singh went on privilege leave on 2nd May, and Maulvi Shah Mahomed Azam took leave preparatory to reversion to general duty on 7th May.

By these dates the work of each camp was finished, and the arrears of attestation which appear in the statement (10 villages covering 24 square miles) were all unavoidable, the work in those villages having been definitely postponed, for reasons approved by me, until the present field season.

6. *Settlement of fair rents.*—The work done under this head is far less important or extensive than that done in the district of Champaran. Only 122 cases were instituted and 117 disposed of in the course of the year, and the total number of tenants involved in the applications made amounted to only 2,273. The total number of tenants involved in the cases disposed of up to date amounts to 2,986 only out of 138,317 for whom existing rents have been recorded, or 2·15 per cent., and the result of the decision of the cases has been to raise their rents from Rs. 23,600 to Rs. 24,240, the increase of Rs. 640 thus obtained amounting to 2·71 on the former rental, and representing an infinitesimal increase when compared with the total of the existing rents that have been recorded. Out of the 183 cases decided up to date, 155 have been decided by the Settlement Officer himself, and there has only been one appeal against the orders passed; that appeal was dismissed, as neither party appeared on the day fixed for hearing. The applications have in almost all cases been made by the landlord, and very few have been filed by tenants, a large number having been put in by the managers of indigo factories owning or farming the villages concerned. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude from this that these managers are harder landlords than their neighbours, the native zamindars, as it is undoubtedly the fact that the illegal enhancement of rents is common among the latter and rare among the former. But the petty zamindars usually obtain their enhancements by causing rents higher than those which are actually paid to be recorded in our papers, instead of applying formally for an increase.

The basis of the large majority of the applications has been the discovery that the tenants are holding more land than they are entitled to hold at the rent which they are paying, but the judgment of the Settlement Officer has been so greatly fettered by the case-law that has grown up around this subject, that comparatively few cases on this basis have been proved against the tenants, even when the fact that they were cultivating excess land was patent to the enquiring officer. In a closely cultivated district like

Muzaffarpur there is little room for extension of cultivation, but the pressure on the soil has been so great of recent years, that many raiyats have undoubtedly taken advantage of the leniency or carelessness of their landlords to absorb into their holdings small patches of waste, or lands abandoned by other tenants, without any increase to their rent. In villages in which rents are screwed up to the highest point by constant re-measurements and re-settlements, such encroachments are quickly discovered, and the rents of the trespassers are immediately enhanced by the landlords, but in those in which rents have been allowed for many years to stand unchanged at a low figure, and in which the landlord has made no recent enquiries as to the capacity of his tenants to bear a higher rental, these encroachments have been left for the survey to discover. It is accordingly from the more lenient landlords that the chief applications for increase of rents usually come, and it is rarely found that the rents which it is proposed to enhance are already calculated at high rates. For the above reasons it is to be regretted that the case-law relating to this question should have made it increasingly difficult for these landlords to take fair advantage of the survey operations, and to obtain rent at the current rates for lands which are at present practically paying no rents, and to which the holders have no real title. The Bengal Tenancy Act clearly intended that they should obtain rent for these lands, and even instructed the Settlement Officer in certain cases to proceed of his own motion to settle rent on such lands, but successive interpretations of the Act by the High Court have imposed on the landlord conditions as to proof of the increase in area which it is well nigh impossible for most of them to fulfil. At the same time these conditions have not yet been clearly laid down or defined, and it is not altogether easy to deduce them from the cases which have hitherto been decided, with the result that neither the applicants nor the tenants understand what has to be proved, and their legal advisers and even the Assistant Settlement Officers themselves are hardly better informed. There has consequently been a failure on the part of the Settlement Courts to meet the reasonable expectations of some of the best landlords of the district, the officers presiding in those Courts having found themselves unable to settle a fair rent under the law, even in cases in which the applications were made in respect to tenants who were clearly trespassers on lands to which they had no right.

Of the applications which have been brought to trial, a large number have been rejected owing to the failure of the landlord to produce any evidence beyond that contained in his jamabandis, and in the printed receipts given to the raiyats, as to the areas for which they pay rent, and others have been withdrawn by the applicants at various stages of the trial, when they have found themselves unable to meet the requirements of the Court in the matter of such evidence. Of the cases in which an increase has been granted, the majority have been decided on the basis of a compromise arrived at between the parties, the raiyat acknowledging the truth of the allegations as to encroachment. In these cases the terms of the compromise have been most carefully scrutinised, the Settlememt Officer in all cases satisfying himself that the rent to be decreed is a fair and equitable one before decreeing it. In the remaining few cases in which an increase has been allowed after a full trial, evidence has been given of actual encroachment, or that the raiyats are only entitled to hold a certain definite area, as measured by a certain standard, for the rent which they are paying. I hope that the result of the further discussion of this question may be to allow to the Settlement Officer more discretion in determining whether there is any excess of area or not, and to leave him at the same time perfectly free, even in the presence of compromises or contracts, to settle what he considers to be a fair and equitable rent for the tenants affected by an application.

7. *Draft publication.*—The publication of the draft records has proceeded *pari passu* with the attestation work, villages in which cases under section 104 had been instituted being reserved from publication until those cases had been dealt with. There are a few still pending for publication in which such cases have not yet been decided, but there are no avoidable arrears. The establishment employed for publication has been four kanungos, with one muharrir and two peons each, and from the evidence given in cases subsequently tried under section 106, I have every reason to believe that the work of publication has been well done, and that the villagers take full advantage of the opportunity that is given them to ascertain whether their rights have been properly entered in the papers.

8. *Objections under section* 105.—These objections have been very numerous, no fewer than 3,235 having been filed in the course of the year, about 4 per village, and 8 per square mile attested. As it is impossible to ascertain on the face of most petitions of objection presented whether they are really intended as objections under section 105 or as plaints under section 106, and as they never, in the first instance, satisfy the requirements of the Civil Procedure Code, my procedure has hitherto been to receive them all as objections under section 105, and to send them out for investigation under that section. The Assistant Settlement Officers investigating them had orders to register under section 106 all those in which it was clear that a contested dispute was involved, and to decide the rest after local enquiry and summary trial. Babu Annada Charan Gupta and Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra remained in camp dealing with these cases until the end of June, and took up their quarters subsequently at Hajipur and Garaul respectively, from which centres they dealt with cases under section 106 as well as objections under section 105.

At the close of the year 4,077 objections had been dealt with since the commencement of the operations out of 4,161 filed. The majority of those left pending have been disposed of since the close of the year.

9. *Disputes under section* 106.—363 disputes, all to be tried under the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code, were filed in the survey year 1892 to 1893, and 952 in the past year, or 1,315 in all. These include both petitions originally

registered under section 106, and others subsequently presented by persons who objected to orders which had been passed by the Assistant Settlement Officers under section 105. Out of these, 187 were disposed of in the previous year, and 840 in the past year, leaving 288 pending at its close. Against the orders passed, 35 appeals were filed, in 8 of which the Assistant Settlement Officer's decision has been reversed. Out of the 840 cases decided in the course of the past year, 242 were struck off in consequence of the decision of the High Court in the case of Pundit Sirdar (I. L. R. XXI. Cal., p. 378) in which it was implied that it was only in cases between landlords and tenants that the Revenue Officer's decision barred the further jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. In the interests of the work and of the parties themselves, who would be put to great expense in obtaining valueless decrees, and also on the ground that the ruling of the High Court practically excluded such disputes from the category of those in which a decree could be passed under section 106, all cases filed between landlord and landlord or tenant and tenant were removed from the register.

The judgments in appeal have not proved very instructive, as they have in almost all cases merely dealt with the interpretation of evidence, but one case has been sent back for re-trial with a somewhat important pronouncement against the power of a Revenue Officer to deal with questions of title. A copy of the order in the case is appended to this report, but I would submit that it is difficult to ascertain from the order whether the Special Judge desires us to confine our decisions solely to the question of actual possession, whether legal or illegal. In that case it would be easy to simplify our procedure in many ways, but I apprehend that it is impossible to exclude absolutely all questions of title from the jurisdiction of our Courts.

The work on these cases was done almost solely in the hot weather and rains, as it has been found impossible to combine it with attestation work in the field. The officers engaged upon them were Babu Siva Sankar Singh, Babu Annada Charan Gupta, and Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra, and although the progress in disposing of some of the cases has appeared to be slow, I believe that an examination of the records of the cases themselves will show that the slow progress is due to the inherent difficulties of the work, and not to any want of energy or application on the part of the officers engaged.

Before leaving this subject I may perhaps be permitted to record once again my respectful protest against the work that is placed upon the shoulders of Settlement Officers and their assistants by sections 106 and 107 of the Act. Revenue Officers with little or no practical knowledge of civil law, and with establishments untrained in its application and in the routine of its procedure, are being brought in to adjudicate in civil suits in the place of Munsifs who have been previously trained especially for this work. These officers are, at the same time, forbidden by the High Court to employ the local and special knowledge acquired by them in the course of their work, the possession of which must have been the ground for investing them with civil powers. The cases must inevitably occupy more time and be tried less efficiently by these officers than in a Munsif's Court, and at the same time the work of the Settlement Department is seriously hampered, and its estimates and returns most injuriously affected, by the exercise of these functions. I believe that the relegation of all such cases to a Civil Court, and the consequent deprivation of the Settlement Officer of his right to pass an order having the force of a decree, would be welcomed by all concerned—the plaintiffs, the defendants, and the Assistant Settlement Officers themselves.

10. *Final publication of records.*—In connection with the correspondence as to the distribution of copies of the khewats and khatians, I was instructed to postpone final publication until further orders. None was accordingly carried out during the year under review.

11. *Assessment.*—This heading will only apply to the few temporarily-settled estates and khas mahals under the Collector of the district, in which he has applied for a settlement of fair rents, and as these applications have not yet been disposed of, no progress towards assessment can be reported.

12. *Cost with estimates.*—The cost of the settlement operations in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 34,301, and in 1893-94 to Rs. 58,079, making a total cost from the beginning (the operations were not commenced before 1892-93) of Rs. 92,380. The estimate for the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 40,000, and that for the past year to Rs. 81,250. The discrepancy between the estimate and expenditure in the past year is due to the fact that a greater proportion of the expenditure estimated for the financial year 1894-95 will be incurred in the latter half of that year, whereas half the budget estimate has been taken.

It would be misleading to attempt to deduce any final conclusions as to the eventual cost of our proceedings from the figures at present attainable, as there was but little outturn of settlement work during the survey year 1892-93, when the operations were in their infancy, and we still have to fair out and finally publish the records which have been attested, but our proceedings have gone far enough to show that it is almost impossible to calculate beforehand to what extent our estimates may be affected by the institution of cases under section 106, or by a change in our method of dealing with them. Over this expenditure we have practically no control, and although some of it may eventually be counterbalanced by a credit of the fees received in stamps, these fees will not be credited in my estimates or serve to set them straight.

And a further disturbing element in the expenditure is the uncertainty which always exists as to the pay which will have to be given to the Assistant Settlement Officers whose services are asked for to carry out the programmes of work which are laid down. In the original estimates for the work it was anticipated that none but Sub-Deputy Collectors of the lower grades would be employed in attestation work, but I have now a civilian on Rs. 900 a month, another European officer on Rs. 500, and four Deputy Collectors on pay of Rs. 250 and upwards

employed in charge of attestation camps. It is hoped that these considerations will serve to explain some of the discrepancies between estimates and expenditure that must inevitably occur in the near future, and will enable me to provide a liberal margin for "unforeseen" expenditure in future budgets.

13. *Classes of cultivators.*—I regret that I should have been unable to give complete figures for the statement as to classes of cultivators for the whole area attested. Final terijes have as yet been prepared for 290 villages only, and for the rest I have only been able to give the total number of tenancies in each class. The figures given shew that the large majority of the raiyats whose status have hitherto been recorded are in possession of valuable raiyati rights.

14. *General remarks.*—The attestation proceedings of the past year have brought out very strongly the difficulties that we have to contend with in the enormous subdivision of proprietary rights, and in the close cultivation and dense population of the district. In accordance with the procedure that has been adopted, we have to prepare a separate record of the rights of cultivators for every specific share of an estate as divided by the proprietors on the ground. We have, therefore, to deal with each of the petty subdivisions of estates as if it were an estate in itself, and as there are already 19,000 estates in the district, many of which are very minutely subdivided, it will be seen that our work differs very much from that in districts which are largely owned by great zamindars, such as the Tikari ward in Gaya, the Maharaja of Bettia in Champaran, and others. If we include all these petty divisions of estates, it will probably be found that we have some 75,000 units to deal with in preparing our records of right.

And this great subdivision of proprietary rights conbines with the pressure of cultivators upon the soil to reduce the size of the fields and tenancies, and this reduction means a large increase in the amount of record-writing to be done, and in the work involved in the writing of terijes, the checking of papers, and the fairing of them out. The statistics of plots and tenancies for the area attested up to date are as follows:—

Villages.	Area.	Plots.	Tenancies.
1,032	442 sq. miles.	607,000	173,000

These figures give us the average size of a village as 274 acres, with 588 plots and 167 tenancies. The plot is ·46 of an acre, and a tenancy contains on an average three and-a-half fields. And in order that it may not be thought that these figures are exceptional, it should be remembered that a large tract of diara land, about 100 square miles, is included in it, in which the fields are large and there are considerable areas covered with sand or water. This being taken into consideration, I think we can fairly estimate that the figures for the whole district will not largely differ from these, even though there is less subdivision of proprietary rights in the north of the district, and there are in consequence fewer fields and tenancies to deal with. We have yet to include the figures for the revision area in the neighbourhood of Muzaffarpur, where the fields and holdings are very small. Thus, for 3,000 square miles in the Muzaffarpur district, we should have 39 lakhs of plots and 11 lakhs of holdings. It is, of course, clear that many cultivators must hold more than one tenancy, and the figures given by Mr. Forbes in his report on the question of the transfer of holdings would appear to show that as there can only be some five lakhs of cultivators in the district, each man must possess on an average more than two tenancies.

Every plot involves an entry with four boundaries and other details in three separate papers—the khasra, the khatian, and the parcha—and also an entry, without boundaries, in the counterfoil parcha. Every holding involves an entry of the headings in the khatian, parcha, and counterfoil parcha forms, and an entry in the terij, besides a separate inquiry as to entry of rent, status and area at the time of attestation. Every estate or subdivision of an estate involves separate entries in the khewat and in columns 2 and 3 of the khasra. Three copies are to be made of every khatian and two of every khewat. It is easy to see from the above how very seriously the subdivision of holdings and of fields affects our work in this district, and will affect it in the district of Saran, which I understand resembles Muzaffarpur in many of these respects.

And this subdivision of proprietary and raiyati rights has brought several difficulties of a different nature also with it. Instead of our having to deal with zamindars of position and responsibility, whose accounts are regularly kept and intelligible of themselves, and who are too far from the raiyats to be able to exercise direct pressure upon them, we have to deal with petty land-owners whose jamabandies and other papers are irregularly kept and frequently concocted for special purposes, and who by means of batwara proceedings and other manipulations of holdings and rents, contrive to keep their rents up to the highest practical limits. It is a common saying in the district that "a raiyat is the hardest landlord," and the saying applies with equal force to the owners of petty estates and shares of estates on which there are but half-a-dozen raiyats apiece. In such estates the raiyats are constantly being coerced or cajoled into aiding and abetting the landlords' oppression of them, and frequently come forward to deny their possession of lands which are subsequently proved to be under their cultivation, and to acknowledge rents considerably higher than any they have yet paid.

And it is not difficult to imagine the reasons which prevent the raiyat from openly complaining to the authorities of such proceedings. We are but passing visitors, the *malik* is a permanent resident, and a raiyat cannot lightly commence a quarrel with his landlord. It will be useless for him to try and appeal against every action by which the landlord may

seek to injure him, and unless he is most unusually fortunate, he is certain to go to the wall.

I would not, however, imply that it is always on the side of the landlord that falsification of accounts and untrue entries are to be found. The richer classes of raiyats, the Babhans and Kayests, are usually perfectly able to hold their own against the *maliks*, and cases are not wanting in which receipts have been forged by the gross, in order to prove false statements. But these cases are less troublesome and less dangerous from our point of view, as the *malik* is ready enough to fight the forgers; the difficulty comes in when the fabricator of false accounts can and does induce the other party to admit their correctness.

For the above reasons almost all our work in connection with villages leased out to, or owned by, indigo factories has been most satisfactory. The rents in such villages are rarely high, and the carefully kept jamabandi papers are usually found by both the Assistant Settlement Officer and the raiyat to be satisfactory evidence of the rent actually paid. The relations between the European landlord and his raiyats are ordinarily good, and the system of *sir tahsil* recently introduced into many concerns has put a stop to much oppression on the part of the underlings in the factory's employ.

To this excellent result the work of the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association has very largely contributed, and I would venture to commend to their attention the further consideration of the means by which land is acquired for indigo cultivation in villages newly purchased or leased by some of the most important factories. The extension of the "*kurtauli*" system, by which the manager becomes the under-tenant of the raiyat, retaining the latter's name on the village account books, and entering into a regular agreement for the growth of indigo, is admirable as far as it goes, but there are not wanting examples of other methods of acquiring land as zirat, which are not so commendable.

It is the feeling of insecurity in his rights that these other examples engender, and the opportunities that they give for oppression on the part of the jamadars and gumashtas of the factories, that are responsible for much of the unpopularity that still attaches to the growth of indigo.

The general relations between my staff and the people continue to be good, and very little friction has occurred between either myself or my subordinates and the zamindars or raiyats. A few isolated instances of corruption have been brought to my notice, and dealt with by me or by the Magistrate of the district, but the establishments have on the whole behaved well, and have done much hard work.

I have again to acknowledge the services rendered to the work by Mr. Macnaghten as Secretary to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association. His timely intervention has explained many difficulties to managers of factories, and has assisted me to correct many errors in my papers. To many of the leading zamindars I am indebted for the promptitude with which they have answered my requests for information and for the attendance of their amla before the Inspectors and attestation officers.

In my office I have suffered from the death of Munshi Chaka Lal, my head peshkar, who had served in many settlements, and to whom I was much indebted for valuable information and suggestions. He worked almost up to the time of his death with untiring industry.

To all the gazetted officers of my staff I would venture to call the favourable attention of the Director. I have placed on record elsewhere my opinion of their individual acquirements and merits, and need only add here that my orders have invariably been loyally obeyed by them all, and that they have shown great zeal and energy in the performance of the duties I have entrusted to them.

THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

APPEAL No. 11 OF 1894.

Appeal from the decision of Babu Siva Sankar Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur

Dated 21st April 1894.

MUSTT. BIBI MARYAMUL NISSA, *alias* BIBI NEWANI SAHEB, *plaintiff* ... *Appellant.*

versus

1.	GOBIND LAL CHOUDHRY	... ...	1st party ...	*Defendants. Respondents.*
2.	RAM PRASAD CHOUDHRY	... ...		
3.	PATI LAL CHOUDHRY	... ...		
4.	MUSTT. PATASA KUAR	... ...	2nd party ...	
5.	RADHEY MOHAN TEWARI	... ...	3rd party ...	
6.	JANKI TEWARI	... ...		
7.	RACHHEA GOWALA	... ...	4th party ...	
8.	FOUJDAR GURERI	... ...	5th party ...	
9.	BHOJU DUSADH	... ...	.....	

THE plaintiff objects to the entry of three plots, Nos. 23, 24 and 25, of survey trace of village Panapur Gobrahi in the Settlement Officer's *khatian* as being held by defendant No. 2 as *malik*, with a mukarraridar under her in defendant No. 1, who again is the landlord of defendants Nos. 5, 6, 7. Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 are the sons of the vendor to defendant No. 2.

Plaintiff's case is that the lands in question are her *zirat* holding in village Panapur Gobrahi, whereas according to the defendant No. 1 the plots are *beshunprit* and lie in village Bishunpur Baladhari. He pleads that there are certain other necessary parties without whom the case cannot proceed, that plaintiff's claim is barred by limitation, and made other allegations which are not material.

Defendant No. 2, supported defendant No. 1, but defendants Nos. 3 and 4 agree in corroborating plaintiff, and defendant No. 6 denied he cultivated the land; defendants Nos. 5 and 7 put in no statement.

The Assistant Settlement Officer dismissed the case after framing certain issues, two of which at least involve questions of title, on the ground that the plaintiff's case was barred by limitation, and directed that the entries in the *khatian* should remain untouched.

It is clear that this decision must be set aside. All that the Settlement Officer is legally authorised to do is to record the particulars referred to in section 102 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in respect of the land before him. Obviously then to dismiss the case on the ground that the plaintiffs were out of possession for more than twelve years was *ultra vires* as deciding a question of title. As regards the village in which the land lies, that has been found in favour of the plaintiffs, and defendants do not appeal. I do not, therefore, think that in this respect the parties should be referred to the Civil Court.

As there has been no proper decision of the dispute under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, the case must go back to the Settlement Officer with instructions after hearing both sides to decide the questions referred to in section 102.

The appeal is allowed without costs.

(Sd.) A. W. MACKIE,

District Judge.

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna	Muzaffarpur.	Thanas Hajipur, Lalganj, Mahua, Paru, Muzaffarpur, and Katra (excepting tappa Bhatsalah and chakla Nai, within the Bisara pargana), and part of thana Belsand.	1,600	2,800	600,000	536 square miles.	1,014·22	1,550·22	1,052	1,365	643	764*	Rs. 1,20,011	Rs. A. P. 58,078 11 10	Rs. A. P. 1,78,089 11 10	* Most of the remaining records due have been received since the close of the year.

I.—Return of Khanapuri Work.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which khanapuri work was completed.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	Remarks
				Up to end of the previous year.	During the year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
P. C. Lyon, Esq.	...	1,596	1,014·22	...	1,365	787·97	112	112	...	
Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta ...							293	293	...	
,, Rai Krishna Bahadur							241	241	...	
Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra.							1	1	...	
Total ...	...	1,596	1,014·22	...	1,365	787·97	647	647	...	

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Settlement Officer	298	593	891	280	557	837	54	53	51	47	3 (1 by compromise).	1	

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year under report.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Babu Annada Charan Gupta	No. I ...	125	93·99	320	66·17	35,799	119,821	118	70·05	41,084	124,015	311	115	...	...	A large tract of diara land was included in this circle.
,, Siva Sankar Singh ...	,, II ...	250	169·75					249	169·31	40,962	126,943		239	...	...	
Maulvi Shah Mahamad Azam.	,, III ...	168	66·73					168	66·73	37,477	177,766		168	...	...	
Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra.	,, IV ...	179	71·91					177	70·21	30,546	118,375		174	...	...	
Total ...	...	722	401·48	320	66·17	35,799	119,821	712	376·30	1,50,069	487,099	311	696	...	...	

IV.—Return of cases under Section 104 of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of cases instituted.			Number of cases disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Settlement Officer and Babu Annada Charan Gupta.	Muzaffarpur	...	85	122	207	66	117	183	713	2,273	2,986	Rs. A. P. 23,605 5 1	Rs. A. P. 24,238 14 0	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	

V.—Return of objections under section 105 and disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All officers ...	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	926	3,235	4,161	868	3,209	4,077	84	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	I understand that there is no appeal in such cases.
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	363	952	1,315	187	840	1,027	288	34	26	17	1	8	

VI.—Financial Statement.

Main sub-heads of budget.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head).	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head).	Expenditure during the year (against each sub-head).	Balance remaining (against each sub-head).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Settlement Officer—					
a. Salary and allowances	...	...	17,901 8 11	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	4,447 3 7	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	5,709 1 10	...	Includes purchase of tents and furniture, rent, petty repairs, &c.
Employed on Khanapuri.					
(2) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	2,932 0 2	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	396 2 11	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	95 15 2	...	
Employed on Attestation.					
(3) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	10,276 7 3	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	6,144 4 2	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	521 4 3	...	
Employed on Assessment.					
(4) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	4,809 5 2	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	781 5 3	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	121 14 9	...	
Employed on other stages of work (to be detailed in the statement).					
(5) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	
b. Establishment	...	...	3,942 2 5	...	
c. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	
	81,250	34,301 0 1	58,078 11 10	...	

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.			Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Percentage of Grand Total.	Percentage on total excluding under raiyats.	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	9,318	5·39	5·87	This statement gives figures for 1052 villages attested up to date. Further details for 290 villages of which final terijis have been prepared are given in a separate statement below.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.				
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	1,224	·71	·77	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	10,056	5·82	6·34	
5. Settled raiyats ...	121,165	70·17	76·38	
6. Occupancy raiyats ...	2,863	1·66	1·80	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	7,233	4·19	4·56	
8. Rent-free holders ...	6,791	3·93	4·28	
Total ...	158,650	.....	.....	
Under-raiyats ...	14,044	8·13	.....	
Grand Total ...	172,694	.....	.....	

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		B. K. D.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*) ...	581	1,321 0 17	2 5 9	.....	...	This statement is for 290 villages of which the final tenjes have been prepared.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.	587	2,833 18 6	4 16 11	.....	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	96	899 9 15	9 7 7	.....	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	2,903	4,862 10 5	1 13 9	12,988 1 11	3 0 11	
5. Settled raiyats	12,989	24,674 4 5	1 17 19	70,206 10 7	3 4 8	
6. Occupancy raiyats	568	674 10 8	1 3 15	2,501 13 5	4 3 11	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	1,337	1,448 18 6	1 1 13	4,245 2 6	3 5 8	
8. Rent-free holders	507	482 9 4	0 19 0	.....	...	
Total ...	19,568	37,197 1 6	...	89,953 12 5	...	

APPENDIX VIII.

No. 651C., dated Motihari, the 30th October 1894.

From—E. G. COLVIN, ESQ., C.S., Settlement Officer, Champaran,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of progress of the settlement operations in the Champaran district during the year ending 30th September 1894.

2. I remained in charge of the settlement operations throughout the year, except from 3rd May to 27th June when I went to officiate as Director of Land Records and Agriculture. During my absence, the duties of the Settlement Officer were conducted by Munshi Nundji.

3. The areas dealt with under each different stage of work were as follows:—

Traverse survey	1,320	square miles.	
Cadastral „	517	„	
Record-writing	596	„	(approximately).
Attestation	379·99	„	
Draft publication	379·99	„	

The traverse survey which was under the immediate charge of Lieutenant W. H. Symonds was extended to areas both in the south and in the north of the district. At the close of the season there remained only some 500 square miles of the whole district to be traversed of which a great part is jungle and a great part deara or river side lands.

The area brought under cadastral survey comprised Tappas Madhwal, Mando, Harnatand, Aulaha, Sakhwa, Sonwal, Jafrabad, the portion of Tappa Sugaon not completed in the previous season, and a portion of Tappa Belwa. The record-writing completed during the season covered the same area, except some villages in Tappa Belwa, and includ also certain areas, amounting to nearly 100 miles which were surveyed, but of which the records were not written during the season of 1892-93, in Tappas Kadda, Patjirwa and Sugaon.

Attestation of the record was carried out in 1892-93 over 40·9 square miles, situated partly in Tappa Kadda and partly in Tappa Patjirwa. During the year under report the whole of the record of Tappa Kadda, amounting to 294 square miles, and the whole of Tappa Patjirwa, so far as at present surveyed, and of 34 villages of Tappa Sugaon came under attestation. The record was also published in draft for the same area.

4. The settlement staff and their distribution is shown below:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Employment during field season.	Employment during recess.	Days on tour during field season.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Makhan Lall Chatterjee.	Attestation. In charge, Camp A.	Reverted to general duty on 9th May 1894.	193	
„ Nalin Chandra Rai	Ditto, Camp B	Reverted to general duty on 24th May 1894.	197	
Maulvi Gholam Ghous ...	Ditto, Camp C	Case work at Motihari and Bettiah.	190	
Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta.	Ditto, Camp D	Went as Settlement Officer to Midnapore on 15th May 1894.	188	For a short time before camp D was opened Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta was employed in supervision of khanapuri in tappa Kadda in learning his new duties.
„ Promotho Nath Dutt	Supervision of khanapuri in tappa Patjirwa and tappa Kadda and case work. From April 1st to end of May, supervision of khanapuri in Segowli Circle.	Case work at Motiheri and Bettiah.	197	.....
C. C. Warburton, Esq. ...	Supervision of khanapuri in Segowli Circle.	.....	83	Mr. Warburton was transferred to Saran early in January and to Gaya early in April.
Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	.....	.....	133	On Mr. Warburton's transfer to Saran, Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee took charge of the whole Segowli Circle till April when he was sent to take charge of Mr. Warburton's Circle in Saran being himself relieved by Babu Promotho Nath Dutt.
Syed Ahmed Ali Khan ...	Supervision of khanapuri in Motihariircle.	Transferred to Purnea ...	165	

5. It will be seen from this statement that the new area brought under cadastral survey during the year was divided into two main circles. The Motihari Circle remained continuously throughout the season under the supervision of Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, but the Segowli Circle suffered from more than one change in its supervising officer, owing to Mr. Warburton's transfer first to Saran and then to Gaya.

A statement is attached showing the number of villages inspected and days spent in khanapuri inspection by each officer engaged in this work, together with the area and number of villages for which the record-writing was completed in 1892-93 and in the year ending under report:—

Record-writing.

Year.	Circle.	Number of villages completed.	Area in square miles.*	Number of inspections by Assistant Settlement Officer.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93	Tappas Kadda, Patjirwa and Sugaon.	206	320	...	
1893-94	Tappas Kadda and Patjirwa	5	56	90	
	Segowli Circle	164	278	189	Total of Segowli and Motihari Circles shows 540 square miles, whereas the survey returns show 517 square miles surveyed.
	Motihari Circle	169	262	193	The difference is due to part of Sugaon Tappa having been surveyed last year.
Total ...	Total 1893-94 ...	338	596	472	
	Total for two years ...	544	916	...	

* Figures in area column approximate figures only.

For the first six weeks of the season there was very little record-writing going on except in the arrears villages, and Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in learning their new duties in, becoming acquainted with the features of their circles and of the custom of the people and in making enquiries on behalf of the "Opium Commission."

Only 60 boundary disputes were instituted during the year and they were all disposed of. In no case was any appeal preferred. Some of the cases affecting the deara lands of the Gandak were of an important nature, and affected large areas. These were disposed of by Maulvi Gholam Ghous, after completion of his attestation programme. It is probable that although no appeals were preferred, some of these cases will appear again as disputes under section 106.

Towards the close of the season when attestation camp C was closed, Maulvi Gholam Ghous was placed in special charge of the khanapuri, and the boundary disputes in the deara villages of Tappas Sukhwa, Sonwal and Mando.

5. *Attestation.*—Statement III attached to this report shows the number of villages, tenancies and plots attested by each attestation officer during the year.

The camps were formed as follows:—

Camp A.—A block of 105 square miles to the north and east of tappa Kadda.

Camp B.—A similar block to the south, the centre and the west of tappa Kadda, 109 square miles.

Camp C.—Tappa Patjirwa and a few villages to the south of tappa Kadda, 93 miles.

Camp D.—Tappa Sugaon, so far as surveyed in season 1892-93, and a few villages to the south-east of tappa Kadda, 70 square miles.

Owing to the record-writing having been so far in arrears in the season of 1892-93 camp D was not opened till the middle of December, Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, the officer selected to be in charge of that camp, being appointed at the beginning of the season to supervise the record-writing of arrears.

It was my aim throughout the season to maintain, simultaneously with the actual attestation, a system of correction of the record in accordance with Assistant Settlement Officer's orders at attestation. I directed Assistant Settlement Officers to pay particular attention to this branch of the work, and was content, if the work were well done, that progress should not exceed 800 khasra numbers a day in each camp, since I calculated that at that rate of progress the programme could still be finished by the end of April. The results were on the whole very satisfactory, the work of checking the records in office during the recess having been greatly lightened in consequence. But I found that the quality of the correction work varied very much in different camps. And it is of course a matter which must depend greatly on the amount of work to be done and the strength of the staff to be employed,

since the first consideration must always be the completion of the programme before the close of the season.

The statement showing rent and status of tenants in the form prescribed in the Government of Bengal letter No. 147T R., dated 7th June 1894, is attached to this report.

7. Progress made in settlement of fair rents.

This is shown in the annual return No. IV attached to this report. It will be seen that no less than 182 applications for settlement of rents were presented during the year, which, with 28 remaining at the end of 1892-93, made a total of 210 to be dealt with. Of this number 184 were disposed of during the year; of the applications presented during the year only nine were brought by tenants. It will be seen from the statement attached that rents were settled during the year for 15,720 tenants, which, with 1,385 for whom rents were settled in 1892-93, makes the total 17,105. The rents of these tenants were raised from Rs. 1,07,438-15-3 to Rs. 1,20,833-1-9, the percentage of increase being 12·4.

The increase in the percentage since last year is due to the fact that the tenants in a large number of cases admitted having encroached on lands for which they did not pay rent, and adjusted the suits by compromise. Petitions of compromise were not, however, accepted by the settlement courts without strict scrutiny of their terms, nor unless the Revenue Officer was able to satisfy himself that the rents proposed were in themselves fair and equitable. In this manner my Assistant Settlement Officers and myself modified the rents proposed in a very large number of cases, and the modifications were in almost all cases accepted by the parties. It will be seen that the number of appeals presented is comparatively small. The principles followed in order to determine whether the rents proposed were in themselves fair and equitable have been explained at length in my decision in the case of Mauza Laukaria Sani, copy of which was forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, with my letter No. 598C., dated 25th September 1894. Briefly they were based, firstly on the comparison between the standards of measurement employed, so far as they could be ascertained by a consideration of the standards actually found (by investigation in each village by a Revenue Officer) to have been previously in use in the Tappa, secondly on considerations arising out of the different and more exact system of measurement of the cadastral survey as compared with earlier measurements. The great majority of cases were brought on the ground mentioned in section 52 of the Tenancy Act. The cases falling under section 30 were comparatively very few.

A question which rose into some importance during the year was as to the period within which applications under section 104 should be presented. The rules under the Tenancy Act require these applications to be filed at the time of attestation, though by another rule the Revenue Officer is given discretion to admit them later, if it be shown that the delay was not due to negligence or carelessness and that, if not admitted, serious hardship would accrue. It is, however, impossible for landlords to have their applications correctly prepared before attestation, and it is obvious that applications based on the unattested papers may be full of errors, and in no case are likely to be wholly correct. The landlords are, however, supplied before attestation with the counterfoil parchas, showing the area of each tenant's holding as found by the Survey Department. They can take notes of all alterations made at attestation, and arrangements were also made by which, should they desire to do so, they could take complete copies of the attested khatians. My own view was that, with these concessions in their favour, landlords should be able ordinarily to prepare their petitions under section 104 within one month of attestation, the cases of very large villages being, however, specially treated under the clause giving discretionary power to the Revenue Officer. On this point, *i.e.*, on the one month limit, I was, however, subsequently overruled, and the period within which applications might be presented was fixed, as in the new draft rules under chapter VI of the rules under the Tenancy Act at two months from the date of completion of attestation, permission being at the same time given to file within one month any applications which had been previously withheld under a misunderstanding. Even with this permission and with the extended period, it became necessary to hold as barred by limitation a considerable number of applications. In some cases the applications were not presented until the lapse of 7 or 8 months from attestation. Landlords who do not watch their own interests more closely or who do not entertain establishments strong enough to keep pace more nearly with the settlement operations, cannot expect that their applications will be accepted after due time. If this were done, the settlement operations might drag on indefinitely, and it would be far preferable that Settlement Officers should take up all cases themselves, without waiting for applications to be presented. A period within which petitions under section 104 should ordinarily and in the absence of any special circumstances requiring the exercise of the discretionary power be presented, has now been definitely laid down in the revised draft rules under the Tenancy Act, and I trust that this fact will have the effect of ensuring greater punctuality in future.

As has been already stated, the increase in rents has been given principally on the grounds of excess area in the holdings of tenants. That encroachment upon waste lands, and suppression of true areas held have both been very commonly practised by tenants, there can be but little doubt. The large tracts of waste land lying ready for any enterprising cultivator in the Bettiah subdivision, where the settlement work was principally confined during the past season, offer irresistible inducements to encroachment, and the great discrepancy between the actual areas of holdings as found by the survey and the areas as found by previous measurements, was, as a general rule, more than could be accounted for by any difference either in the standard or in the system of measurement. I anticipate that

when the survey and settlement operations are extended to the south of the district, where there is less uncultivated land, where the laggi is a less variable measure, and where the conditions approach more nearly to those of the Muzaffarpur district, it will be found that the discrepancy between present and previous measurements will be much less, and that consequently the increase in rents will diminish. On the other hand, to the north of the district, where the opposite conditions obtain, the increase may be somewhat higher.

The 26 cases under section 104 which were undisposed of at the end of the year, all, with one or two exceptions, relate to Tappa Sugaon. The majority of the cases under section 104 were filed in May and June, after the strength of the staff to be retained during the recess had been determined and the officers selected. When I returned from my officiating appointment as Director of Land Records at the end of June, I found that the number of applications admitted under section 104 had been so unexpectedly increased, that it would scarcely be possible to get through the case-work during the remaining months of the recess, especially as the number of objections under section 105 was also rapidly growing, and as I was anxious not to entrust the trial of the cases for settlement of rents to the Assistant Settlement officers until I had been able to dispose of a few typical cases myself. Accordingly, I arranged that all the cases relating to the Tappas of Kadda and Patjirwa should be first disposed of, as the attestation proceedings had covered the entire surveyed area of these two Tappas, and if the case-work affecting these Tappas could be completed during the recess, there would be nothing to prevent our proceeding without delay to the stage of final publication in regard to the records of this area. There was not the same urgency regarding the Sugaon Tappa, since only a portion of that Tappa had as yet come under attestation, and there was therefore no prospect of final publication of the records of that area until next year. Accordingly, the case-work affecting Tappas Kadda and Patjirwa was energetically pushed forward, and by the end of September all but two or three of the cases for settlement of rent affecting those Tappas had been disposed of. There remained 110 cases under section 105 and 16 cases under section 106 at the close of September, all of which should be disposed of during the current month; but there appears to be nothing to prevent indefinite increase in the number of cases which may still be filed under section 106. These continue to be filed almost daily, many of them being merely repetitions of objections under section 105, which have been disposed of; and even if they do not delay final publication, they must have the effect of occupying ease officers unduly and adding to the cost of the whole work. The new draft rules provide that a record may be finally published, even though all cases under section 106 have not been disposed of; but I still think that, as in respect of settlement of rent cases, so in regard to cases under section 106, a period of limitation for their presentation should be, if possible, established.

8. The most important decision affecting settlement case-work given during the year was that of the High Court in the case of Pundit Sardar (I. L. R., XXI. Cal., p. 378), by which it was laid down that the decision of Revenue officers in cases under section 106, when the disputants did not stand in the relationship of landlord and tenant, could not have the effect of *res judicata*, in other words that the parties, if they were two landlords or two tenants, might go and fight the matter out again in the Civil Courts. As it seemed undesirable that Revenue officers should waste their time in trying cases which would always be open to re-trial by a munsif, and as it seemed likely that the probability of difference in the decisions of the Revenue and the Civil Courts might lead to confusion in the published record, I refused to entertain some cases of this nature. Orders have, however, been recently received to restore them to the file. I would point out that under the present system a Special Judge may find himself obliged to hear two appeals on the same subject. Moreover, it is desirable that the record of rights should be in accordance with the decisions of Civil Courts, but the law requires a Revenue officer to prepare the record in accordance with his own finding in cases under section 106.

9. *Appeals.*—During the year 19 appeals were lodged against the decisions of Revenue officers in cases under section 104, and three appeals in cases under section 106. The three appeals under section 106 were all from the decisions of Babu Promotho Nath Dutt and were still pending at the close of the year.

Of the 19 appeals under section 104, ten were disposed of during the year. In these cases the grounds of appeal were very far-reaching; one, for instance, being that the survey procedure on which the cases were based had been illegal. The Special Judge's decisions in these cases have not yet reached me, but I have been informed that my decisions have been upheld in all ten cases. There was no appeal during the year against any decision of a Revenue officer in a boundary dispute case in this district.

10. No records were finally published during the year (except those relating to the Hardia settlement, separately reported). Many records are now ready for final publication; but the copies for landlord and tenants and for the Collector have not yet been finished, and orders regarding the system of apportionment of costs and the method of recovery of costs have not yet been communicated. The making of three copies of the record is a very large undertaking in itself, impossible of completion in less than four or five months, and it is desirable that the final publication and distribution of copies should be done at the same time, and that these stages of the operations should be carried through continuously over a large area rather than that they should be done piecemeal, in a village here and a village there, as the record and copies may happen to be ready.

The expenditure on settlement operations during the year in both the Champaran and Saran districts amounted to Rs. 65,702-9-10. The following statement shows the estimates

for the financial years ending March 31st 1894, and March 31st 1895, and the actual expenditure for every period of six months from the beginning of the operations.

	Actual.		Estimates.
1	2		3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Six months, ending 31st March 1893 ...	5,644 3 7	...	
Ditto, ending 30th September 1893 ...	16,155 11 11	54,267 7 4	65,000
Ditto, ending 31st March 1894 ...	38,111 11 5		
Ditto, ending 30th September 1894 ...	32,032 10 5	...	1,20,000
Ditto, ending 31st March 1895 ...	...		
Total ...	91,944 5 4		1,85,000

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure up to date on settlement only has been Rs. 91,944-5-4. The records of some 440 square miles are approaching completion, and besides this, the preliminary record of over 1,000 square miles has been written. It may, therefore, be safely estimated, I think, that the cost of the settlement will not much exceed five annas per acre, and I am hopeful that as the officers employed gain experience and a greater facility in the rapid disposal of work, the cost may be considerably lowered.

13. I may notice here some points in the khanapuri procedure which assumed importance during the year.

The season began with a rule in force that no rents should be entered at the khanapuri stage. In February, after the meeting of the conference on the subject of maintenance of Land Records in Calcutta, orders were received that rents should be recorded by Inspectors and entered, subject to certain detailed checks, by amins. This procedure it was found very difficult to follow with the existing staff of Inspectors, and though the experiment was continued until the end of the season, it was found impossible to carry it out, until the Inspectors were relieved of all survey work. The matter has been fully reported on by me in my letter No. 439C., dated 15th August 1894, and requires no further notice here.

A reform of which the credit belongs to Lieutenant Crichton was the abolition of all khatian-writing in the field. The system of employing special muharrirs to write khatians simultaneously with the khasra is certainly expensive. It must at the same time tend to keep the khasra-writing back, and since all the information required for writing the khatian is to be had from the counterfoil of the parchas, which are kept with the record, it is clear that this expense and delay are avoidable. The khatians can be written with less expense and with equal accuracy from the counterfoil parchas during the recess.

By this innovation the khatian muharrirs were dispensed with, and a considerable saving affected, and I have no doubt that the khatians will come into the hands of the Settlement Department much better written and in much better condition than if they had been written by the khatian muharrirs, nominally in the field, but really from just the same source, (*i.e.*, the counterfoil parchas) as that from which they have been prepared in the recess.

An attempt was also made to get a greater number of disputes settled by Assistant Settlement Officers, by sending copies of entries relating to all undecided disputes to them, when the records were returned after khanapuri to the Survey Office. It was found, however, that these copies of dispute lists came in greatest numbers just when the inspection work of Assistant Settlement Officers was heaviest, and the number of disputes that they were able to decide in this manner was not large enough to warrant the extra copying and carriage of papers involved. And it has been decided that the experiment shall not be repeated during this season.

My acknowledgments are due to Lieutenant Crichton, Superintendent of Survey in charge of the Champaran and Saran Cadastral parties, both for the ready assistance he gave me in this experiment and in all other matters in which our respective spheres of work united. His unceasing efforts for the improvement and economizing of the work were invaluable.

14. During the year a new Settlement Office was built at Motihari. Sanction to a pucka building having been declined, a plan was submitted for an office to be made with pucka bricks up to plinth level, and mud-walls above, with a thatch and tile roofing and mud floors. This plan was approved and an office has been built at a cost of Rs. 6,500, on a site granted by the Collector near the district offices.

I anticipate that when the records of 1,200 square miles come in in 1895-96, a further extension of the building will be necessary, as it even now only just suffices for the accommodation of the settlement establishments employed.

15. There was no change in the attitude of the people during the year, and the settlement operations continued without any obstruction or disturbance throughout the twelve months. The increase of rents has led to no trouble with the raiyats, who, it would seem, foresaw that the general encroachment on waste lands would inevitably be brought to light by the survey, and accepted this result as a just and foregone conclusion. The larger landlords have invariably given all the assistance that has been required of them.

16. As a whole, my staff of Assistants with one or two exceptions worked assiduously and intelligently. I would mention the name of Maulvi Gholam Ghous as having particularly distinguished himself by his zeal and devotion to duty. Babu Promotho Nath Dutt has also been of use in disposing of a large quantity of case-work.

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writting (khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		16	17
Patna ...	Champaran	Champaran district, excluding Hardia.	3,531	5,117	653,644	416 sq. miles.	517	933	234	304	169	172	...	Rs. A. P. 70,144 5 10	...	The survey expenditure for the year ending 30th September has not been reported, only that for the financial year ending 31st March 1894, viz., Rs. 1,36,949-12-7.
		Hardia ...	...	...	...	6·7	Nil	6·7	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3,531	5,117	653,644	422·7	517	939·7	238	305	113	173	...	70,144 5 10	...	

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

Name of Revenue.	Number instituted up the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
E. G. Colvin, Esq.	38	...	38	38	...	38	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Raj Kishore Narayan Singh.	15	...	15	15	...	15	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
Maulvi Gholam Ghous	...	11	11	...	11	11	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta	...	2	2	...	2	2	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
Syed Ahmed Ali Khan	...	22	22	...	22	22	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Promotho Nath Dutt ...	...	14	14	...	14	14	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Hem Chandra Chatterjee	...	11	11	...	11	11	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	53	60	113	53	60	113	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
E. G. Colvin, Esq. ... ... Babu Rajkishore Narayan Singh.	Tappas Kadda and Patjirwa.	...	...	72	40·93	7,774	34,340	...	...	...	...	71	...	Nil.	Nil.	
,, Makhan Lall Chatterjee...	A. ..	...	...	...	...	....	...	54	105·04	16,443	87,031	...	54	Nil.	Nil.	
,, Nalin Chundra Rai ,,	B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	109·2	19,047	99,470	...	46			
Maulvi Gholam Ghous	C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	93·3	14,518	71,835	...	39			
Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta	D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	71·2	10,773	65,175	...	45			
Total ...	...	...	...	72	40·93	7,774	34,340	184	378·74	60,781	323,511	71	184	Nil.	Nil.	
Babu P. N. Dutt	...	...	...	4	5·5	...	...	1	1·25	241	...	4	1	Nil.	5	
Hardia Settlement ...	...	...	...	76	46·43	7,774	34,340	185	379·99	61,022	323,511	75	185	...	5	

IV.—Return of cases under section 104 of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers, as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
E. G. Colvin	...	...	66	45	111	38	52	90	1,885	4,454	5,839	Rs. A. P. 33,701 10 5	Rs. A. P. 36,562 15 9	Nil.	11	11	Nil.	10	10	10	Nil.	Nil.	
Babu Promotho Nath Dutt ...	...	...	Nil.	83	83	Nil.	83	83	Nil.	7,788	7,788	48,896 14 9	55,990 9 5	...	8	8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	
Maulvi Gholam Ghous... ...	...	...	Nil.	54	54	Nil.	49	49	Nil.	3,478	3,478	24,840 6 1	28,279 8 7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	
Total ...	...	...	66	182	248	38	184	222	1,385	15,720	17,105	1,07,438 15 3	1,20,833 1 9	...	19	19	Nil.	10	10	10	Nil.	...	

V.—Return of objections under section 105 *and disputes under section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of Case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF APPEALS UP TO END OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.					REMARKS.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
E. G. Colvin, Esq. ... Babu Raj Kishore Narain Singh.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	48	1,016	1,064	48	952	1,000	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	27	67	94	27	52	79	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Babu Promotho Nath Dutt,	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	417	417	Nil	407	407	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	13*	116	129	Nil	128	128	1	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	* Transferred from Settlement Officer's file.
Maulvi Gholam Ghous	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	Nil	903	903	Nil	867	867	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	...	23	23	Nil	23	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total ...	Under section 105	48	2,336	2,384	48	2,226	2,274	110	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Ditto 106	40	206	246	27	203	230	16	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

CLASS OF CULIVATOR.	PARTICULARS OF CULTIVATED LANDS.					REMARKS.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		AC. DEC.	AC. DEC.			
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	10	235·24	23·52	...	...	
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir* ...	72	914·21	12 7	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	1,204	14,700·13	12·20	...	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents ...	561	5,338·51	9·52	3,803 6 5	0 11 5	
5. Settled raiyats	35,893	150,640·47	4·20	2,98,913 6 6	1 15 9	
6. Occupancy raiyats	894	2,563·39	2·87	3,600 3 0	1 7 0	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	7,868	14,735·71	1·87	23,212 2 10	1 9 3	
8. Rent-free holders	1,435	5,394·37	3·75	...	...	
Total ...	47,937*	194,522·03*	...	*3,29,619 2 9	...	

* These figures are for the area attested in 1893-94.

Statement of Expenditure for the Survey year ending 30*th September* 1894. (*Champaran and Saran*), *October* 1893—*September* 1894.

Year.	Months.	Salaries.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Purchase of tents.	Purchse of stationery.	Printing at private presses.	Job work.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Six months ending 31st March 1894.	October 1893	1,757 13 5	118 0 0	112 11 0	124 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	2,113 0 8	
	November 1893	2,023 15 3	234 0 4	197 12 0	180 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	2,635 15 3	
	December 1893	3,619 7 7	821 6 11	1,027 9 0	110 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,578 12 6	33,669 15 5 + 4,441 12 0(*a*)
	January 1894	3,773 3 1	751 10 4	511 0 0	127 9 3	...	...	46 0 0	...	...	5,209 6 8	
	February 1894	3,034 12 9	1,236 15 2	1,138 8 0	159 7 3	1,246 10 0	483 1 6	...	...	...	7,299 6 8	
	March 1894	4,207 1 4	1,075 15 3	2,523 11 0	567 12 5	1,271 10 0	...	...	118 7 7	1,068 12 1	10,833 5 8	38,111 11 5
Six months ending 30th September 1894.	April 1894	4,587 0 3	805 0 5	809 8 0	84 0 6	...	...	...	572 2 10	...	6,857 12 0	
	May 1894	4,513 1 3	1,920 9 7	2,365 3 0	113 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	8,912 0 1	
	June 1894	1,032 4 0	1,098 11 8	548 14 0	346 4 0	...	...	...	595 13 3	...	3,621 14 11	32,032 10 5
	July 1894	3,017 12 7	432 12 8	34 8 0	54 0 9	...	...	...	222 11 0	...	3,761 13 0	
	August 1894	3,111 1 9	575 6 0	207 5 0	183 1 5	...	...	...	269 5 2	...	4,346 3 4	
	September 1894...	3,116 9 2	334 0 6	333 13 0	293 13 6	...	...	...	454 10 11	...	4,532 15 1	
	Total ...	37,794 2 5	9,404 8 10	9,810 6 0	2,344 4 3	2,518 4 0	483 1 6	46 0 0	2,233 2 9	1,068 12 1	65,702 9 10	70,144 5 10

(*a*) To the sum of ... Rs. A. P. 33,669 15 5, actual expenditure from October 1893 to May 1894.
add ,, ,, 4,441 12 0, paid by book transfer on account of tents and buildings in March 1894.

Therefore the total for the six months from October 1893 to March 1894 becomes ... 38,111 11 5, which, when added to Rs. 32,032-10-5, the expenditure for the six months from April 1894 to September 1894, the total cost for the survey year 1893-94, becomes Rs. 70,144-5-10.

APPENDIX IX.

No. 107S., dated Motihari, the 30th October 1894.

From—E. G. COLVIN, ESQ., C.S., Settlement Officer, Saran and Champaran,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the settlement operations in the Saran district during the year ending 30th September 1894.

2. Before October 1893, 894 square miles of the district had been brought under traverse survey, but no cadastral work had been begun. The area selected for the commencement of work comprised the parganas of Kalianpur Kuari and Sipah lying to the extreme north of the district, and a portion of pargana Pachlak, making a total of 500 square miles, exclusive of the diara villages of the two first named parganas. This area consists to a great extent of the estates of the Maharaja of Hatwa, and it was, I believe, originally selected when the scheme of utilising patwaris for the cadastral survey and record-writing was still entertained, as it was believed that, with the assistance of a powerful Raj, the village patwaris could be secured, trained and made to work. It will be remembered, however, that the plan of employing patwaris on the cadastral survey was after much discussion finally abandoned after the conference held at Muzaffarpur in August 1893, but the intention of commencing the cadastral survey in the Saran district during the cold weather of 1893-94 was not at the same time modified, and of course the area selected for cadastral survey was that which in view of a patwari establishment had been first taken up by the traverse survey.

3. Accordingly early in November a complete cadastral camp with a staff of 200 amins was established at Baragaon, a central place in the area above described in charge of Mr. A. W. Smart, who had had long experience in the department. Although the scheme of working with patwaris had been abandoned, it was still proposed to make use of any available local talent as far as possible, and with this object it was arranged that a considerable proportion of the 200 amins should be local candidates for employment, specially trained as amins. For the exact number of "local" men, I would refer to the report submitted by Lieutenant Crichton, Superintendent of Survey (in whose charge were placed the cadastral camps both in Saran and Champaran), to the Director of Surveys. The remainder of the cadastral camp came with Mr. Smart from Orissa, where it had been employed during the preceding season. Although it had originally been proposed to omit from the season's cadastral survey the diara villages of parganas Sipah and Kalianpur kuari, it was determined in the course of the cold weather to include this area in the season's operations, and the total area to be dealt with then amounted to about 550 square miles.

Although a little delay was inevitable in collecting the camp at the beginning and in starting the work, Mr. A. W. Smart quickly organised the establishment, and as will be seen from the return below he was able at the end of the season to show an outturn of 549 square miles cadastrally surveyed, and 1,229* out of 1,259 villages khanapuried. For these good results we have also to thank Lieutenant Crichton, to whose administrative plans for accelerating the survey and record-writing I have alluded in my report on the settlement operations of the Champaran district.

4. *Khanapuri.*—The first Assistant Settlement Officer to arrive in Saran was Babu Brij Bansi Sahai, who came on 27th November. He remained at first at the head-quarter camp at Baragaon learning something of survey and settlement procedure, and he was directed to supervise the record-writing as soon as it began. As only seven villages came under khanapuri up to the end of December, there was no necessity before that date to appoint any other officers to this work. Early in January, however, Munshi Nundjee came, having finished his settlement work in Mollarpur, and Mr. C. C. Warburton was at the same time tranferred from Champaran. The whole area was divided into three circles—Circle A comprising the diara lands and the eastern part of the area under survey, being placed in charge of Munshi Nundjee, Circle B comprising the central portion, being placed under Mr. C. C. Warburton, and Circle C, covering the western portion, being entrusted to the supervision of Babu Brij Bansi Sahai.

In March a change had to be made in the distribution of the area. Mr. C. C. Warburton was transferred to Gaya, and Munshi Nundjee was about to be employed solely on attestation work. The heaviest season for record-writing was at hand, and the third officer, Babu Brij Bansi Sahai, was quite unfit to cope with it single-handed. I accordingly arranged for a redistribution of the whole area into two circles, giving one to Babu Brij Bansi Sahai, and the other to Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, who was transferred from Champaran for the purpose. This arrangement continued until the end of the field season. A statement is attached

* Includes totals of Revenue Survey villages.

showing the number of inspections and days spent on tour by each Assistant Settlement Officer.

Saran.

	Number of inspection.	Number of days spent in tour.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Munshi Nundjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.	21	41	From 24th February attestation work.
C. C. Warburton, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer.	99	80	Made over charge on the 21st March starting for Gaya.
Babu Brij Bansi Sahai, Assistant Settlement officer.	200	185	Made over charge on the 7th May 1894.
Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, Assistant Settlement Officer.	68	34	Ditto ditto.

5. *Attestation.*—It was arranged in the early part of the season that a compact block of villages covering about 55 square miles should be selected and specially treated in order that attestation might be done in them before the recess, so as to enable the later stages of settlement work to proceed, at any rate, in a small area. Four Inspectors' circles were selected for this purpose, and Mr. A. W. Smart made special arrangements for pushing the work on in the area. He was able to supply the first records before the end of February, and Munshi Nundjee began attestation work on 26th February. During March attestation continued at intervals as records were supplied, and during April it was continuous.

When it was decided to take up the diara villages, I had intended to remove the attestation camp there in May, in view of the desirability of getting the attestation of diara lands completed in the same season as the cadastral survey. Mr. Smart again made special efforts to supply the records, but I regret that the plan failed of execution except in respect of a few villages owing to Munshi Nundjee being called away to carry on my duties, while I went during May and part of June to officiate for the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The attestation camp was closed at the end of April, the records of 68 villages, covering an area of 19·01 square miles, having been attested at that time.

The attested records were published in draft by the peshkar of Munshi Nundjee's camp, and were then brought into head-quarters at Sawan, when arrangements had been made, with the help of the Subdivisional Officer, for making use of a small District Board bungalow as a settlement office.

6. *Case-work.*—Case-work began in Saran in the beginning of July, after Munshi Nundjee's return from Motihari.

Considering that the area covered by the attested records was 19 square miles only, the amount of cases instituted was certainly very heavy, there being no less than 78 cases under section 104, 1,034 objections under section 105, and 41 disputes under section 106. Some of the 1,034 objections were renewals of petitions which Munshi Nundjee was unable to dispose of at attestation time.

Applications for settlement of rents under section 104 were filed in every village, the landlords accounting for 75 and tenants for the remaining three.

The rents of 426 tenants were raised from Rs. 2,779 to Rs. 2,992, or rather more than 7½ per cent. It will be seen that the total number of raiyats whose rents were recorded was 4,525, so that the proceedings affected only one in every 10 or 11 tenants. The increase was in the great majority of cases given on grounds of an increase of area in the holdings of the tenants.

The Maharaja of Hatwa is in a strong position as regards proving that tenants hold lands in excess of those for which they pay rent. A survey and record of holdings in his estates or greater part thereof was made about the year 1875, when Mr. Hodgkinson, C.S., was Manager of the estate under the Court of Wards. The figures for area given by that survey have been adopted in all the rent-rolls of the estate, so that the present Manager had seldom any difficulty in proving that the holdings of the tenants had been duly measured.

It will be seen that at the end of September there were 45 cases under section 104, 87 objections under section 105, and 10 cases under section 106 pending. It is hoped that these will all be disposed of before the field season of 1894-95 opens.

7. *Appeals.*—So far as is known, no appeals were presented in any of the decided cases during the year under the Tenancy Act. There were nine appeals to the Collector against the decision of Assistant Settlement Officers in boundary dispute cases, of which two were upheld, three modified, and two reversed on appeal, the other two being still pending.

8. *Costs.*—The costs incurred in the Saran settlement operations have been included with those in Champaran in the report for that district.

9. *General remarks.*—The most remarkable point about the area at present surveyed in Saran is the small size of the fields due, no doubt, to the closeness of the cultivation and the density of the population in that district. It will be seen from the survey returns that, whereas in Champaran an area of 522 square miles represents 464,041 plots only, in Saran the number of plots in 549 square miles is as much as 806,848. This will mean very heavy work for the attestation officers. On the other hand, the villages are very much smaller than in Champaran, averaging less than half a square mile each. This, on the whole, and especially where the villages are owned by one proprietor, is distinctly an advantage, as the volumes of the khatian and the rent-rolls are so much more easy to deal with than in very large villages. Yet I fear that, even with five attestation camps in the 500 square miles, there may be great difficulty in getting through the work during the field season. Progress will, of course, be closely watched, and arrangements for opening another camp may possibly have to be proposed.

The same cause will, of course, add very greatly to the case-work and office work during recess. The mere copying of the record will cost nearly twice as much as it will cost in Champaran. I am not at all hopeful that the cost of the settlement operations in this thickly populated district can by any means be kept down to the original estimate of 4 annas per acre. Indeed, the incidence of cost should not be calculated by the acre, but rather by the number of plots in any area.

When record-writing first began in Saran some difficulties arose owing to the "girdawars" or supervisors, appointed by the Manager of the Hatwa Raj, to watch the Raj interests, acting on certain instructions issued by the Manager, which conflicted in certain respects with those issued under the authority of the Board of Revenue. The two sets of instructions formed the subject of correspondence and some interviews between the manager and myself. The principal difficulties arose owing to (1) the Raj declining to recognise or to allow to be entered in the papers any mortgages or transfers of holdings of any kind, even though the transfer carried possession with it: (2) the numerous claims made by the Raj to "proprietors' private land;" (3) the non-recognition by the Raj of any raiyat's right to hold at a fixed rent or rate of rent.

The Manager when he prepared his instructions had not seen those issued by the Board of Revenue, and he was at first apprehensive lest a strict adherence to the Board's instructions should prejudice the rights of the Raj. I was able, however, to convince him that there were many opportunities before final publication for getting any mistakes corrected, and that it was essential to the rapid despatch of the record-writing that the amins and girdawars should work in harmony as far as possible, and my acknowledgments are due to him for the very conciliatory manner in which he eventually agreed to modify the instructions which he had issued.

The only point on which the difficulty is, I think, likely to recur in case-work is that of "zerat" or proprietor's private land, but as this is a question which has at all times, at whatever stage it may arise, to be settled by a revenue officer, I trust that work will not thereby be in any way increased. The number of questions of "zerat" which will in any case have to be decided by the Settlement Department in the Hatwa estates is certain to be very large. I found it necessary owing to the large number of claims made to issue a special addition to the khanapuri instructions on the subject, in order to obviate the necessity of entering every such case in the "dispute list." The addition was duly reported, and was approved by yourself, and an addition of a similar character has been made to the khanapuri instructions to be used in season of 1894-95.

The Hatwa Raj have for many years adopted the custom of giving special receipts marked "zerat" for lands which they claim as "proprietors' private lands." This custom does not, however, go back quite so far as the period which the Tenancy Act requires for proof of land being "proprietor's private land," *i.e.*, 12 years before the passing of the Tenancy Act, and the question has to be tried in almost each case. Where the land is part of that held for many generations by a thikadar of the village, the presumption seems to arise that these thikadars having accepted the land as representatives of the landlord, hold them on behalf of the proprietors, but in many cases the claim of the Raj was found to be made in regard to lands of which raiyats had cultivating possession, and in some cases to be based merely on the fact that the lands had been abandoned by raiyats before being settled with others.

10. An important test case was instituted by the Hatwa Raj during the recess, in connection with the entry of homestead lands. The Raj claim that the raiyats on their estates do not hold their home stead lands as part of their holdings, and under section 106 of the Tenancy Act disputed the correctness of entering the homestead lands of certain raiyats in Mauza Kapurpura in the same khatian as their agricultural lands. I took up the case myself and eventually decided that the homestead lands did not form part of the holdings, but that the raiyats and their heirs had the right to hold the houses which they occupied rent-free so long as they continued in the village, the Maharaja having no power to eject them.

I accordingly directed that the various plots of homestead lands should all be collected in one khatian, to be called the "khatian of homestead lands," the name of the Maharaja being shown in the proprietor's column, the name of each occupant in the "raiyat's" column opposite the plot number of his homestead lands, and directed that the two conditions mentioned above (viz. that the lands were held rent-free, and that the occupants (or their heirs) could not be ejected so long as they continued in the village) should be entered in the last column of the khatian under "incidents of the tenures."

This conclusion leads, I think, to simpler results than the rule which obliges each raiyat's homestead lands to be included in the same khatian with his agricultural lands, while at the same time it safeguards the raiyat's rights absolutely. Considerable complications and superfluous calculations are caused by mixing up in one khatian rent-free and rent-paying lands, as the khatian does not show the true total area on which the tenant is liable to pay rent. I should add that my decision did 'not touch the question of a raiyat's power to transfer his homestead land, so that this question would remain *in statu quo ante*.

11. The survey and settlement operations proceeded throughout the year without any kind of hitch or obstruction. There was one case where an Inspector and amin came into slight collision with the people. This case of course has been taken in some quarters as a text to prove the rapacity and oppression exercised by survey officials, but it is remarkable that in a district like Saran, where the people are unusually independent, no friction whatever, except in this one case, should have arisen. The Magistrate of Gopalganj who tried the case found that both parties were to blame. The Collector of the district has informed me that he considers the case was a very exceptional one and that it carries no special significance.

The Manager of the Hatwa Raj has followed all the proceedings of the Survey and Settlement Departments in the villages of the Hatwa Raj with the closest and most practical interest. He has detailed numerous representatives to watch the work, and their presence when they have learned the settlement procedure and law, will no doubt be useful. The Manager himself has always shown himself most ready to give all the support and assistance in his power to the officers of the Settlement Department, and has invariably had his documents and petitions ready for the despatch of work with commendable punctuality.

12. My own head-quarters being at so great a distance from the scene of work in Saran, the presence at Sawan of an officer with the experience of Munshi Nundjee has been of great value to me.

SARAN DISTRICT.

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (Khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna ...	Saran ...	Saran district.	2,653 square miles. 1,697,920 acres.	4,296	2,00,000	Nil ...	549 square miles.	549	Nil ...	1,229*	...	90	...	...	...	The cost of settlement operations cannot at present be shown separately from Champaran.

NOTE.—Villages in this return include tolas separately traversed.
* Includes totals of revenue survey villages.

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act for the Survey year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Munshi Nundjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	...	31	31	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C. C. Warburton, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	...	42	42	...	42	42	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	...	16	16	...	21	21	...	5	4	1	2	1	Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji decided five cases instituted before. Munshi Nundjee besides his own.
Babu Brij Bansi Sahoy, Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	...	94	94	...	94	94	...	3	2	...	1	1	
Total ...	...	183	183	...	183	183	...	8	7	2	3	2	

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records for the Survey year endnig 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Munshi Nundjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	B and C....	107	45	...	...	...	...	68	19·01	5,130	33,155	...	68	...	...	

IV.—Return of cases under section 104 of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents for the Survey year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of cases instituted.			Number of cases in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers, as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Munshi Nundjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	B. and C. ...	45	...	78	78	...	33	33	...	426	426	2,779	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.—Return of objections under section 105 and disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the Survey year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Munshi Nandjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, Saran.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	1,034	1,034	...	947	947	87	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	...	41	41	...	31	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	One case decided by Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ac. Dec.	Ac. Dec.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Proprietor's *sir (nij jote)* ...	15	47·61	3·17	...	...	
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.	1	2·75	2·75	...	...	
Sir in cultivating possession of raiyats.	150	174·47	1·16	591 0 0	3 6 2	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	20	240·7	12·	735 0 0	3 0 9	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	5	25·27	5·5	95 0 0	3 12 6	
5. Settled raiyats	3,558	8,370·96	2·5	40,503 0 0	4 13 5	
6. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	134	178·44	1·33	590 0 0	3 5 0	
8. Rent-free holders	642	1,072·61	1·6	...	...	
Total ...	4,525	10,112·18	...	42,513 0 0	...	

E. G. COLVIN,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX X.

No. 816, dated Comilla, the 30th October 1894.

From—J. G. CUMMING, ESQ., C.S., Settlement Officer of Chakla Roshnabad Estates,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal, through the Collectorate of Tippera.

AGREEABLY to your Circular No. 21S., of the 10th September last, received under cover of memorandum No. 1630G., of the 14th idem from the Collector of Tippera, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Survey and Settlement of Chakla Roshnabad, Palpara and Gangamandal estates for the year ending 30th September 1894. The figured statements prescribed therein are appended hereto.

2. From the beginning of the operation down to 27th December 1893, the settlement was in charge of Babu Kali Sankar Sen, but he was on privilege leave for three months during the recess of 1892-93, giving charge of the office to kanungo Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas. Subsequently, Rai Sarat Chandra Banerjea Bahadur held charge from 28th December 1893 to 6th February 1894, when he reverted to Assam, the Government of that Province having declined to spare his services. He was succeeded by Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, who held charge till 21st August last, when he was transferred to Birbhum as Officiating Sessions Judge of that district. Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas, kanungo, was in charge of the office until the close of the settlement year on 30th September 1894.

3. This report deals with three estates, of which Chakla Roshnabad bearing tauzi No. 252 and a resumed lakhiraj called Sib Sunker Ghose Biswas in mauza Shoidabad of pargana Nurnagar, bearing tauzi No. 1819 in the Tippera Collectorate, are the property of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. The survey and the preparation of the records of rights of all lands within the estate lying in Tippera and Noakhali have been undertaken on the application of the Maharaja. The Sylhet portion of Roshnabad has been excluded from the operations.

4. The survey of the whole of Roshnabad has been made under the Survey Act on the authority of a Government notification dated the 18th April 1892, for the Northern Division, and that dated the 13th December 1892, for the Central and the Southern Divisions of Chakla Roshnabad.

5. The settlement of Roshnabad is being conducted under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Northern Division of the estate was notified for survey and settlement under section 101(2) (*a*) of the Act by the notification of the 29th November 1892, and the same was done in respect of the Central and the Southern Divisions by the notification dated 27th February 1894. By notification dated the 23rd January 1894, the survey and settlement of mauza Shoidabad belonging to His Highness the Maharaja and bearing a separate tauzi number in the Tippera roll as referred to above, was sanctioned under section 101(2) (*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

6. At the instance of the District Magistrate the survey and record of rights in the Palpara estate bearing tauzi No. 139 were sanctioned by Government notification dated 26th July 1892, under section 101(2) (*b*) of the Tenancy Act, with a view to the settlement of a serious dispute between the landlords and the tenants.

7. The Gangamandal estate bearing tauzi No. 59 in the Tippera Collectorate is under the management of the Receiver of the Calcutta High Court, and has been temporarily let out in farm to Maharaj Kumar Binaya Krishna Dev Bahadur of Shovabazar. Only three villages of that estate are now under settlement, viz., Rampur and Pachara in pargana Lohagar and village Ranigach in pargana Gangamandal. The survey and settlement of Rampur and Panchara under section 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division by his letter No. 157T., of the 27th June 1893, under rule 41, Chapter VI of the rules under the Tenancy Act on the application of the farmer Maharaj Kumar Bahadur. The village Ranigach is now held by one Sani Mohammed Bhunya, a dar-ijaradar under the farmer. By his letter No. 169T., dated 29th June 1893, the Divisional Commissioner has accorded his sanction under rule 41 quoted above to the survey and settlement of this village, under section 103 of the Act on the application of the dar-ijaradar.

8. The survey operations began in the Roshnabad estate in 1891-92, and have been conducted by a detachment of the Professional Survey Department under an extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who took the field in April 1892. The traverse survey of Roshnabad and Palpara esates was completed last year. The three villages of Gangamandal estate with an area of 1·16 square miles have been traverse surveyed during the year under report. All traverse survey has therefore been now completed. The subjoined

table will show the extent of survey work done in the year of report and from the commencement of the operations :—

Estate.	Tract.	Traverse Survey.			Cadastral Survey.		
		Up to end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to end of previous year.	During the year under report.	Total.
		Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chakla Roshnabad including Shoidabad.	Northern Division	202·02	...	202·02	204·84	...	204·84
	Central Division	223·83	...	223·83	87	134·69	221·69
	Southern Division	127·92	...	127·92	...	129·11	129·11
	Total ...	553·77	...	553·77	291·84	263·80	555·64
Palpara estate	.....	3·46	...	3·46	3·19	...	3·19
Gangamandal estate	Villages Rampur and Pachara.	...	·89	·89	...	·89	·89
	Village Ranigach	...	·27	·27	...	...	...

N.B.—The difference between the figures shown in column 5 and those in column 8 is due to the fact that the figures in column were taken from the traverse tables and represent the area without offsets, whereas the figures in column 8 were obtained by summation of fields, which were ascertained afterwards.

9. From the above it will be seen that the whole of the cadastral survey of the Maharaja's entire estate, the Palpara estate, and of villages Rampur and Pachara in the Gangamandal estate have been completed. The work remaining to be done is the cadastral survey of village Ranigach with an area of 0·27 square miles only. The survey of this village was suspended under order of the Divisional Commissioner on a representation being filed by certain raiyats concerned. Subsequently, the order of suspension was withdrawn and their petition of objection rejected. The extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey was directed in August last to proceed with the operations; but it was then too late to work in the field. The Survey detachment having received orders for transfer in November next, it was arranged by the Collector that the remaining work of the village would be done by the district staff during the next cold weather. After the end of the year, however, I have been directed, in memorandum No. 1911, dated 23rd October 1894, from the Collector of Tippera, forwarding your letter (copy received without number and date) to the Commissioner of Chittagong, to complete the work in Gangamandal. Separate accounts will be kept for the two small estates Palpara and Gangamandal.

10. The information relating to the staff, period for which each officer has been employed, the circle held with distribution of work and the number of days spent by each officer on tour during the year of report has been shown below in a tabular statement :—

Name of Officer.	Designation.	Period for which employed and distribution of work.	Circle of each officer.	Number of days spent on tour.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Babu Kali Sankar Sen	Settlement Officer	21st October to 27th December 1893—General supervision.	Head-quarters at Comilla.	10	
Rai Sarat Chandra Banerjea Bahadur.	Ditto ...	28th December 1893 to 5th February 1894—General supervision.	Ditto ...	15	
B. C. Mitra, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	6th February to 21st August 1894—General supervision.	Ditto ...	71	
Babu Kedar Nath Banerji.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	13th December 1893 to 16th July 1894—Attestation and khanapuri checking.	Partly in the Northern Division and partly in the Central and Southern Divisions.	187	
Babu Kali Sankar Sen	Ditto ...	28th December 1893 to 7th February 1894—Khanapuri checking and attestation.	Partly in the Central and partly in the Northern Division.	15	
Moulvi Fazlur Rahman.	Ditto ...	27th February to 12th August 1894—Khanapuri checking and partly attestation.	Chhagal Naya in the Southern Division and also in the Central Division.	136	
Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharjea.	Ditto ...	21st May to 24th July 1894—Khanapuri checking and partly attestation.	Central Division ...	34	

11. The initial record-writing of 1,104 villages was done during the year of report in the estates under settlement, making altogether 1,523 villages khanapuried since the beginning. The survey and khanapuri have thus been completed in two seasons in accordance with the programme formed, which had the assent of the Manager of the estates, Mr. McMinn. The record-writing of village Ranigach in the Gangamandal estate yet remains to be done for

the reason stated in paragraph 9 above. The statement given below shows the amount of work done during the year under report and from the beginning :—

Name of Estates.	Number of villages in the estate.	Work done.					
		Up to end of previous year.		During the year of report.		Total.	
		Numer of villages.	Number of fields.	Number of villages.	Number of fields.	Number of villages.	Number of fields.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Roshnabad estate ...	1,510	408	244,620	1,102	653,231	1,510	8,97,851
Palpara ,, ...	11	11	3,638	...	...	11	3,638
Gangamadal ,, ...	3	...	...	2	2,071	2	2,071

12. The work of record-writing was done by the professional survey party under the supervision of the Settlement Officer and his assistants. The Settlement Officer with two kanungoes at first commenced checking the villages worked out last year. The checking staff was at first inadequate, but was subsequently increased. And this primary insufficiency of the staff led to the work not being checked at the time of actual record-writing. Hence arrears arose, and a considerable amount of khanapuri had to be done over again.

13. The following table shows the number of officers employed on inspection and the time spent by each on this work ; also the number of villages inspected and of plots tested :—

Name of Khanapuri Checking Officer.	Number of days spent by each officer on khanapuri inspection.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of plots tested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharjea, Assistant Settlement Officer.	29	59	1,951	
Moulvi Fazl-ur Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	65	71	9,380	
Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea, Assistant Settlement Officer.	53	135	9,168	
Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas, kanungo.	137	302	12,579	
Babu Mahoday Bhattacharjea, kanungo.	201	390	15,753	
Babu Mathur Chandra Kar, kanungo.	46	62	5,190	
Babu Manada Ranjan Bhattacharjea, kanungo.	36	12	2,267	
Total ...	...	1,031	56,288	

14. The khanapuri of 1,104 villages with an area of 354·51 square miles has been done during the year under report, of which 1,031 were checked by the officers named above, and the rest passed by the Settlement Officer and the Extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey during their inspection of the khanapuri work.

15. During the past year the khanapuri was confined to the Central and the Southern divisions of the Roshnabad and to two villages of the Gangamandal estate. The greater portion of the Central and the Southern Divisions is under the direct management of the Raj, and the taluks are unlike those in the Northern Division. This being the case, the work of record-writing this year was not so difficult or so complicated as that of the previous year ; and in consequence the outturn of work done during the past year was much better than that of the previous year, both in quantity and quality. The staff, moreover, were better trained for cadastral work. The records of 705 villages were made over to this office by the survey party during the year under review. The work remaining to be done by the survey party at the close of the year consisted of—(1) extraction of areas of 15 villages consisting of 17,033 fields ; (2) tracing of 480 villages containing 367,435 plots; and (3) the completion of the records of 223 villages containing 265,510 field numbers, besides the making over of the papers to this office. The end of October will see the completion of the whole of the above.

16. Two attestation camps were started in the Northern Division of Chakla Roshnabad, under the Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Kali Sankar Sen and Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea. The former officer was unble to do any appreciable amount of attestation owing to his transfer to the Sarail estate within a few days of his taking charge of his camp. The amount of work done by the latter is shown below. In addition to this, the attestation of nine villages in the Central Division near Comilla was taken up under orders of the Director of Land Records conveyed in his telegram of the 9th June 1894, and the work was taken in hand, with the consent of both the landlords and the tenants, a week after the issue of notices under rule 16 of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The work of these villages was done jointly by three officers as is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of the Circle.	Period employed.	Attestation work done.			Remarks.
			Number of villages.	Number of khatians.	Number of plots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Northern Division	100 days	20	2,043	7,327	
Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, Settlement Officer. Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharjea, Assistant Settlement Officer. Moulvi Fazlur Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Central Division	22 ,,	9	609	3,714	

17. In the statement given above, the account of the preliminary attestation conducted by the muharrirs in advance of the regular work under the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea, has not been taken into account. One hundred and forty-two villages consisting of 52,730 plots have thus been attested by the camp of Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea. The attestation, preliminary and final, done in his camp was, on inspection by the Settlement Officer, found faulty, and it was separately reported upon in this office No. 25 of the 3rd April 1894. Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea was afterwards placed in charge of khanapuri operations. It may be necessary to re-attest these villages. The infructuous result of this attestation and the removal of Babu Kali Sankar Sen to the Sarail estates are assigned as some of the causes for the work not having kept pace with the programme for attestation. But the main cause is to be found in the fact that, as parchas had not been generally distributed in the Northern Division, preparations for attestation were not complete.

18. In the latter part of paragraph 1 of the Director of Land Records' inspection notes of the 23rd and 24th July last, it was ordered that the records of the nine attested villages near Comilla in the Central Division, should be draft published as soon as possible. In connection with this subject, a question arose, whether the draft publication should be made according to the existing or the proposed Chapter VI Rules under the Tenancy Act. A reference was made on the point. Orders were received after the close of the year, directing that the matter should remain pending till my arrival.

19. The difficulty of the correct preparation of the records of rights consequent upon the intricacies of the tenures in the Northern Division of the Roshnabad estate and the circumstances which complicate the system of Agat taluks in that division, have been fully dealt with in the Annual Report for last year. The recapitulation of these difficulties does not seem necessary.

20. No real applications for fair rents have up to date been filed; but one case in connection with the settlement of rents has been transferred to the Settlement Officer by orders of the Civil Courts, and in another case the Maharaja has applied to the Settlement Officer for the determination of the particulars relating to a taluk purchased by the Maharaja for arrears of rent.

21. In none of the estates under settlement are there any trained patwaris whose services might be utilized. The survey and the khanapuri operations were carried out principally by local agency, the majority of the amins having been trained up in Mr. McHatton's school at Comilla. No arrangement has yet been made for maintenance of records. It has already been stated in the annual report for the last year that the Manager of Chakla Roshnabad intends appointing some men out of those employed by him to supervise the khanapuri work, for the purpose of noting down in the records of rights the changes of holdings, &c., that may take place subsequent to settlement. I hope to be able to report next year that after proper distribution and training a definite agency has been brought into existence.

22. In the Northern Division the trijunctional and adjoining traverse stations have been marked by stone pillars, and the traverse stations by clay cylinders. Receipts under

section 29 of the Survey Act have been taken from leading residents of the villages. No boundary marks have been put up in the Central and Southern Divisions, but the trijunctional stations of the traverse polygons have been marked by large glazed pottery cylinders, and the traverse stations by small cylinders of the same kind.

It is therefore apparent that these trijunctional points, as marked by cylindrical cones, must, in several places, be at some distance from the real village trijunctional points.

23. The survey cost for the year amounts to Rs. 74,469, and the settlement cost amounts to Rs. 23,406-7-9. The cost of survey of the Roshnabad estate from the commencement of operations amounts to Rs. 1,82,777-4-6. The settlement cost from the beginning amounts to Rs. 34,804-1-6. Annexed is a tabular statement showing the total expenditure, estate by estate.

The totals together come to Rs. 2,17,581-6, or 9·7 annas per acre. Therefore the cost of survey alone has already exceeded the gross estimate made in 1892, of Rs. 1,77,920 for survey and settlement.

Name of Estate.	Survey cost.	Settlement cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Roshnabad estate ...	1,82,777 4 6	34,804 1 6	
Palpara „ ...	960 0 0	247 7 10	
Gangamandal „ ...	229 11 6	.....	
Total ...	1,83,967 0 0	35,051 9 4	

24. The items of work remaining to be done in the Settlement Department are—(1) Distribution of parchas in the Northern Division of Roshnabad. To this I shall give personal attention before starting an attestation camp in that Division. (2) Re-writing of khatians in that division at attestation time as laid down in the last part of heading II of the Conference Notes of the 9th January 1894. (3) Preparation of and ekwal mauzawar khatians in the Roshnabad estate. (4) Cadestral Survey, khanapuri and attestation in village Ranigach in the Gangamandal estate. (5) Attestation of all the villages (except nine villages attested near Comilla in the Central Division) including recording of existing rent and status, settlement of fair rents, and decisions of disputes and objections. (6) Draft and final publication of records. (7) Copying and comparing three sets of records. (8) Distribution of extracts from the khatians to the tenants. (9) Making over records to the Collector's record-room. The programme of work for the year, October 1894 to September 1895, has been submitted under cover of this office No. 713 of the $\frac{4th}{9th}$ August 1894.

I.—Return of Khanapuri work for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Number of villages of which khanapuri work was completed.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasa entries were tested.	Remarks.
	Up to end of the previous year.	During the year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babu Biswes war Bhattacharjea, Assistant Settlement Officer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	1,951	The circles of the officers were constantly changing; hence no definite area can be laid down as each officer's circle. The number of checking officers was increased as the work advanced. Similarly there was no system of circles last year. Hence the total number of villages khanapuried last year has been shown in the "total" column 2. All the khanapuri is now complete, and therefore column 5 is blank. There are no statistics to give the information required in column 7.
Moulvi Fazlur Rahman, Assistant Settlement Officer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	9,380	
Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea, Assistant Settlement Officer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	9,168	
Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas, kanungo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	12,579	
Babu Mahoday Bhattacharjea, kanungo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	15,753	
Babu Mathur Chandra Kar, kanungo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	5,190	
Babu Manada Ranjan Bhattacharjea, kanungo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2,267	
Total ...	419	1,104	559·72	.....	1,031	.....	56,288	

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.
								Instituted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babu Kali Sankar Sen ...	103	22	125	91	0	109	16	Nil.
Mr. B. C. Mitra					18			

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year.				Attestation work done during the year.				Number of villages of which records have been draft-published.		Number of villages of which records have been finally published.		Remarks.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Babu Kedar Nath Banerjea, Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. B. C. Mitra ... Moulvi Fazlar Rahaman. Babu Biswesswar Bhattacharjea.	Northern or Mogra Division.	408	202·02	...	...	...	...	20	9·37	2,043	7,327	...	...	...	...	* Work not up to the programme in consequence of transfer of officers and of the Northern Division not being ready for attestation owing to the fact that parchas were not distributed at the time of Shamapuri.
	Central or Comilla Division.	819	223·85	...	...	...	...	9	2·188	609	3,714	...	...	...	...	
Total. ...	...	1,227	425·85	...	...	...	...	29	11·558	2,652	11,041	...	...	...	...	

IV.—Return of cases under Section 104 of the Tenancy Act for settlement of Fair Rents for the year ending 30th September 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.	
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mr. B. C. Mitra ...	Northern or Mogra Division.	202·02	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

N.B.—The 12 villages noted above relate to two cases—one instituted under section 104 of Bengal Tenancy Act, and the other an enhancement suit transferred from the file of the Local Sub-Judge for trial by the Settlement Officer by order of the High Court under section 111 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. These two cases were instituted during the previous year, but omitted from the returns through misunderstanding

V.—Return of Objections under section 105 *and Disputes under section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the year ending* 30*th September* 1894.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.	
									Instituted.	Decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mr. B. C. Mitra ...	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	Nil.	Nil.

VI.—Financial Statement for the year ending 30*th September* 1894.

Main sub-heads of budget.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head).	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head).	Expenditure during the year (against each sub-head).	Balance remaining (against each sub-head).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Settlement Officer—					
a. Salary and allowances	14,950 0 0	.....	6,889 5 10	8,060 10 2	
b. Establishment	8,286 0 0	.....	3,408 12 11	4,877 3 1	
c. Contingencies	5,900 0 0	.....	3,495 9 10	2,494 6 2	
Employed on Khanpuri.					
(2) Assistant Settlement Officers—			(*a*)		
a. Salaries and allowances ...	3,811 9 11	.....	4,192 4 2	.....	(*a*) and (*b*). The amount exceeded under these heads have been met out of the sum allotted under the sub-heads 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*). The amount is Rs. 1,684-7-3.
			(*b*)		
b. Establishment	818 6 3	.....	1,722 3 3	.....	
c. Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Employed on Attestation.					
(3) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances ...	8,703 6 1	.....	2,524 5 9	6,179 0 4	
b. Establishment	7,249 9 9	.....	1,263 14 0	5,985 11 9	
c. Contingencies	900 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0	
Employed on Assessment.					
(4) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b. Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
c. Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Employed on other stages of work (to be detailed in the statement).					
(5) Assistant Settlement Officers—					Rs. A. P.
a. Salaries and allowances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,219 0 0
b. Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,406 7 9
c. Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	= +28,496 15 6
Total	50,219 0 0	11,645 1 7	23,406 7 9	28,496 15 6	— 1,684 7 3

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of Cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Proprietor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...	...	This represents the result of the 9 villages attested in the Central Division. There is no separate assessment for cultivated lands; and so the rent entered in column 5 covers both the cultivated and uncultivated lands comprising the holdings referred to in column 2, and the average rent in column 6 covers the homestead and other uncultivated lands.
2. Held by proprietors, but not true *sir*.	...	...	...	...	...	
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	6	9·94	1·65	...	...	
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Settled raiyats	416	743·59	1·78	3,185 11 5	4 4 7	
6. Occupancy raiyats	21	32·62	1·55	141 0 3	4 6 6	
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	10	13·8	1 3	71 15 6	5 8 6	
8. Rent-free holders	10	11·44	1·14	...	...	
Total ...	463	811·39	1·77	3,398 11 2	4 3 9	

J. G. CUMMING,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX XI.

No. 441, dated Dumka, the 18th November 1894.

From—J. A. CRAVEN, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your circular No. 21S., dated the 10th September 1894, I have the honour to submit my annual report of settlement operations in this district for the year ending 30th September 1894.

(1). *Area dealth with, with a description of the circles into which the area was divided.*—As reported in my letter No. 127, dated the 5th May 1894, in which I submitted a brief account of settlement progress for the year ending 31st March 1894, the settlement of the marginally noted estates, comprising 190·3 square miles of cultivated, and 200·9 square miles of uncultivated lands, was completed by the end of October 1893.

1. Pargana Passai.
2. Taluk Pharasimal.
3. ,, Kherwa.
4. ,, Belguma.
5. Pargana Kundahit.

Early in November last the survey and measurement of Teur in the Deoghur subdivision, and of the Sonthal villages in parganas Sultanabad and Ambar in the Pakour subdivision were taken in hand. The area of these estates as ascertained by measurement during the last field season amounts to 461·8 square miles. Of this, 277 square miles are under cultivation, the remaining 184·8 square miles being waste and forest.

The tracts under settlement were divided into three circles, viz, (1) Teur, (2) Sultanabad, and (3) Ambar. Taluk Teur, consisting of 249 villages, is the property of Ghatwalin Thakurain Mahokum Kumari, resident of Luchmipur in the Banka subdivision of Bhagalpur district. Sultanabad forms the southern portion of the Pakour subdivision. The number of villages under settlement in this pargana amounts to 420, of which all except nine are inhabited by Sonthals. Sultanabad pargana is the property of Kumar Indro Narain Singh, who resides at Moheshpur. Ambar pargana lies immediately north of Sultanabad. The number of villages under settlement in Ambar is 204. Of these only four are Bengali villages, the population of the remainder being chiefly Sonthals; pargana Ambar belongs to Raja Sites Chandra Pandey, who resides at Pakour.

(2). *Staff, period for which officer was employed, circle held by each officer, distribution of work, and the number of days spent by each officer on tour.*—The staff consisted of the following officers:—

Mr. J. A. Craven, Settlement Officer, who exercised general control over the three parties.

Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, who held charge of the party working in taluk Teur.

Babu Balaram Das Gupta, who held charge of the party working in Sultanabad, and Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, who held charge of the party working in Ambar.

I was on leave for 28 days from the 22nd November 1893. Excepting this short period, I was in charge of the settlement operations throughout the year. Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein and Babu Balaram Das Gupta were employed in the Settlement Department throughout the year. Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose joined the Settlement Department from the Godda subdivision on the 20th November, and worked in the Settlement Department for the remaining portion of the year.

In addition to these officers, the following kanungos were employed in the Settlement Department for the periods stated against their names:—

Koilash Chandra Mazumdar from 1st October 1893 to 17th January 1894, when he was compelled by ill-health to leave the Department.

Annada Prosad Sarkar from 21st January 1894 to 30th September 1894.

This officer also was on sick leave for 15 days in June.

Brojo Lal Mitra from 22nd January 1894 to 22nd July 1894, when his services were dispensed with for misconduct.

Dharmoo Das Hansdah from 24th July 1894 to 30th September 1894.

Baidya Nath Roy throughout the year.

The number of days spent on tour by each officer is as follows:—

J. A. Craven, Settlement Officer	212 days.
Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer	363 ,,
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer	248 ,,
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer	196 ,,

(3). *Record-writing, amount done during the year under report, number of officers employed on inspection, and the time spent by each on this work; number of villages inspected and of plots tested; number of villages of which records were completed during the year.*

The following is a statement of the record-writing done by the Teur party :—

(1) The preparing of village lists for 249 villages.
(2) The writing of khasras for the same number of villages.
(3) The writing of *parchas* for raiyats.
(4) The recording of preliminary enquiries for the record of rights.
(5) The checking of the calculation of areas of 253,070 plots.
(6) The preparing of the original khatian from the khasras for the same number of plots.
(7) The comparing of the original khatians with khasras.
(8) The copying of the original khatians in duplicate and the comparing of the same.
(9) The calculating of the rent for 9,360 holdings and the checking of these calculations.
(10) The preparing in triplicate of abstract jamabandis and the comparing of the same.
(11) The preparing in triplicate of record of rights for the 249 villages.
(12) The preparing of pattas and kabuliyats in duplicate for the same number of villages.

The following is a summary of the record-writing done by the Sultanabad party :—

(1) The preparing of village lists for 420 villages.
(2) The writing of khasras for the same number of villages.
(3) The writing of *parchas* for raiyats.
(4) The recording of preliminary enquiries for the record of rights for the abovementioned number of villages.
(5) The checking of the calculation of 456,800 plots.
(6) The copying of the khatians for 125 villages in Kundahit, the number of plots being 190,366, and the checking of the same.
(7) The preparing of the original khatians for 420 villages, comprising 456,800 plots.
(8) The comparing of the original khatians with khasras.
(9) The copying of the original khatians in duplicate and the comparing of the same.
(10) The calculating of the rent for 18,700 holdings and the checking of these calculations.
(11) The preparing in triplicate of abstract jamabandis.
(12) The preparing in triplicate of the record of rights for 420 villages.
(13) The preparing of pattas and kabuliyats in duplicate for the same number of villages.

The following is the record-writing done by the Ambar party:—

(1) The preparing of village lists for 204 villages.
(2) The writing of khasras for the same number of villages.
(3) The writing of *parchas* for raiyats.
(4) The recording of preliminary enquiries for the record of rights.
(5) The checking of calculation of areas of 201,898 plots.
(6) The preparing of the original khatian from the khasras for the same number of plots.
(7) The comparing of the original khatians with khasras.
(8) The copying of the original khatians in duplicate and the comparing of the same.
(9) The calculating of the rent for 7,454 holdings and the checking of these calculations.
(10) The preparing in triplicate of abstract jamabandis and the comparing of the same.
(11) The preparing in triplicate of record of rights for the 204 villages.
(12) The preparing of pattas and kabuliyats in duplicate for the same number of villages.

The officers employed on inspection consisted of the Settlement Officer, his three assistants, and their kanungos. The field work was regularly inspected throughout the field season, which extended from November 1893 to the middle of May 1894. Statement No. 1 shows the number of villages inspected and of plots tested by the superior officers. I may here note that a large number of the villages were inspected twice by these officers. The kanungos and Inspectors also inspected every village in their circles, testing the measurements, the classification of the lands, and the entries in the khasras, which were written up on the spot as the measurement proceeded.

From what has already been stated, it will be seen that the records for all the villages under settlement were completed during the year.

(4). *Attestation, including record of rents, determination of status, and draft publication of records during the year under report.*—As explained in former reports, the calculation of areas and khanapuri are done as the measurement proceeds, all entries in the khasras being checked on the spot by the Inspecting officers.

Statement No. III shows the amount of final attestation work done by each officer. In addition to the work shown in this statement, I may mention that I helped Babu N. K. Ghose in attesting 42 villages in Ambar, and visited the camps of the two other Assistants, and satisfied myself that their attestation work was being thoroughly done.

(5). *Progress made in settlement of fair rents.*—The rents have been fixed in accordance with the rules passed by Government. The former and present rents of the estates under settlement are noted on the margin. These figures have just been obtained from the Settlement Office, the publication of rents having been completed last month. These figures do not tally with those in statement No. IV, as the latter exhibits only the figures to the end of September last.

Number.	Name of estate.	Former rent.	Present rent.	Percentage of increase.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Taluk Teur	15,640 0 0	22,456 8 0	43·5
2	Pargana Sultanabad ...	49,648 0 0	75,820 0 0	52·7
3	Do. Ambar ...	31,908 5 10	45,540 12 0	42·7

(6). Progress made in the disposal of case-work.

The following is a summary of the case-work done during the year:—

Objections heard and considered ...	1,139
Civil suits	10,208
Rent suits	211
Miscellaneous proceedings	1,113
Appeals decided	102

Of the appeals, in 77 cases the orders were confirmed, in 17 they were modified, the orders being reversed in only 8.

The villages under settlement in Sultanabad and Ambar being almost entirely Sonthal tracts, the Sonthal village community system prevails in them. Foreigners (dikus) are not allowed to settle or to hold lands in these villages. It was found, however, that a large number of foreigners had managed by sale, mortgage or sublease to secure possession of Sonthal jote lands; and as all these cases had to be enquired into, the large number of civil suits is thus accounted for. In most cases, the foreigner was either a money-lender or shop-keeper; and as no customary right of sale or mortgage of jote lands exists in these estates, the transfers were cancelled and the foreigner evicted, except where he could show that he had been in possession for many years.

(7). *Final publication of records, arrangements for deposit of records, and distribution of copies to landlords and tenants.*—Final publication of the khatians and record of rights have been made since the close of the year, and copies have been distributed to the proprietors and headmen as well as to the subdivisional offices.

(8). *Cost of settlement during the year.*—The expenditure incurred up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 71,830-3-10. I must here mention that the recess establishments for part of the period have not yet been paid, as the accounts have not been adjusted. This is now being done, and it is expected that the accounts will be closed by the end of the month, with some saving.

The statements called for in your circular are herewith submitted.

APPENDIX I.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record writing (khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs. A. P.	
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas	Taluk Teur ...	96·3	249	9,330	207·2	96·3	303·5	292	249	292	249	...	...	71,830 3 10	
		Pargana Sultanabad.	260·	420	18,000	184·	260·	444·	256	420	256	420				
		Pargana Ambar ...	105·5	204	10,000	...	105·5	105·5	...	204	...	204				
		Total ...	461·8	873	37,330	391·2	461·8	853·	548	873	548	873	...	...	71,830 3 10	

I.—Return of Khanapuri work.

Name of Revenue Officer employed.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Number of villages of which Khanapuri work was completed. Up to end of the previous year.	Number of villages of which Khanapuri work was completed. During the year.	Area of villages in which Khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas.	General supervision.	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	215	1,250	
Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Deoghur	249	96·3	292	249	96·3	...	249	515	3,750	
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Sultanabad ...	420	260·	256	420	260·	...	360	720	4,000	
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ambar	204	105·5	...	204	105·5	...	120	300	5,100	
		873	461·8	548	873	461·8	...	729	1,750	14,100	

II.—Return of boundary disputes.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report. Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been— Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	11	2	2	
Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	284	225	509	284	225	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	330	306	636	330	306	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer.	...	160	160	...	157	157	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	614	691	1,305	614	688	1,302	3	15	15	11	2	2	

III.—Return of Attestation Work, including final publication of Records.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	Attestation work done up to the end of the previous year. Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Attestation work done during the year. Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages of which records have been draft-published. Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Number of villages of which records have been finally published. Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas.	General supervision.	...	...	80	31·	4,100	122,650	100	45·	3,066	85,330	...	...	80	...	
Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Deoghur ...	249	96·3	212	176·2	14,177	277,859	249	96·3	9,360	253,070	292	249	212	249	
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Sultanabad, Kundahit.	420 256	260 184	... 226	... 180	... 11,200	... 377,000	320 30	215· 4·	15,634 700	371,470 3,725	... 256	420 ...	... 226	... ...	
		676 204	444 105·5	226 ...	180 ...	11,200 ...	377,000 ...	350 190	219· 93·	16,334 7,454	375,195 137,340	256 ...	420 190	226 ...	... ...	
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ambar ...															
		1,129	645·8	518	387·2	29,477	777,500	889	453·3	36,214	900,935	548	859	518	249	

NOTE.—The figures in columns 5 to 16 include the 548 villages under attestation in 1892-93. The figures in columns 3 and 4 only include the 256 of these villages situated in Kundahit.

IV.—Return of cases.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers, as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer.	General supervision.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	3,066	7,166	14,666 4 6	20,554 12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Deoghur ...	96·3	292	249	541	292	249	541	14,177	9,360	23,537	59,274 3 0	83,118 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Sultanabad ...	260	256	420	676	256	420	676	11,200	16,334	27,534	68,622 0 0	1,03,970 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer.	Ambar ...	105·5	...	204	204	...	204	204	...	7,454	7,454	25,713 8 0	37,367 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		461·8	548	873	1,421	548	873	1,421	29,477	36,214	65,691	1,68,275 15 6	2,45,010 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

V.—Return of Objections.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Moulavie Syed Ekram Hossein, Assistant Settlement Officer.	(1) Objections heard and considered.	1,352	539	1,891	1,352	539	1,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits.	1,313	4,709	6,022	1,313	4,689	6,002	20	...	...	...	...	...	
	(3) Rent suits ...	215	211	426	215	211	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	(1) Objections heard and considered.	750	501	1,251	750	474	1,224	27	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits.	1,720	4,796	6,516	1,720	4,783	6,503	13	...	...	...	...	...	
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Assistant Settlement Officer.	(1) Objections heard and considered.	...	126	126	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits.	...	736	736	...	736	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	
J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas.	Miscellaneous proceedings.	...	1,299	1,299	...	1,113	1,113	186	92	102	77	17	8	

Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals decided by Settlement Officer.	Number of appeals upheld.	Number of appeals modified.	Number of appeals reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) Objections heard and considered.	2,102	1,166	3,268	2,102	1,139	3,241	27	...	...	...	...
(2) Disputes tried as civil suits.	3,033	10,241	13,274	3,033	10,208	13,241	33	...	...	...	...
(3) Rent suits	215	211	426	215	211	426	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Miscellaneous proceedings.	...	1,299	1,299	...	1,113	1,113	186	...	...	...	...
(5) Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	77	17	8

VI.—Financial Statement.

Main sub-heads of budget.	Budget allotment (against each sub-head).	Expenditure to end of the previous year (against each sub-head).	Expenditure during the year (against each sub-head).	Balance remaining (against each sub-head).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Settlement Officer—					
a. Salary and allowances					
b. Establishment					
c. Contingencies					
Employed on Khanapuri.					
(2) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances					
b. Establishment					
c. Contingencies					
Employed on Attestation.					
(3) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances					
b. Establishment	1,66,800 0 0	73,951 0 0	71,830 3 10	21,018 12 2	
c. Contingencies					
Employed on Assessment.					
(4) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances					
b. Establishment					
c. Contingencies					
Employed on other stages of work (to be detailed in the statement).					
(5) Assistant Settlement Officers—					
a. Salaries and allowances					
b. Establishment					
c. Contingencies					

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

Class of cultivator.	Particulars of cultivated land.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area in acres held by each class.	Average area in acres of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Proprietor's nij-jote	18	311	17·2	667 4 0	2 2 3	
(2) Mustajir's private jote	855	14,719·7	17·2	10,587 12 0	0 11 6	
(3) Ditto official jote	727	2,173·9	2·9	2,033 8 0	0 14 11	
(4) Raiyats under proprietors (including under-raiyats).	1,404	3,800·2	2 7	10,899 12 0	2 13 10	
(5) Raiyats under mustajirs (including under-raiyats).	30,465	143,642·	4·7	1,07,725 12 0	0 11 9	
(6) Raiyats at fixed rent	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(7) Rent-free service land	34	100·	2·9	.....	.....	
(8) Rent-paying service land held by village watchmen.	379	1,221	3·2	1,124 4 0	0 14 8	
(9) Rent paying service land held by other village officials, viz., gorails, paramanik and jogmanjhi.	1,556	1,625	1·0	2,467 12 0	1 8 8	
(10) Rent-free holdings granted by proprietors	34	81·4	2·3	.....	.....	
(11) Resumed jajirs	42	68·	1·6	137 12 0	2 0 4	
	35,514	167,742·2	4·7	1,35,643 12 0	0 12 11	

DUMKA,
The 18th November 1894.

J. A. CRAVEN,
Settlement Officer, Santhal Parganas.

APPENDIX XII.

No. 304, dated Burdwan, the 18th October 1894.

From—Babu Sukumar Haldar, Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Burdwan Raj khas mahals settlement for the year ending 30th September 1894.

2. Five villages having been excluded from settlement in Burdwan and Hooghly under the Board's orders and five having been added to my programme in Bankura since the submission of my report for the financial year ending 31st March last, the areas at present under settlement are as follow:—

District.	*Number of villages.*	*Area in acres.*
Burdwan	75	44,890
Hooghly	25	8,304
Bankura	70	20,158
	170	73,352

The records of five villages in Burdwan with an area of 3,937 acres and those of six villages in Hooghly with an area of 2,548 acres, have not yet been received from the Survey Department. These eleven villages have been surveyed and khanapuried during the year, and (although the khanapuri was incomplete in two of the villages when the season closed), I may expect to get the records some time next month. Out of the remaining 159 villages in the three districts with an aggregate area of 66,867 acres the records of which are in my office, eleven villages in Bankura with an area of 3,319 acres on being taken up for attestation were found not to be in the exclusive or undisputed possession of the Raj. Two villages in Burdwan with an area of 163 acres and one in Hooghly with an area of 15 acres were found to consist of non-agricultural lands. The special circumstances of these fourteen villages with an aggregate area of 3,497 acres have been reported with a recommendation that they may be excluded from settlement. Considering only the 159 villages records of which have been received from the Survey Department, I have thus in hand at present (159—14)=145 villages with an area of 63,370 acres.

I have written to the Director of Surveys requesting him to cause transmission of the records to the Settlement Officer to be expedited.
W. C. M.

I have asked for further information, and have suggested that if the Raj owns an 8 annas share or more in the co-parcenary villages, the operations should not be abandoned but should be validated by a notification under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Tenancy Act.
W. C. M.

3. I have been in charge of the office throughout the year, and have spent 131 days on tour.

4. Record-writing in the eleven new villages of Burdwan and Hooghly has been completed, except that the work is incomplete in two villages although carried on till August.

5. Fifty-two villages with an area of 16,401 acres were attested during the year. There are 4,818 tenants' holdings and 36,106 plots in these villages. The work engaged my attention for about 80 days.

6. No case for fair-rent settlement was filed this year by the landlord. Thirteen of the Manager's cases in Burdwan and Hooghly, which were pending at the close of the preceding year, were disposed of during the first six months of the year under report. These cases were against 977 tenants, of whom 479 agreed to pay enhanced rent by "amicable" settlement with the landlord. The existing rent of the other tenants remained unaltered. An increase of Rs. 502 resulted from these cases over a present rental of Rs. 6,883. No case under section 104 (2) has ever yet been filed by any tenant.

7. *Draft and Final Publication of Records.*—The records of 64 villages with an area of 24,717 acres were completed and published in draft, and those of 38 villages with an area of 23,689 acres were finally framed and published during the year under section 105 of the Act. I beg leave to invite attention to the following comparative statement of the work from the commencement:—

	Draft Publication.		Final Publication.	
	Number of villages.	Area in acres.	Number of villages.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5
First year (nine months).	23	9,246	13	2,217
Second year ...	29	14,194	26	12,094
Present „ ...	64	24,717	38	23,689
	116	48,157	77	38,000

Considering, therefore, the 145 villages now in hand (see paragraph 2 *ante*), the records of 29 villages only with an area of 15,213 acres remain to be draft-published. It will be seen that the area for which draft-records have been completed and published during the year under report, exceeds the corresponding areas of the two previous years put together by 1,277 acres. Similarly, the area finally published during this year exceeds the totals of the two previous years taken together by 9,378 acres. The work has made better progress during the year under report, as the Manager has ceased to make * * * attempts to enhance rents, and has thus removed one of the chief impediments in my way. * * * In explaining the slow progress made during the first two years, I may be permitted to refer to the recorded opinion of the late Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, who was strongly opposed to the settlement proceedings "being rushed through for the sake of economy."

8. The number of objections under section 105 (1) filed during the year after draft-publication of records was 683, which, added to the 510 cases pending at the close of the previous year, make a total of 1,193, of which 1,148 have been disposed of. An appeal has been preferred by the Raj from my order in one of these cases in order, it is said, to test the scope of the High Court ruling in *Durga Churn Laskar* v. *Hari Churn Das* (I. L. R. XXI, Calc. 521). That case, however, clearly does not warrant an appeal from a Revenue Officer's order passed in an objection under section 105. Thirteen disputes under section 106 were filed during the year and were tried as contested civil suits in addition to four such cases brought over from the previous year. Twelve cases have been decided: no appeal has been preferred. Two appeals against my decisions in fair-rent cases, which had been filed by the Raj during the previous year, have been recently disposed of by the Special Judge who has upheld my decision in both cases.

9. The settlement cost from commencement down to the end of September 1894 amounts to Rs. 29,488, as against an estimated cost of Rs. 73,847. The figure, Rs. 36,304, shown as the settlement cost in the previous year's report, wrongly included Rs. 19,084 spent on account of the settlements in Birbhum. The settlement cost-rate on the attested area is about ten annas per acre. It is believed that this rate will be materially reduced if the contending parties settle the pending lakhiraj disputes under section 106 amicably, as they have been constantly urged by me to do. The Bankura work is found to present no serious difficulties, and is expected to be completed in November next. Information regarding the survey cost is not available in this office.

10. Up to date the complete records of 37 villages, with copies of khasras and connected papers, have been made over to the landlord, and the tenants of these villages have also taken their copies of the khatians. The records of the finally-published villages to be eventually made over to the Collectorate are being retained in office for the present for purposes of reference.

11. I have to observe that during this year, as in other years, my own work as well as that of the Survey Officer suffered much from the contumacy alike of the tahsildars and the tenants. In the case of most of the villages attested during the year, I had to repeatedly draw the Manager's attention to the non-attendance or the hostile attitude of his tahsildars. As to the tenants, they range themselves against the survey-settlement owing to a radical misconception of its scope and binding effect. It is popularly believed that the work is being carried on by the Raja of Burdwan on his own authority and for his own benefit, and that the safest course for them is to keep aloof from it. It is rather an up-hill work to make them understand the true nature and importance of the proceedings, but once the truth is instilled into them they begin to follow the work with great interest; but some of them do not have their eyes opened until the draft-records are published.

12. In the case of fourteen villages, applications were made by the Raj agents at the time of attestion requiring me to measure lands omitted in the survey.

13. I regret to have to say that my work has fallen short of my programme to the extent noted below:—

Description of work.		*No. of villages.*	*Area in acres.*
Attestation ...	...	4	2,239
Draft publication	...	1	2,720
Final ditto	...	6	2,345

The short outturn is due to the reasons explained in the preceding paragraphs, and also to the fact that I, as well as my subordinates, suffered much from malarial fever during the first three months of the field season. The fact was, at the same time, reported by me to Mr. Power who fully sympathised with me in this matter, and treated my occasional absence from duty on account of fever with great indulgence. With special reference to final publication, I beg to add that the records of two villages had been, after much trouble, finally framed and completed, but after issue of notices under rule 34 of the Government rules, disputes were filed under section 106, so that the work had to be postponed. Except for this circumstance the records of these two villages would have been finally published before the close of the year under report. This difficulty in working rule 34 has been more than once pointed out by me. The practice, said to be followed by some Settlement Officers, of summarily rejecting disputes under section 106 when filed after issue of notice under rule 34, on the ground of their being so filed, does not appear to me to be strictly legal and has not, therefore, been imitated by me.

14. Tabular statements in the prescribed forms are hereto annexed. The delay in submitting them is due to the occurrence of the Puja holidays.

No. 1122W., dated Burdwan, the 20th October 1894.

Memo. by—The Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

COPY, with the enclosures in original, forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, with the remark that the progress made during the year appears to be satisfactory as compared with the results of the preceding two years.

REVENUE.

Wards' Department.

I.—Return of Khanapuri Work.

NAME OF REVENUE OFFICER EMPLOYED.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH KHANAPURI WORK WAS COMPLETED.		Area of villages in which khanapuri has been completed to end of the year.	Number of villages of which khanapuri is going on but is incomplete.	Number of villages inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of amins inspected by Revenue Officer during the year.	Number of plots of which the khasra entries were tested.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of the previous year.	During the year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*Babu Sukumar Haldar.	Burdwan ...	75	Sq. m. ac. 70 90	70	5	Sq. m. ac. 70 90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Hooghly ...	25	12 624	19	4	8 184	2	1	2	125	
	Bankura ...	70	31 318	70	...	31 318	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		170	114 392	159	9	109 592	2	1	2	125	

II.—Return of boundary disputes dealt with under the Bengal Survey Act.

NAME OF REVENUE OFFICER.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF APPEALS UP TO END OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.					REMARKS.
								Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
										Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Babu Sukumar Haldar.	Nil	16	16	Nil	16	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of Records.

NAME OF REVENUE OFFICER.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages in the circle.	Area of the circle in square miles.	ATTESTATION WORK DONE UP TO THE END OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.				ATTESTATION WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN DRAFT-PUBLISHED.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN FINALLY PUBLISHED.		REMARKS.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Babu Sukumar Haldar.	Burdwan ...	75	Sq. m. ac. 70 90	58	23·340	10,138	40,845	7	Sq. m. ac. 10 396	2,163	18,451	52	12	39	23	
	Hooghly ...	25	12 624	7	0·447	1,040	7,976	8	4 22	1,221	6,660	Nil	15	Nil	13	
	Bankura ...	70	31 318	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	37	16 623	1,434	10,995	Nil	37	Nil	2	
		170	114 392	65	24·147	11,178	48,821	52	25 401	4,818	36,106	52	64	39	38	

IV.—Return of cases under section 104 *of the Tenancy Act for Settlement of Fair Rents.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of Circle.	Area of circle in square miles.	Number of villages in which cases have been instituted.			Number of villages in which cases have been disposed of.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.			Former rental of tenants included in column 12.	New rental settled for tenants in column 12.	Number of decisions appealed against to Special Judge.			Number of appeals decided.			Number of decisions of Revenue Officers as in column 20—			Remarks.
			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.			To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To end of previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Babu Sukumar Haldar.	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Sq. m. ac. 83 74	49	Nil	49	40	9	49	3,635	479	4,114	37,000	38,998	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	Nil	Nil	

NOTE—Information is given for the year under report only.

V.—Return of objections under section 105 *and disputes under section* 106 *of the Bengal Tenancy Act.*

Name of Revenue Officer.	Nature of case.	Number instituted up to the end of the previous year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of to end of the previous year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Total.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Number of appeals up to end of the year under report.					Remarks.
									Instituted.	Decided.	Number of cases in which the decision of the Revenue Officer has been—			
											Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Babu Sukumar Haldar.	(1) Objections heard and considered under section 105 of the Tenancy Act.	1,031	683	1,714	521	1,148	1,669	45	1	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.	27	13	40	23	12	35	5	...	...	...	...	...	

VI.—Financial Statement.

Main sub-heads of budget.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure to end of the previous year.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance remaining.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Settlement Officer—					
a. Salary and allowances	33,847 sanctioned for 1893-94.	17,220	12,268	44,359	No budget allotment has been made under the separate sub heads mentioned in column 1
b. Establishment ...	40,000 sanctioned for 1894-95.				
c. Contingencies ...	.....	...	...	...	
	73,847	17,220	12,268	44,359	

APPENDIX I.

Burdwan Raj Khas mahals settlement.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area in square miles and decimals under record of rights or settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Estimated number of tenants.	Area surveyed (in square miles and decimals).			Number of villages in which the initial record-writing (khanapuri) has been finished.		Number of villages of which records have been completed for attestation.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura	Burdwan Raj khas mahals.	114·6	170	22,500	104·47	10·13	114·6	159	9	159	...	...	12,268	12,268	The records of the nine villages khanapuried during the year have not yet been received from the Survey Department and are not on that account shown under column 13.

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the khatians from commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

	Particulars of cultivated lands.					Remarks.
	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per cultivated acre.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Proprietor's	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Held by ... *sir* ...	577	2,137	3·70	...	...	
3. In cultiv... ...re-holders	1	56	56·00	160 2 1	2 13 8	
4. Raiyats ... ...nts ...	21	145	6·90	531 0 5	3 10 7	
5. Settled r...	4,807	11,060	2·30	43,296 11 9	3 14 7	
6. Occupanc...	29	74	2·55	326 15 5	4 6 8	
7. Non-occu...	924	1,457	1·57	6,307 1 8	4 4 7	
8. Rent-fr...	4,018	4,094	1·01	...	...	
9. Other l...	2,003	2,833	1·41	...	...	
Hooghly.						
1. Propri...etor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...		
2. Held ...y proprietors, but not true *sir* ...	123	459	3·73	...		
3. In cul...tivating possession of tenure-holders	...	...	...	...		
4. Raiya...s at fixed rates or fixed rents ...	...	...	...	...		
5. Settle...d raiyats	832	1,290	1·55	11,895 1 11		
6. Occu...pancy raiyats	1	3	3·00	21 0 0		
7. Non-...occupancy raiyats	79	118	1·49	1,016 5		
8. Rent-...free holders	1,005	582	0·57	...		
9. ... kinds	161	577	3·58	...		
Bankura.						
...etor's *sir* (*nij jote*)	...	...	...	...		
...y proprietors, but not true *sir* ...	41	361	8·80			
...ivating possession of tenure-holders	1	41	41·00			
...s at fixed rates or fixed rents ...	...	...	...			
... raiyats	911	2,496	2·...			
...ncy raiyats	14	41	...			
...cupancy raiyats	55	455				
...ree holders	297	462				
9. Other kinds	96	472				
Total ...	15,986	29,2...				

APPENDIX XIII.

No. 384, dated Muzaffarpur, the 4th December 1894.

From—P. C. Lyon, Esq., c.s., Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to resubmit herewith the annual report on the settlement operations now being conducted in the Tikari ward's estate in Gaya for the survey year for October 1893 to 30th September 1894. The figures required have been supplied, but the material for further information as to khanapuri work is not at present at hand. There was no expenditure in the previous year.

2. I have incorporated all that I have to say on the subject of these operations in my inspection notes of April and November 1894, and will not delay this report further in order to repeat them here.

No. 47, dated Gaya, the 11th October 1894.

From—C. C. Warburton, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In compliance with your circular No. 21S, of 10th September 1894, I have the honour to submit a report of survey and settlement work for the year ending 30th September 1894.

2. The area dealt with during the year under report was 557 square miles.

3. There was no division of circles. Mr. Hasmat Hossain was in charge of the settlement work from 7th December 1893 to 22nd February 189[illegible]

Munshi Habibullah from 23rd of February 1894 to 31st M[illegible] 1st April 1894 to the end of the year under report I have been in ch[illegible] ment work under the superintendence of Mr. P. C. Lyon, Settlemen[illegible] uzaffarpur. Mr. Hasmat Hossain was on tour for 48 days inspecting khanapu[illegible]

Munshi Habibullah was on tour for 35 days, he also d[illegible] boundary dispute cases.

I was on tour for 57 days disposing of boundary dispute cas[illegible] khanapuri work.

4. The record-writing of 481 villages were finished duri[illegible] r report. The abovenamed officers inspected the khanapuri.

5. There was no attestation taken up during the year under [illegible]

6. No progress was made in settlement of fair rents during [illegible] eport and no case work was done.

7. No records were published during the year under repor[illegible] ngements [illegible] made for deposit of records and distribution of copies to landl[illegible]

[illegible] The cost of survey operations for the year under report w[illegible] the cost [illegible] ment operations Rs. 5,033.

[illegible] No progress in assessment of land revenue was made during the ye[illegible] epor[illegible]

10. Form* VI duly filled in is herewith annexed.

11. As no attestation work was done during the year under report this report is necessarily very brief. O[illegible] wing to [illegible] so very scattered supervision of khanapuri was extremely difficul[illegible] an a [illegible] was taken up in travelling.

[illegible] sultation with the Manager of the Tikari Raj and the different zam[illegible] ind[illegible]rs, [illegible] the boundary disputes. I have taken up by the old revenue [illegible] sur[illegible]ey [illegible] ly agreed to by both disputing parties. The Survey Departme[illegible] [illegible] rocedure, but section 40 of the Bengal Survey Act fully w[illegible] [illegible] inspected my office last month, approved of my action.

[illegible] s it is unintelligible.
W. C. M.

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